

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Com. Adver, July 13 LATE FROM LONDON.

We are indebted to Messrs. Lang, Turner and Co. of the New York Gazette, for the following intelligence furnished by their Boston correspondent.

From Mr. TOPLIF.—Merchant's Hill, Boston, July 17.

Arrived, schr. Little Cherub, Crocker, Halifax, 7 days. By this arrival I have received from a correspondent, London papers and shipping lists to the 16th June inclusive, (a regular file of the latter,) extracts from which are enclosed; also, a Halifax paper of the 9th containing extracts from the London papers. I do not observe a syllable in the London papers corroborative of the reports of Bonaparte's death, and of the attack of the Turkish fleet by the American squadron.

At Quatantine, schr. Worromontogus, Jackson, for Havana.

Halifax, July 9.

By the arrival this morning of the Montague packet, Capt. Pawle, from Falmouth, in the very short passage of 20 days, we have received London papers to the 16th ult. and have hastily made the following extracts from them.

London, July 12.

Zante, May 6.—The union of Prince Kantacuzo, with the armies of Ypsilanti and Theodore, will be a powerful aid to them; he is rich, and the first sacrifices he has made are an indication of what he will be able to do in future.

Paris, June 8.

Letters from Bayonne state, that the Ecclesiastics flying from Spain continue to arrive there.

Trieste, May 22.

The late accounts from Ragusa confirm the intelligence of the Mountaineers having taken an active part in the war of Albania, and of their having gained some advantages over the Turks.—They have declared decidedly for Ali.

We are assured that Ismael Pacha was obliged to abandon his positions, and that he had set out to join the Pacha of the Morea, whose troops have met with many defeats, and are very much weakened. A corps of troops is daily expected in Albania.

The merchant ships that have lately come into this harbour from the Levant, confirm the progress of the Greeks, as well in the Islands as in the Morea. The insurrection had spread to Macedonia.

Trieste, May 12.

Extract of a private letter from a Greek, to one of his countrymen at Leghorn:—"Ali Pacha has at length been compelled to surrender, according to treaty, his fortress of Clapha, to the Sulists, who are reported to have found there a great part of his treasures. This will be of immense use to our brave Sulists. Soon after this transaction, the brave and Greeks of Thessaly, of the defiles of Pindus, of Ossa and of Olympus, joined the Sulists against the Turkish army of Romelia, which had been endeavoring for a year to bring Ali Pacha to submission.

"Most of the Isles of the Archipelago are delivered from the oppressors of our Holy religion. Chio is free with the exception of one old castle.—The main body of the Grecian fleet is impatient to attack Constantinople, where the Turks have murdered our venerable Patriarch.—It is generally reported that our fleet has forced the passage of the Dardanelles. Let us hope that the Cathedral of St. Sophia, the Basilic of Imperial Justinian, will be no longer profaned by oppressors."

Trieste, May 28.

According to accounts from Smyrna several insurrections against the Turks have broke out on the coasts of Asia Minor, which are connected with the events in the Grecian Islands.—There are fears for several establishments in Smyrna, blood having been shed in that place. Some tumultuous scenes have also taken place in the Island of Cyprus, which has hitherto been faithful to the government. We are assured that two able officers of engineers direct the military operations of the Greeks in the morea.—Letters from Corfu say, that several English have entered with enthusiasm into the ranks of the Greeks. The union of Amanto with them is now certain; the Pacha of Morea is loosing the greater part of his troops.

London, May 16.

Paris papers of the 12th arrived yesterday, and those of the 13th this day. In our extracts from the former will be seen the amount of what the Spanish Cortes have cogitated, relative to South America.

Madrid, May 31.

The Commission of the Cortes, charged to report to that assembly upon the affairs of South American territories, have terminated their labors. The substance of the basis proposed in the report are, that there shall be

three sections of Cortes in America, one in the northern and two in the southern divisions—the king to appoint a delegate charged with the executive Power, to each of the sections; the members of the Royal Family to be eligible to this vicarious office; and four ministers to be created, namely, Interior, Finance, Pardons and Justice, and War and Marine. The Commerce between the Peninsula and America to be upon reciprocal bases.—The natives of each country to be equal in regard to civil rights, and in eligibility to public offices. New Spain to engage, by Bond upon its revenues, to remit to the Peninsula two hundred millions of reals towards the maintenance of the Peninsula Navy. The Payment to commence the first year on which the representative legislature shall assemble, and to be augmented as soon as the situation of New Spain shall permit. The other provinces of America, comprised in the other two legislative sections, to pay the whole of the public debt contracted in its territory by the Spanish Government, or by the Agents acting under its authority. The delegates vested with the authority, the deputies of the respective, and all public functionaries, on taking the oath to observe and cause to be observed, the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, shall also swear to be accomplish, and cause to be accomplished, the present law.

The following are extracts from papers of later date. Paris, June 13. A private letter from Spain says, that intelligence of the renewal of hostilities in South America has been brought to Cadiz by the Spanish vessel Armenia. The Cortes have been lately much employed. The Political chief of Burgos had announced that Merino had shown himself again in his former positions, and had surprised a detachment of troops, with an officer of the regiment of Catalonia. M. de Tereno had proposed to declare the provinces which contained insurgents in a state of siege. The War Minister said, the Empecinado had more than 5000 disposable men, and that Merino could not long escape. Vienna, June 1. Letters from Constantinople of the 13th May are of a most afflicting nature, if their details may be believed. The Grand Seigneur, exasperated by news from the Morea and the Archipelago, had ordered that all the Christian Churches in the capital should be destroyed. This order had been immediately obeyed, with an excessive barbarity. Sixteen Churches had been razed from the foundations. To a representation from the Russian Ambassador that this violence would offend all Christendom, the Ottoman government replied merely, that "the Sultan was master there, and the grievance had been dictated by reasons of state." Intelligence had just before arrived that the Hydriots had captured 40 vessels from Egypt, laden with corn.

Adrianople witnessed another dreadful crime on the 9th May. An ex Patriarch of Constantinople, three Bishops and 40 other persons of that nation, had been publicly murdered. The Jews denounce the Greeks to the Turks. Several Greeks who had endeavored to purchase the silence of the Jews, found themselves miserably deceived by those wretches. A report, not very probable, is in circulation, that the Hydriots have forced the Dardanelles with 56 vessels, and are in the possession of one of the castles. The capital is in consternation. The fleet will certainly not put to sea.—The troops expected from Asia Minor do not arrive; those which have an appearance of leaving Constantinople, return at night, to pillage and assassinate. The bazars and shops are closed, and as there is no longer any personal safety, all business has ceased. Madrid, June 4. Public tranquility was disturbed the day before yesterday. An assemblage of national guards and of guards of the gate St. Jerome, went to the Prince's Theatre, where they called furiously for the new song of Yragala Perra, and some other songs; this demand was at length yielded to, and the effervescence subsided.

The intelligence received from the Empecinado, as to the strength of Merino, becomes every day more alarming. The war carried on between them is terrible. Each shoots the prisoners he makes; and the former, who is always for extremes, declares, that he will shoot the relatives of those who may be with Merino.—The Cortes frequently hold extraordinary. Pest, May 28. The Post which arrived yesterday from Constantinople brought no satisfactory accounts of the state of that city (10th May.) The fury of the Turks had abated since the deposition of the Vizier but there was still some fears of new excesses. The Greek inhabitants of Constantinople are endeavoring, as much as pos-

sible to escape by night, and a considerable number had succeeded. They go to the Archipelago. Portsmouth, June 9. Arrived this evening, the Tees, 26 guns, Captain G. Renuite, from the Isle of France; she left St. Helena the 16th April. Bonaparte was understood to be very ill of the dropsy when the Tees sailed.

LATEST FROM CAPE HAYTIEN. Arrived, the brig Buck, Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, from Cape Haytien, Hayti, in ten days, cargo dry goods to Mr. James Scott, and fruit to the master. Just before the brig Buck sailed from Cape Haytien, an English frigate and a tender had arrived off the port of the Cape, and was cruising for Commodore Ory, or Aurey, and his squadron. The frigate had sent her boat into the harbor with this information. Aurey had, however, only left the Cape a few days before, and was expected back again very shortly. Commodore Northrope and Capt. Pilot, with the brig, ship and schooner that was some time ago seized at the Cape, by Boyer, had arrived at Port au Prince, and the trial of those vessels had taken place, but the result was not made public when brig Buck, left the Cape. The ship Harriet, of and from Antwerp, was some time ago boarded off the Island of Tortugas, on her way from Cape Haytien to Gonaives, by a small pilot boat built schooner; the officers and crew remained on board five hours searching for money, but found none, and finally left the ship with only three casks of provisions—they reported that they originally belonged to com. Aurey's squadron but had revolted from him only a few days before. This information was confirmed by Aurey himself, on his subsequent arrival at the Cape. Passengers, Wm. Mallat, Nicholas Carrotti, Dominico Botte, Giacomo Signacgo; the three latter Italians.

On Wednesday last the steeple of the Court House, in this Borough, was struck with lightning, and only prevented from being destroyed by the circumstance of its having a rod suspended from it, on the principle laid down by FRANKLIN. The conductor was identified with an iron rod connected with the steeple, on the top of which iron rod was a small cedar ball. On this ball the discharge first fell, grinding it into dust; from thence it passed down the conductor, without injuring the house, until it reached the place where the rod terminated, which was, unfortunately, broken off a few feet from the ground.—The lower end hung directly opposite one of the windows of the house, and the iron connected with the shutters and frame, served to conduct the electric fluid to the wall, through which a part of it entered, directly under the window frame, making a considerable breach, on its escape, in the inner part of the wall. Another portion of it passed down the outside of the wall, and from thence on to the bodies of a considerable number of sheep, killing eight of them, and injuring several more. Had the conductor not been broken, but the lower end of it rested on the earth, as at first it did, the house would not have been injured in the smallest degree, nor a sheep hurt. We consider this circumstance as a convincing, practical demonstration of the safety of houses, from the effects of lightning, that have conductors affixed to them, and goes to confirm Franklin's theory in a positive degree—placing its correctness beyond a doubt, and on a basis which nought but the last crash, when the heavens and earth shall dissolve, can destroy.

Religious. Last Sabbath day the ordinance of Baptism, agreeably to the principles and views of the Baptist denomination, was administered in the Baldeagle creek, at the town of Milesburg, to four persons, one male and three females, by Elder CALVIN PHILLEO, of the town of Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y. who had spent the last fortnight in this neighborhood, and on the Baldeagle, as a missionary from the Hamilton Baptist Missionary Society of N. Y. This being the first occasion on which the ordinance, by immersion, had been administered in this neighbourhood, the course of people was very great, and has been estimated by some at near 2000: we would suppose that at least 1200 or 1500 persons were present. The morning dis-

course explained the views of the Baptist denomination on this solemn ordinance, which was administered at the close of the morning service. It gives us great pleasure to be able to state, that the conduct of those who were present, altho' differing in sentiment both as to the subjects of, and mode of administering, this ordinance, was such as is worthy of the Christian character; and we trust that every real CHRISTIAN will extend the hand of charity and christian friendship, to those who have been imperiously constrained to differ with their brethren on this subject. As many of our readers may be ignorant of the points of difference between the Baptist and other denomination of Christians, we have, on the first page of this day's paper, presented them with a short epitome of their views on the different points, as contained in the confession of faith which has been adopted by those to whom this ordinance has been administered on the Baldeagle.

The establishment of the "LYCOMING GAZETTE" has passed into the hands of Mr. Tunison Coryell, under whose guidance, we have no doubt, it will continue to be as ably conducted as it was by its late proprietor, Mr. Lewis.

For the Patriot. The Surprise. The Sun had sunk behind the western hill, And lost in shadowy darkness was the rill Where oft, when twilight cast its pensive shade, For meditation sweet had Flora stray'd. Again the maid for recreation, To view the beauties of creation, The sacred haunts of solitude had sought, To feast her fancy on delightful thought, Nor dream'd of interruption.

Beneath an ancient elm her art had rais'd A seat, o'er which its spreading branches wav'd: Where now she sat, regal'd by zephyr's cool Her lively form reflecting in the pool;— When from the grass a frog came leaping, And near her feet his course was taking: The sudden fright suppress'd her plaintive strain, And thus the fair one did aloud complain:

"How dare you, sir, my meditations break? By this affront you've put your life at stake." This having said, she turn'd to find a stone, Sufficient in its weight to crack each bone, And put an end to all his hopping, Or near her sacred seat from stopping The stone, she found, and rais'd her arm on high, Intending that sir croaker soon should die, For death he was deserving.

The frog, observing Flora's angry mood, No longer strove to gain the limpid flood, But boldly turn'd and op'd his little throat, With accents calm, and winning, thus he spoke: "Flora, dear Flora, do be calmer, Nor injure him who flies from danger; 'Tis true unwillingly I gave alarm To one I'd sooner die to please than harm, Or merit thus her anger."

"This eve, as in the chrystal pool I swam, And sportive leap'd among our little clan, Your well known voice in pleasing strains was heard,— I left my sportful mates, nor danger fear'd, And leap'd amid the brake there waving, And on your glowing charms was gazing, That lay conceal'd beneath your flowing hair Which wav'd alternate in the evening air That in the grove was playing."

"Perch'd on a stone I sat beside your seat, And heard your lips, in pensive strains, repeat Those feeling lines, which your pure mind compos'd, On him who often sigh'd, but never lov'd: And while those scenes yourself was singing, In my clear eye the tear was swimming; Such is the power your charms and voice combine, To feast upon them I'll the pool resign, And deem the forfeit pleasing."

"But as I sat, screen'd by the bending brake, I saw, slow winding, an envenom'd snake, With forked tongue and fire discharging eyes, And open jaws, to seize me as a prize, And put an end to all my swimming, Or on yon pointed rock from singing; Through fear I fled, for still my life is sweet, And now implore forgiveness at your feet, For you thus interrupting."

"If die I must, this is my parting prayer— To fall beneath dear Flora's hand so fair, To please a nymph so pure I'll yield my breath, And joyous triumph in my willing death: But still, I trust, 'twould not be sinning, And something worthy of believing, To think that pity dwells within that breast Which oft I've seen to heave for the distress, With sympathy high beating."

Well, hop into the water, skip away, And join your brethren in their sportive play, Dive through the flood with your extended hands, Or hide yourself below the yielding sands, For lo! I see the snake their crawling, And for your tender limbs is longing, And as I've charm'd you from your oozy bed, This stone I'll use to bruise the reptile's head, And spoil his future feasting.

The frog, rejoicing, to the water sprang, And perch'd on a projecting root thus sang: "Oh, FLATTERY! sweet to every ear, Once hast thou sav'd my life—that's clear." While Flora homeward bending, Could not refrain the frog commending, Though long deceiv'd the lovely nymph now spake, And prais'd the beauties of sir Croaker's shape, His manners and good breeding.

A most melancholy accident happened in this city a few days ago. A brother and sister were looking out of a window, two stories high. The boy was between three and four years of age, and the girl a few years older. While looking out of the window, some petty difference arose; the thoughtless passionate little girl picked up her younger brother's legs, and turned him out of the window. He was alive when we heard of him last, but no hope was entertained of his recovery. Let children be warned not to indulge in passion, lest it betray them to Guilt. D. Press.

FELL REVENGE.—On Thursday, a highly respectable family of this city were plunged into deep affliction by the detestable wickedness of a coloured girl, about 14 years of age.—Some of the elder branches of the family were going into the country in the carriage. The colored girl was desirous to go with them, but was refused. Animate by a most diabolical spirit, she determined to wreak her vengeance where it should be severely felt: not by the waste or destruction of property, but by breaking into the sanctuary of life itself. She was periahy intrusted with the care of an infant grandchild of the respectable gentleman who would not allow her to go into the country. She slipped out and bought six cents worth of Laudanum. This she conveyed into the tube or bottle from which the child was fed. A woman employed about the house, observed that the child did not seem to like its victuals, and perhaps the reason was that they were not fresh. The artful and malicious girl, who had bought and deposited the laudanum, assured the mother that the victuals were fresh and nice, and that the child was fond of them. Again the deadly tube was put into its innocent mouth, and again it sucked the poisonous food. It was soon observed to be sick: a physician was sent for, but alas, the vital spark was extinguished; it was dead in a few hours. The coloured girl was arrested, and is now in jail. She has confessed all that we have stated as to her motives and conduct. She will be tried at the next court of Oyer and terminer.—The offence is MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. ibid.

WHITEFIELD is said to have preached eighteen thousand SERMONS, during the thirty four years of his ministry. The calculation was made from a memorandum book, in which he noted down the times and places of his preaching. This would be something more than two sermons a week. WESLEY tells us himself, (Journal XIII. p. 121) that he preached about eight hundred SERMONS in a year.—In fifty three years, reckoning from the time of his return from America, this would amount to forty two thousand four hundred. But it must be remembered, that even the hundreds in this sum, were not written discourses. Collier says that DR. LITCHFIELD, Rector of All Saints, Thomas street, London, who died in 1446, left thousand and eighty three SERMONS in his own hand.—Eccle. Hist. v. 2, p. 187.

IRELAND. Extract of a letter dated Limerick, June 11.

"Yesterday evening at the early hour of 8 o'clock, a horrid and barbarous occurrence took place within a mile of this city, which for atrocity, exceeds any that has lately been recorded. In the early part of the spring, a daring attack was made by an armed mob, on a house on the lands of Dunnigar, near this city, where Mr. Torrence resided. He had previously received a threatening notice to quit the lands, which he disregarded.

After a long and valient resistance aided only by his wife who displayed a courage beyond her sex, he succeeded in repulsing the assailants with loss of one of their gang, who was carried off mortally wounded. On the evening above mentioned, this brave but unfortunate couple, were met on the road between Limerick and Dunigar, by a body of men dressed in women's clothes: they were immediately surrounded, and in an instant, Mr. Torrence was barbarously murdered."

Grondo (Poland) May 21. From the 1st to the 15th instant, above 100,000 Russians have passed the Dwina, and cantoned on the left bank of that river. The government of Minsk alone has received orders to prepare for the reception of 80,000 men.