

FOREIGN.

Constantinople, May 14.
The following circumstances have excited an extraordinary agitation here:

On the 29th April, the Greek merchant, Emanuel Danesi, was arrested, because he refused to pay a bill of exchange for 309,000 piasters drawn upon him, to the order of Prince Callimachi, now Hospodar of Wallachia, because the drawer, the banker Sakellario, at Bucharest, had informed him that no funds had been assigned. The Austrian Intendant took his part, because Sakellario is an Austrian, and Danesi also defended himself with an intrepidity unusual with a Greek.—He was released. He yielded, however, to the entreaties of his family, and concealed himself; but the Reis Effendi sending for him, the Russian Ambassador, whose banker he is, persuaded him to leave his retreat, and pledged his word for his life. On the 2d May, Danesi, accompanied by a Russian Dragoon, appeared at the Porte, but was immediately seized and thrown into prison. On the 5d, Baron Strogonoff caused him to be claimed as the banker of the Russian Embassy, but the Reis Effendi announced very coolly, that Danesi was a subject of the Porte, and Baron Strogonoff had no right to interfere in his favour.—Hereupon the Ambassador ordered M. Von Daschkow, who is attached to the Embassy, to go in ceremony, accompanied by two interpreters, four Janissaries, and two servants in state liveries, and renew the demand. He was made to wait five hours, and then dismissed with the same answer as the preceding day. M. Von Daschkow, who had been ordered not to return without Danesi, sent one of the Janissaries to inform Baron Strogonoff of the answer he had received. The latter immediately came himself with a numerous suite, but received the same answer. At his desire, he was conducted, contrary to established customs, to the Grand Vizier, but still received the same answer. He now desired to know of what Danesi was accused. The Grand Vizier said, they had the most convincing proofs that he was guilty of High Treason. Baron Strogonoff observed, that this accusation entirely changed the nature of the affair; that Danesi being his banker, and the medium of his official correspondence with the Moslem, it threw a doubt upon the uprightness of his own sentiments, and was therefore an insult to the Imperial Ambassador. This the Grand Vizier would not allow; on which Baron Strogonoff loaded him with the harshest reproaches and the most serious threats. Nothing would put the Turk out of his way. The Ambassador then asked the release of Danesi, as a particular favour, on which he would set a particular value, but he received the same refusal. Hereupon he presented a memorial, addressed to the Sultan, but the Grand Vizier refused to take it.—Baron Strogonoff withdrew, without having succeeded in his application.

On the 4th M. Von Fonton, the first Councillor of the Legation, repaired to the Porte and again demanded the release of Danesi, and this being refused, to desire that the memorial should be presented to the Sultan. The Reis Effendi refusing both, M. Fonton declared he had orders to go to the Mosque, to step before the Sultan on his way thither, and to present the Memorial to the Sultan. All the endeavours of the Reis Effendi to divert him from his intention, which he said was contrary to all custom and derogatory from the dignity of an Ambassador, were fruitless.

M. Von Fonton proceeded with his suite to the neighbourhood of the Mosque, where the Sultan was at prayers. When he came out M. Von Fonton held up his paper and cried aloud in the Turkish language, Here is a Memorial from the Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia to his Sublimity Sultan Mahmoud the Second.

He pronounced these words twice, without exciting the attention of any body; the third time, the Sultan cast a contemptuous look at him, caused the paper to be taken from him by an officer, and went on. On the same day a refusal, couched in very harsh terms, was given. It is however, hoped that the mediation of the Russian Ambassador for Danesi, accompanied with such remarkable circumstances, will be attended with a happy result.

On the 7th of this month, the Russian Minister (alleging the 7th and 14th articles of the Treaty of Rudschuk Kainovzie) complained of the Greeks, of the insult offered to their religion, and of the destruction of their churches.

He demanded that no Turkish troops should enter the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, because those provinces were entirely tranquil.

Prince Suzzo having left the Ottoman territory, and Ypsilanti, who had not above 400 men, having shut himself up in a castle, where he is surrounded by the Turkish troops, the answer of the Reis Effendi respecting the entrance of the Turkish troops into the principalities is not publicly known, but it is known that he has declared that the rebel Ypsilanti must answer with his head for the blood shed at Jassy and Galatz—it was in fact considered as impossible that he should escape.—In Constantinople itself there is great consternation among the foreigners and Greeks, and equally so among the Turks, since the arrival of a Russian ship of war of 18 guns. Many persons attached to the foreign Ambassadors are making preparations for their departure.

Czernowitz, in the Bukovina, May 25.—The storm of war is approaching. The desolation threatening Crescent already sheds its bloody light over the plains of Moldavia. The Turkish van guard, of about 1000 cavalry, had reached, on the 19th. Burlat, only 6 leagues from Jassy, and in all probability the main body has already entered that capital. All the roads leading from that unhappy country to this place are covered with fugitives; lust of pillage and fanaticism excite the Asiatic hordes to the greatest cruelties, and nothing escapes their unsparring scimitars. We know nothing of Ypsilanti; most accounts say he had crossed the Danube, and acts offensively. The advance of the Turks has interrupted all communication with Wallachia. At Galatz 600 Greeks fought with 9,000 Turks, of whom 3,000 were cavalry, for nearly a whole day. The number of combatants on both sides was reduced to the half; at length the superior numbers of the Turks prevailed. The remaining Greeks, 300 in number, were obliged to retreat; every one was wounded. When there was nothing more to be feared from this valiant little band, the Turks massacred, without pity, all the Christians, women, and children in the city.

From the New York Spectator, of July 28.
FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The following items—Literary, Scientific and Miscellaneous, we have gleaned from English papers from the 20th to the 30th of June:

Court of Claims.—Among the many curious applications to perform certain services at the coronation of the King of England, was that of Messrs. Godfrey and Cooke, Chymists, praying to be allowed to prepare and supply the oil for the purpose, after consecration, of anointing his Majesty. These petitioners applied to be allowed to fulfil such service, because their house had supplied the Anointing Oil used at the Coronation of George III. The Court, after having made some enquiries, stated, that they had nothing to do with this application. The petitioners did not adduce any warrant of authority for the privilege they claimed; it regarded regulations that were under the exclusive control of his Majesty. The King could appoint such person as he pleased.

If the claim of Mr. Walker, the King's Apothecary, now preferred, he allowed in the Court of Claims, he will be obliged to attend at the coronation in the dress of the Esculapius of Edward II. viz. long shoes, turned up at the toe, and looped to the knee; a blue stocking on one leg, and red stocking on the other, with a party-coloured vest and cloak. His office will be to carry in one hand a bottle of perfumed oil.

The dress of each gentleman pensioner at the coronation is, we are told, to contain one thousand two hundred sugar-loaf buttons! If each of these is to have its respective button hole, the gentlemen had better commence dressing themselves immediately, lest they be too late for the ceremony.

Miss Fellowes, sister to W. D. Fellowes, Esq. Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, has, we learn, been appointed chief *Herb Woman* to his Majesty on the day of the Coronation. Her duty will

be, accompanied by six maids (who are to be young ladies of respectable families,) to precede the Procession, and to strew the path with flowers. Miss Fellowes will, in fact, be the first person in the procession.

Ample accommodations have been made for the reporters of the Newspapers in London, at the Coronation. The London Star, a moderate paper says, "We question much whether a Free Press was ever more honorably distinguished amid the pomp of Courts, than it has been by the attention shewn to it on the present occasion; and, sure we are, it will not be among the least of the peculiar glories of the Coronation of George the Fourth, to have the freedom of the press so distinguished."

The royal state-coach, which was made so long ago as the beginning of the reign of George II. has just been repaired. New wheels and new linings have been furnished, and the old ornaments have been furnished up, so that the whole makes a very splendid appearance.

The British Monitor, says—"The Russian army in Bessarabia, under the command of General Wigenstein, amounting to 70,000 men, had received orders to cross the Danube, and to proceed to Constantinople, and that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, with troops on board, is at the same time to make an attack on the Turkish Capital. It will require three weeks ere the army of Bessarabia will be able to reach Constantinople."

It is said that the late proceedings of the Russian Government have given great umbrage in Russia, where it is commonly said that the Emperor has enough to do at home, instead of interfering in the concerns of other states.

A Madrid article of June 14 says, the sitting of the Cortes on the 12th, was important; the Minister of Finance stated that the amount of the contributions paid in the last ten months to make good arrears, was 120,764,153 reals, and for the payment of the current taxes the sum of 585,297,352 reals, making the sum total of 706,061,510 reals, the general estimate being 712,000,000; there remained only 6,000,000 to be paid in the two remaining months to complete the amount.

A letter from Bahia, dated 15th March, says, "arrived on the 6th inst. a Portuguese brig from Quilemanez, with 254 slaves on board; 116 died on the passage; on the next day, another arrived from Mozambique, with 313 slaves; 180 died on the passage!"

We mentioned a few days since, a Theatrical Fracas, that had taken place in London between Messrs. Elliston and Rodwell, managers of the rival theatres. The following is the correspondence, which preceded this affair.

Letter from Mr. Rodwell, manager of the Adelphi, London, to Mr. Elliston:—

"Sir—I understand you have had the temerity to intrude yourself behind the curtain of my theatre. In order to spare you a greater mortification, I have ordered the doorkeepers to refuse your admission, should you again present yourself, I am, &c."

The following pithy note was forthwith returned:

"Rodwell!—I have heard of a puddle in a storm, and of a puppy in a passion; and I can only say that I scorn the one, and laugh at the other. "ELLISTON."

After this correspondence, Mr. Rodwell called on Mr. Elliston, about 7 in the evening, at the theatre. He produced a letter and asked Mr. E. if he wrote it. He said he did, and Mr. R. struck at him with a horse whip. Mr. Elliston had a cane in his hand, with which he bestowed a sound thrashing on Mr. Rodwell. Mr. O'Callaghan, one of Mr. R.'s performers, and Mr. Russell now interfered; but Mr. R. is said to have rushed again on Mr. Elliston with his whip, on which Mr. E. seized it and broke it into pieces. The parties afterwards appeared at Bow-street, each disavowing the history of the transactions as they had appeared in the newspapers, and each put in bail, with an accompaniment of recrimination on both sides.

The correspondence between Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Canning will excite a smile at the expense of modern Duellists. The difficulty on the part of Mr. C. in calling Sir Francis out, when he was in prison, was truly distressing.

A duel with pistols was lately fought near Paris, between an officer of the Cuirassiers and a silk

merchant. A dispute at the theatre was the cause. The former was killed on the spot.

Mr. Kent, the aquatic pedestrian, or puffer, has crossed the Queen's ferry, (Firth of Forth,) on his machine, in presence of several noblemen and spectators. He proposes proceeding to London.

At a cook's shop in Weymouth, a plate of roast veal and a farthing loaf, may be had for five farthings!

The Liverpool Mercury of the 28th ult. says, in the course of Thursday night se'night, a woman who lived in a remarkably deep cellar, in Ranelagh-street, was found in the street in a state of intoxication. Some persons put her down the steps of the cellar, and placed the lid over it. In the morning the unfortunate woman was found a corpse.

An article, dated Frankfort, June 8th, states, that vague rumors were in circulation relative to a conspiracy said to have been discovered in Prussia against the safety of the state. The king of Prussia was travelling through Germany incognito under the title of Count de Ruppin.

Outrages continue to be committed in Ireland. Thirty-six prisoners engaged in these disturbances had been sent to prison in the county of Waterford.

On the 20th of June, in the House of Commons Mr. Buxton moved for the returns respecting the number of Hindoo Widows immolated in India. Mr. Bathurst said that he did not object to the production of the papers; but he hoped the Hon. Member would not call on the Legislature to sanction an active interference with their religious prejudices.

Surrey Session.—Brutality of Parents.—Yesterday John Gold and Sarah his wife, were indicted for assaulting their child at Camberwell, in May last. The little girl was in court, and seemed not more than seven or eight-years of age. It appeared from the evidence of several witnesses (among whom were the daughters of the male prisoner) that John Gold had been frequently seen to beat the child with a rope doubled, each thong being the thickness of a man's finger. On being urged to desist, and shown the state of the child's feet, arising from his cruelty, he replied, that she was his child, and he would treat her as he chose. On one occasion, he laid her upon a bench and scrubbed her hands and arms with a brush, till the flesh was torn up from her nails—that the little innocent was frequently kept without food, and that one day having some towels to wash, and complaining the water was too hot, her hands were put into the pail of nearly boiling water and forcibly held there; that he had been seen to make her stretch out her arms and suspend two irons, with a threat that if she moved he would make her hold them so for an hour. The witnesses also deposed that the other prisoner, mother-in-law to the children, had participated in the father's cruelty. Mr. Brown, surgeon, of Camberwell, deposed to the maimed condition of the infant, from the cruelties which had been inflicted. The jury gave their verdict Guilty, and the chairman, (— Harrison, Esq.) after a most feeling and impressive address on the enormity of their conduct, sentenced these unnatural parents to be imprisoned for 36 calendar months, and afterwards to find sureties for their good behaviour for seven years.—English Paper.

New-York, July 31.

St. Louis.—This town which has in a few years sprung up from the wilderness is acquiring great commercial importance. It is said that a bustle constantly prevails in the arrivals and departures of steam-boats—one of which was about to leave that place for New-Orleans, with a cargo of furs and peltries, valued at \$50,000, besides 100,000 lbs. of lead. The Missouri Fur Company are now fitting out an expedition for the Missouri mountains, and the head waters of the river Colorado. There are it is said ninety steam-boats on the Mississippi.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

THE COLUMBUS, Commanded by Commodore BAIBRIDGE, which vessel arrived at this port from Gibraltar in company with the United States brig Spark, Captain ELTON, on Sunday last, is perhaps the largest ship of the line, that ever sailed in the European seas under the American flag. She

is about 200 tons, and carries 64 guns, and 36 carronades, and has a main-top-royal-gallant-mast, and deck and fore-castle, and a complement of men 800. She is 200 feet of water and measures 200 feet of altitude from the surface of the water to the highest point of her main-top-royal-gallant-mast. Commodore BaibrIDGE was relieved in the command of the Mediterranean squadron, by Commodore JONES, at Gibraltar, who went out in the United States ship Constitution for that purpose. Commodore BaibrIDGE immediately set sail for the United States, with the Columbus and Spark. On coming upon the coast on Friday last, the Columbus met with a school of Mackerel, which followed the ship all day; in the course of which period they caught the unparalleled number, according to an estimate of 12,000 of that fish. There were near 300 lines used, and the people pulled in the fish as fast as they could throw their bait into the water. One of the lieutenants counted 600 Mackerel which he caught with his own hands. The Columbus has brought out many rare plants—birds and animals—of the latter, two cattle of the celebrated white Tuscan breed are the most conspicuous.

It is gratifying to observe the activity and vigilance of the United States sloop, Aligator, Lieut. Com. STOCKTON, in cruising for Slave Traders on the coast of Africa.—He has made so many captures, that he has been obliged to return to the United States for more men. A few such active cruisers from all nations, would soon exterminate this nefarious and inhuman traffic. Boston Intell.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

There is now living on the island Waahoo in the Pacific Ocean a black man named Anthony Allen, from Schenectady in the State of New York. We have thought the following account of him, which we copy from the manuscript journal of Mrs. Bingham, would be interesting to those whose attention is turned to the subject of the Mission to the Sandwich Islands. It shows that the inhabitants of those islands, possessing a productive soil and one of the finest climates on the globe, only need the benefits of civilization and the consolations of religion, to make them independent and happy.

"Yesterday we made our visit to Mr. Allen's. He has a native wife and two pretty children, the eldest of whom he has taught his letters. He has been very kind in sending us potatoes, squashes, &c.—every morning two bottles of goats milk, and as often as once in two weeks a goat or a kid neatly dressed, besides many other articles of food. He lives so far from us that we cannot benefit his family as we wish. The distance is about two miles. To avoid walking in the heat we made ourselves ready by ten, locked up our houses; and set off. A multitude had assembled by the time we were at the gate to attend us. Our little hand cart which we brought from Boston, the only wheels on the Island, served as a carriage for those to whom the walk might prove too great. It was an easy matter to get it drawn by the natives, shifting stage as often as we pleased. When we arrived at Mr. A.'s territory (which were a large inclosure surrounded by a high fence of poles, put into the ground after the native style) we found him at his gate waiting to give us a polite and cordial reception. Within the enclosure were his dwelling, eating, and cooling houses, besides others for his numerous train of attendants. There was also a well, a garden of squashes, and in one part a fold containing a cow, several sheep, and three hundred goats. After sitting upon his table decanters, glasses, and wine and brandy for our refreshment, he begged to be excused while he could go and prepare dinner. His wife, a pleasant looking native, kept her place in a little room adjoining upon her mats with her little ones. We could talk with her but little, but instructed her in sewing, and made her a gown. She remained upon her mats while we went to dinner. The table was set in the American style: the first course was what we call pot or soup, well prepared; that removed, boiled potatoes and fowls, cold meat and taro-cakes then baked pig, after which pudding, ending with wine and oranges. This was not missionary fare. All was neatly cooked and in order. We endeavoured to make the

we could have had his children. Mr. B. had sent him a picture upon the subject of the night before, and now by conversing with him alone, satisfied his mind that something more was necessary before his children could be thus given up to God. At the close of the afternoon we had served up to us in china cups, good coffee and fried cakes. We then, with a present of pork in our little cart, set off for home. Our walk home was pleasant. The company that travelled with us and left Mr. B. and myself quite behind and alone. While on the plain back of the village, a large company of natives approached us. At the first moment, womanish fear said, there is a heathen hand approaching us, and we are solitary and alone. When the train reached us, we found it was headed by Captain Joe, a native, who commands one of the king's schooners. He came up with eagerness to Mr. B. whom he seems to love, and shaking hands very heartily says, "How do you do, sir? I am very happy to see you, sir—such a good moon I was going to take a walk, sir."—Then bidding us good night, and telling us he would come and see us in the morning, he left us. He is a pleasant youth, very active, speaks English very well, and has a most kind disposition, and I fondly hope his name may yet come into missionary communications, as a sharer in the blessings sent him and his nation."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 9.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN
Electoral Ticket for Prince-George's
NICHOLAS SNOODEN,
GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset.
THOMAS K. CARROLL,
Col.—MATTHIAS DASHIELL.

For Calvert.
RICHARD GRAHAM,
Dr. JOHN DRAHE.

Montgomery.
THOMAS DAVIS,
GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany.
WILLIAM HILLEARY,
WILLIAM REID.

For Dorchester.
BRUNNAN W. LECOMPTÉ,
Capt. MATTHIAS TRAVERS.

For Frederick.
ALEXANDER WARFIELD,
Dr. WILLIAM HILLEARY.

For Worcester.
EPHRAIM K. WILSON,
THOMAS J. WILLIAMS.

For Kent.
WILLIAM KNIGHT,
JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

For Anne-Arundel.
COL. THOMAS HOOD,
BRICE J. WORTHINGTON.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick.
Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Moller, John Dudderar.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.
Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.
Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne.

Assembly Ticket for Prince-George's.
William D. Digges, William A. Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George Moreton.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester.
Charles Parker, William Tingle, Jun. Thomas Loojer, Dr. John Stevenson.

Assembly Ticket for Kent.
William Knight, James F. Brown, J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

The following Gentlemen were elected last, elected Directors of the Bank of Maryland, for the ensuing year: For the City of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel County.

Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynadier, James Shaw, Richard Harwood, (of Thos.) Virgil Maxcy, John Ridgely.

Joseph Harris, St. Mary's County. Samuel Chapman, Charles County. Richard Graham, Calvert County. Francis M. Hall, Prince-George's County.

Henry Howard, (of John.) Montgomery County. William E. Williams, Frederick County.

John T. Mason, Washington County. Roger Perry, Allegany County. Thomas Harwood, Baltimore County.

Henry Dorsey, Harford County. For the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town. John Tyler, John McPherson, Casper Mantz, William Ross, George Altsell, Richard Potts, John Brien, Henry Kemp, Joseph Smith.