

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Greeks.—In the House of Commons on the 19th of May, Sir R. Inglis presented a petition numerously and respectfully signed, from White Roothing, on behalf of the Greeks. He called the attention of the House to it, as, with one solitary exception, four years ago, the only expression of the public feeling in this cause which had reached the House since the commencement of the Greek revolution. The petitioners did not pray that this country would interfere by going to war: nor did he advocate such an extremity. They asked, and he asked, that his Majesty's government would interfere with the Turkish government, by firm expostulation and remonstrance. Further he would not go, for he would not use a threat which he was not prepared to execute; and he felt the difficulty and delicacy of the duty which the circumstances of the Greek revolution imposed on his Majesty's government, bound as England was by treaties, to respect the independence of Turkey. If any treaty or any engagement, could be more binding than another upon nations, or upon individuals, it was that between one which was powerful and one which was weak, a Christian and an Infidel; it was in these cases that we were bound to manifest the superiority of our principles, and the generosity of our strength. He therefore, would not wish to threaten Turkey, or to interfere with her in any compulsory manner: but he trusted, that both with Turkey, and with every other power near the spot, his Majesty's government had used, and would continue to use every means which might finally obtain for the Greeks, not merely protection and security, but he trusted, he might still say, revival and independence as a nation.

Sir S. Wilson contended, that the conduct of France in the contest between the Greeks and the Turks, was decidedly favourable to the latter. By the Foreign Enlistment Bill, British Officers were prevented from entering into the service of any foreign power, while in the present case, the French officers even on half-pay were in the service of Ibrahim, whose army they had organized. He hoped his Majesty's Ministers would, before next session, take into consideration some means of arranging the Foreign Enlistment Bill—so that some discrimination might be made between the various officers who might be desirous of entering into Foreign service.

Mr. Hobhouse deprecated the discussion of the subject, which he might cause the Right Hon. Secretary opposite, to make any observations unfavorable to the objects of the petition. It was true, the Greeks had lately suffered a great blow in the fall of Missolonghi; but it is far from being a fatal one, for if they persevered, and even if they fortified themselves within the cavern of—, they might defy all the efforts of Ibrahim, whose forces could not be kept together long enough to reduce that fortress. The conduct of the French Government was disgraceful; for, under pretence of neutrality, it gave succour most effectually to the Turks. If he had supposed that the question would have been agitated, he could have brought down to the House, accounts of the French half-pay officers in the service of Ibrahim; of the Austrian ships, men of war, acting for him and removing his money from Alexandria to the ports of the Morea. He was far from thinking the situation of the Greeks as desperate, for their desperate valour was now known from what had occurred in Missolonghi, and their cause would gain from the conviction of all Christians, that brave men, animated with the love of liberty, would perish rather than again submit to the yoke of tyrants.

The petition was then ordered to be printed.

LATE DISCOVERY.

An inhabited island in the Pacific has been discovered by Capt. Egg, of the Pol-lux sloop of war, in the service of the King of the Netherlands, to which the name of *Nederlandish island* has been given. Its north point is in lat. 7 deg. 10 min. S. and the centre of it in long. 177 deg. 33 min. 16 sec. E. from Greenwich; the variation of the magnetic needle being 7 deg. to the east. This island has a form resembling a horse shoe; its extent is about eight miles. On the west side is an indentation, closed by low reefs, and terminating in a lagoon. The natives, some of whom were armed with long sticks, were very numerous, sitting or running a long shore, as the vessel sailed along. An armed boat was dispatched towards the shore. The island appeared iron bound; for a boat's length from the shore, the depth was six fathoms and rough coral ground. A ship's length from the shore there was fifteen fathoms depth. At the north west point they found a coral reef, projecting far in the sea, and on which there was a heavy surf. It was supposed that these were the breakers heard previous to the discovery of the island. The land had a pleasing aspect and appeared fertile. The number of natives assembled on shore was about three hundred. They were of a dark copper hue, tall and well made. Few were less than six feet Rhinland measure, or 6, 166 English. The women were also very stout. Some of the people were tattooed, but not so much as the *Nukahiva*. They were naked except some covering made of leaves. A few others had some cloth of cocoa bark wrapped round the waist. The heads of some were adorned with feathers. Their conduct appeared very fierce and wild, and they contrived to steal whatever they thought within their reach. The boat-hooks soon disappeared, and they even attempted to tear the oars from the hands of the crew. An old man, with a white beard, and of respectable appearance, carrying a green bough in his hand, was at their head. He continually kept signing some monotonous song, in a melancholy tune. They bartered some cocoa nuts, and some of their tools, against some old handkerchiefs and empty bottles; and it appeared that their language had some resemblance to that spoken at *Nukahiva*. When the boat again put to sea, they tried the effect of firing a few musket shots in the air, but the natives did show no symptoms of fear, and thus appeared unconscious of the effects of European arms. No canoes were seen in the possession of these people, nor did they approach the ship, although the weather was excellent and the sea very calm.

Royal Agriculturalist.—Charles X. is the patron of agriculture, as well as the arts, &c. He has recently purchased a large farm, where he has established an Institute for the scientific education of 300 pupils in Agriculture and Horticulture.

At a late sale of foreign sheep, his Majesty gave 2500 fr. for one of the first rate rams, called *Gindola*.—Two Farmers gave 1500 fr. each for two other rams, and the whole (16) brought high prices. [Their breed is not mentioned; but it is remarked, that the animals of the cross of the rams of Nubia with English sheep were the favorites of the sale and that the amateur purchasers proposed to cross their bucks with the *Dishley* breed, and with *merinos*.]

French Newspapers. A share in the Paris Constitutionnel, the leading journal on liberal side, which was sold in 1816 for 6000 fr. now produces 30,000 francs a year. The price of this daily paper is 72 francs per annum, and it has 19,000 subscribers, whose subscriptions amount £55,000 sterling per annum.

SCALDING HOT POLITICS.

The Ohio Advertiser concludes an article, headed "the next congressional election," in the following terms:

"Let Ohio in particular beware of the traitors who betrayed her cause in 1825;—let them to a man reject the infamous seven, who voted for Adams, and against the amendment of the constitution. Let Bartley, Beecher, Sloane, Vance, Whittlesey, Vinton, and Wright, that pander of corruption, be consigned to eternal oblivion, and let some honest men be elected in their room—men who will support Jackson for President, who will vote for the amendment of the constitution, and who will rescue the congress of the United States from that obloquy and disgrace which the above deluded men were so instrumental in bringing on it."

CHIMNEY SWEEPER'S SOCIETY.

On the 1st of May last, the new "United Society of Master Chimney Sweepers" of London, celebrated their first anniversary at the Eyre Tavern, St. John's Wood Marylebone.

About 11 o'clock on Monday, 200 of their apprentices proceeded in great regularity through the principal streets and squares at the west end of the town, accompanied by an excellent band of music. The clean and wholesome appearance of the lads, certainly, reflected much credit on their masters and attracted crowds of persons to the above tavern, where the boys were regaled with a substantial repast of roast beef and plum-pudding; after which the masters themselves sat down to a very excellent dinner provided for the occasion.

On the cloth being removed, and the usual routine of loyal toasts drank, the Chairman addressed his brother tradesman, congratulating them on the formation of a society that was calculated to do such essential service to the trade in general. It would be the means of promoting the welfare of their apprentices, which was a feeling he was convinced every one of them had at heart,—who, instead of being permitted to loiter and dance about the streets on the 1st of May, dressed up in tawdry apparel and soliciting money (which practice was for the purpose of imposing on the public), should in future be regaled with substantial fare on each forthcoming day of the anniversary of the society, in order to put an end to the degrading practice which had for such length of time stigmatized the trade. (Applause.)

"Success to the United Society of Chimney Sweepers" having been drunk with thunders of applause,

A master Chimney Sweeper, with great vehemence of action and manner, said, "I convinced, Mr. Chairman, that it is a thing impossible to do away with our climbing boys, for instance, look at the Duke of York's fifty-one new chimneys. Let me ask any one of you in Company, is it possible a machine could be poked up any one them? I say no; and for this reason—that most of them run in a horizontal line, and then abruptly turn up, so that you see a machine would be of no more use than if you were to thrust up an old broom stick; and I mean to stick to it that our opponents may as well try to put down Chimney Sweepers in the old way, as the Equitable Loan Bank Company endeavoured to cut up the business of pawnbrokers. (Applause). When I look round the table, said the Speaker, and see such respectable gentlemen on my right and on my left, and in front of me, who dares to say that the United Society of master Chimney Sweeper

is not as a respectable a body of tradesmen as any in London; and although, if I may be excused the expression, there is not a gentleman now present who has not made his way in the "profession" by climbing up Chimneys. [There was a universal nod of assent at the allusion] Therefore, continued the speaker, the more praise is due to us and I now conclude with wishing every success to our new society. The above animated address was received with the loudest plaudits.

Mr. Bennett addressed the company on the subject of cleansing chimneys with machines, which he maintained could never be accomplished. The only way to clean chimneys was by climbing boys, and although some accident had occurred to them in the way of their calling, which he said happened to persons in all trades, yet he only wishes their opponent might have an opportunity of witnessing the healthy state in which their apprentices were.

Several other master chimney-sweepers addressed the company, after which the ladies were introduced into the room, and dancing commenced, which was kept up till a late hour.

CHURCH'S PRINTING PRESS.

From Mr. Carter's Letters, No. 65, published in the New York Statesman, dated Dover, Nov. 27 1825.

On the following morning, our tour of observation at Birmingham was resumed by calling in company with four Yankees, on Dr. Church, a native of Massachusetts, for the purpose of examining his celebrated printing Machine. He politely invited us into his study, the tables and shelves of which were loaded with diagrams and scientific publications. In a few minutes we were invited to accompany him to the building where his invention is "in the full tide of successful experiment." After several years of successful study and labor, he has fully succeeded in his plans, the practical utility of which is reduced to demonstration. Mr. Perkins, of London, remarked to me that it is the most perfect machine he has ever seen; and few men have had a wider experience in mechanics, or are better qualified to judge.

Dr. Church at first put his press in operation, and directed perhaps a hundred sheets struck off for our examination. He then took the whole to pieces, and particularly explained the various parts. His motions approach nearer to those of an intelligent being, than I should think it possible any combination of inert matter could produce. It reaches out its iron hand, grasps the edge of the sheet, draws it under the form where it receives the impression, returns it to the top of the machine, and there deposits it in regular files. All this is done in an instant, without the least noise or confusion. Between two and three thousand sheets are struck off in an hour, the paper being drawn alternately from each side, and the form being almost constantly employed in producing an impression. It feeds itself with ink by means of rollers communicating with a trough. Three persons are required to work it—one to turn the crank, and the other two to supply the paper.

The typography is beautiful, being uniform in complexion, and free from blurs. I examined numerous specimens, taking the sheets indiscriminately from reams of the ordinary work upon which the men were employed. It is designed rather for printing books than newspapers. The price of a press is £1000.—Many applications have already been made from London, and one of them is about to be established in New-York.