

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[From the Liverpool Courier.]

Our private accounts from Paris speak very favourably of the zealous manner in which the present Minister of Commerce, Mons. de St. Cricq, discharges the duties attached to his department. It is asserted, that he intends to be guided by the liberal principles of Mr. Huskisson's system, and that he will gradually abolish prohibitions. He intends to commence with cotton twists, and the reduction of duties on coffee. Letters have been received to-day, from Vienna, dated the first instant. A strong park of artillery had been embarked on the Danube for conveyance into Hungary; but this was the only sign that warlike preparations were going on, and, on the whole, the hopes of peace, so far as Austria was concerned, predominated at Vienna; the Metalliques had fallen 88 5-8. The Turkey mail came in this morning in due course, bringing letters from Constantinople of the 11th, and from Smyrna of the 4th ultimo. Nothing particular had taken place in those cities since the preceding advices. In the capital preparatory measures of defence were continued, but not with that vigour which might imply either a full conviction of approaching danger, or a final determination to oppose a fixed resistance to it. From this the inference has been drawn, that although the Sultan hazards the experiment of imposing on the allies by the apparent resolution of risking every thing rather than submit to their terms, yet when he finds them, and especially Russia, still more resolute than himself, he will at once subscribe to any conditions proposed to him, short of any partial dismemberment of his empire. At Smyrna the subjects of the allied powers seem to have derived confidence from the pacific tone of the speeches of the Kings of England and France, so far as to land their goods and furniture, which had till then been kept afloat, and to discharge the vessels, freighted for the purpose of conveying them away at the approach of danger.—No conclusion, however, can be formed on these local measures of assumed security, and indications from another quarter would show them to be rather premature. There are letters from Odessa, dated the 21st ultimo, according to which no possibility of a doubt remained as to an approaching invasion of the principalities by the Russian troops. The Emperor's answer to the Turkish manifesto had been officially printed at Odessa, with comments made in a tone which evinced that the Russian court was no longer to be deterred from the prosecution of a war, the necessity of which had every day become more urgent, by considerations which could only lead to further delays and fresh injury to the commercial interests of the empire in the Black Sea. The Emperor has, it is affirmed, announced his intention not to stop the progress of his armies, until he has completely put at out of the Sultan's power to exercise any future controul over the Black Sea trade; and as this cannot be properly effected without the destruction of the fortifications of the Bosphorus on the one side, and of the Dardanelles on the other, the Russian armies may be expected, at no very distant period, to appear in the immediate neighbourhood of Constantinople.

A German paper has an article, dated from the Polish Frontiers, which states that "The approaching passage of the Pruth by the Russian army must, probably, be considered merely as a military demonstration rather than the first act of a new war. It is reported that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, in its circular note on this subject, has assured the other powers that it will, for the present, confine itself to the military occupation of the principalities, it being the intention of Russia to give the Porte a certain time, within which it must carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty of Akermann, which are not yet executed. The Danube will not be passed till the Porte shows that it means to persist in its faithless and inimical conduct towards Russia."

The Finance Committee are stated to have issued circulars to the different Government Departments in Ireland for various returns, in order that immediately after the resumption of their duties, after the recess, they may proceed to the examination of the expences connected with the different departments in Ireland. The returns called for are the names of all officers holding more than one situation—of all officers, who at any time retired on pension, and were afterwards put into situations again—likewise the names of all half-pay officers,

who hold civil situations. It is supposed that no individual will be allowed to hold two situations, and that he must either resign his pension or hold only the one for which he does duty.

GREECE.—Admiral Miaulis, the patriotic Greek, has issued orders, in strict conformity with those of his Government, for the effectual suppression of piracy. For this purpose, not only the Captains and crews of the piratical vessels are to be punished, but the Governors of those Islands who may happen to countenance their nefarious proceedings are to be punished with all the severity of the laws. Count Capo d'Istria has addressed a proclamation to the military chiefs of Greece, inculcating on them the absolute necessity of obedience to the laws as the only means of insuring the independence of their country. On the first of February an interview took place at Moden, between Sir F. Adam, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, and Ibrahim Pacha. Sir Frederick was received with great distinction, and salutes were fired at his approach and on his departure. The conference lasted two hours; but no particulars had transpired. Upon its termination, expresses were sent off to Constantinople, and a fast sailing vessel to Egypt.

The French papers contain, under the date of Smyrna, a copy of the document Hatti Sheriff, which purports to be an answer to a note which the Greek Patriarch presented to the Sublime Porte. It grants an amnesty to the Greeks; but upon conditions which are wholly inadmissible. It complains of the rebellion of the Greeks; it speaks of submission as the price of exemption from punishment; and promises that "if they will repent of their former conduct and implore the pardon of his Highness, he on his part will treat them with all the clemency which the holy law enjoins." It gives complete amnesty to those who repent of their revolt; and it holds out the prospect of sending a just and benevolent Pacha to govern the Morea. In this document not a word is said of the armistice, although it is known that such a measure has been adopted.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, April 4.—This is the birth day of the young Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria II. and yet no particular notice has been taken of it. Perhaps its falling on Good Friday may have prevented salutes and rejoicings; but it is remarkable, that no orders have been given for any of the loyal demonstrations usual on such occasions at the theatre of St. Carlos, which opens on Easter Monday, after the Lent recess. On that day, however, Don Miguel is to review all the troops in Lisbon; and as the whole army is now remodelled, many suppose that on that day the soldiers will proclaim him absolute King.

All the British Troops sailed yesterday.

The forts of St. Julian and of Bugio, which command the entrance of the Tagus, are, however, to remain in possession of the English, in consequence of which the garrisons of the same have delivered them over to still more numerous troops of English marines from the squadron. These marines are to garrison the forts, whilst the 4th regiment of English infantry is to occupy their place, and do service on board the men of war that are to remain here. The ships which remain are, the Spartiate, of the line, with the flag of Vice Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerc, the frigate Piramus, and two brigs of war. Thus the former plan of abandoning the forts, and leaving only a frigate here, is altered, and much for the better.

It is now well known, that what has kept Don Miguel from hastening to Villa Viciosa to get himself proclaimed King, is the formal and obstinate refusal of his two sisters to follow him; for he is afraid, that if the former Princess Regent remain behind, she may be again put at the head of the Government against him; and at the same time, he does not compel them by force, fearful of increasing her party, and of her finding partisans in the diplomatic corps. Persuasion is daily tried still by him and the queen, but all in vain. The Princess deserves, therefore, the greatest credit for it; and the more so, as she is completely locked up in the Palace, with her poor sister. I understand that Don Miguel is very much dissatisfied, on account of the English retaining possession of the forts.

On Sunday last, Don Miguel embarked on the Tagus, to visit the two ships under sailing orders for the coasts of Africa, on board of which some convicts had been embarked. He wished to have a sight of these miserable wretches. One might have supposed, that some of them, the less crimi-

nal, would have got part of their sentence remitted, in consequence of this Princely visit; but it was a visit of amusement and nothing else. He was saluted by all the Portuguese ships, but, to the delight of thousands of spectators on shore, the English fleet did not take the least notice of him. One of the English ships, however, treated him with Don Pedro's Constitutional hymn as he passed close by, which put him in a passion, and he ordered his boat to pull away as fast as possible from the heretics.—*Durham Adv.*

PARIS, April 11.—A letter from Marseilles, of the 3d of April, contains the following details: "About thirty vessels set out this morning for the Strait, under the escort of the brig-of-war Cuirassier. Thus there is no appearance of peace with Algiers. There, perhaps, were never more corsairs of that nation cruising.

"The thirty-two merchant vessels, freighted on account of the Government, will be all ready to set sail on the 8th April. Thirty-four vessels of war, ships, frigates, corvettes, schooners and brigs, are in the road of Toulon, which can embark six regiments of infantry, of 1,200 men each, 400 artillery-men, and 300 of the *genie*, who are already in the neighbourhood of the place.

Private accounts from Paris state that the French Minister of War has issued orders for completing the Class of 1826 by 44,000 men.—*Morn. Herald.*

HAMBURG, April 7.—It was affirmed at Vienna on the 31st March, that news had been received there that the Turkish batteries at Navarin had sunk the English ship of the line stationed before that harbour, upon which three Turkish ships of the line and five transports had entered the bay.

SMYRNA, Feb. 15.—The following intelligence was this morning received from Scio, by an Ionian vessel that came in from that Island in the course of yesterday:—On the 29th January, the Turks in the castle who are nearly as numerous as their besiegers, made a desperate and unexpected sortie. The Greeks were driven from their positions, and a considerable portion of them pursued *P epec aux reins*, far beyond the town, in the direction of the Mastic villages. Colonel Fabvier, however, very ably remedied the disaster, and retrieved the partial disgrace of his troops. Seeing that the Turks engaged in wild pursuits, had neglected all thoughts of the means of retreat to the fortress, he formed in their rear, and when the Turks, outstripped in the race by the lighter Hellenists, did return towards their quarters, a murderous fire, directed by unseen hands, fell among them, and made them falter. After another well given discharge, the Greeks rushed on them sword in hand, and drove them before them, following them up across the esplanade, to the edge of the castle moat, heedless of the heavy fire from the fortress. Three gallant youths imprudently followed the enemy across the lowered draw-bridge to the outer gate of the castle, where they were killed by the enraged Turks. Mr. Finlay, a Scotch gentleman, well known for his long attachment to the Greek cause, was shot through the head at the first attack, as he was attempting to rally a body of men under his command. Mr. Finlay was the nephew of a wealthy merchant of Glasgow, and himself possessed of a handsome independence: he repaired to the Morea at an early period of the Greek struggle. He continued one of the few Philhelenes unsubdued by disappointment and disgust, steady to the cause he had voluntarily embraced; for that cause he employed all his energies and all his fortune, and he has sealed his devotion to it with his life's blood.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19.—Baron Canitz arrived here some days ago, and took on him, in the character of Commissioner-General, the direction of the Prussian Legation. M. de Mullitz is recalled, and will return to Berlin. This unexpected change in the Prussian Legation has caused a great sensation. M. de Cantz has delivered his credentials, and paid the customary visits to the members of the Diplomatic Body.

We learn from Smyrna, that on the 14th of this month, Tahir Pacha attacked the Greek squadron off Scio, and sunk several vessels; after the battle, the whole Greek expedition took flight, with the loss of several thousand men. Fabvier, abandoned by his troops, is said to have taken refuge in the mountains.

FOR SALE, that Farm in Kingsclear, now occupied by Captain Charles Rainsford. For terms and particulars apply to JAMES BALLOCH.

29th April, 1828