

FOREIGN.

From the New-York American.

From Gibraltar we have our regular files of papers to the 30th November, inclusive, and give the intelligence they furnish of the arrival of Sir E. Codrington and his squadron in Malta, together with some official papers relative to the late victory; and to the pirates of the Greeks.

ACTION AT NAVARINO.

We are happy to announce the arrival of Vice Admiral Sir E. Codrington and the British squadron in this port. A part of the squadron of Rear Admiral Count de Heiden, and of the Rear Admiral the Chevalier de Rigny, is hourly expected. Many of the Ships have suffered considerably; and arrangements have been made for the reception of the wounded of the Combined Fleet in Fort Ricasoli. We are permitted to publish the General Order which the British Admiral gave out after the battle.

GENERAL ORDER.

ASIA. 24th Oct. 1827, in the Port of Navarin. Before the United Squadrons remove from the Theatre on which they have gained so complete a victory, the Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, is desirous of making known to the whole of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, employed in them, the high sense which he has of their gallant and steady conduct on the 20th inst. He is persuaded, that there is no instance of the fleet of any one country showing more complete union of spirit, and of action, than was exhibited by the squadrons of the three Allied Powers together, in this bloody and destructive battle. He attributes to the bright example set by his gallant Colleagues, the Rear Admirals, the able and cordial support which the ships of the several squadrons gave to each other during the heat and confusion of the battle. Such union of spirit, and of purpose; such coolness and bravery under fire; and such consequent precision in the use of their guns, ensured a victory over the well prepared arrangements of greatly superior numbers; and the whole Turkish and Egyptian Fleets have paid the penalty of their treacherous breach of faith.

The boasted Ibrahim Pacha promised not to quit Navarin, or oppose the Allied fleet, and basely broke his word. The Allied Commanders promised to destroy the Turkish and Egyptian fleets, if a single gun was fired at either of their Flags; and, with the assistance of the brave men whom they have had the satisfaction of commanding, they have performed their promise to the very letter. Out of a fleet composed of sixty Men of war, there remains only one frigate and fifteen smaller vessels in a state ever to be again put to sea. Such a victory cannot be without a great sacrifice of life; and the Commander in Chief has to deplore the loss of many of the best and bravest men which the fleet contained. The consolation is, that it was in the service of their Country, and in the cause of suffering humanity.

The Commander in Chief returns his most cordial thanks to his Noble Colleagues, the two Rear Admirals, for the able manner in which they directed the movements of their squadrons, and to the Captains, Commanders, Officers, seamen and Royal Marines, who so faithfully obeyed their orders, and so bravely completed the destruction of their opponents.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON, Vice Admiral.

During the arduous operations in which the Combined Fleet has been engaged, the three Admirals have not, for a moment, lost sight of the outrageous conduct of the Greeks in committing piracies on the ships of all nations; and after the battle, they addressed a letter to the Members of the Permanent Committee of the "Corps Legislatif," of which the following is a translation:

PORT OF NAVARIN, the 24th Oct. Gentlemen—We learn with lively feelings of indignation, that, while the ships of the Allied Powers have destroyed the Turkish fleet which had refused submitting to an armistice de facto, that Greek cruisers continue to infest the sea; and that the Prize Court, the only tribunal recognized by the Greek code, seeks by legal forms to justify their excesses.

Your Provisional Government appears to think that the Chiefs of the Allied Squadrons are not agreed on the measures to be adopted for putting a stop to this system of lawless plunder. It deceives itself.—We here declare to you, with one voice, that we will not suffer your seeking, under false pretences, to enlarge the theatre of war, that is to say the circle of piracies.

We will not suffer any expedition, any cruise, any blockade, to be made by the Greeks beyond the limits of Voloto Lepanto, including Salamina, Egina, Hydra, and Spezzia.

We will not suffer the Greeks to incite insurrection at Scio or in Albania, thereby exposing the population to be massacred by the Turks in retaliation.

We will consider as void all Papers given to cruisers found beyond the prescribed limits; and the ships of war of the Allied Powers will have orders to arrest them, wherever they may be found.

There remains for you no pretext. The armistice, by sea, exists, on the part of the Turks, de facto. Their fleet exists no more. Take care of yours—for we will also destroy it, if need be, to put a stop to a system of robbery on the high seas which would end in your exclusion from the law of nations.

As the present provisional government is as weak as it is immoral we address these final and irrevocable resolutions to the legislative body.

With respect to the prize court which it has instituted, we declare it incompetent to judge any of our vessels without our concurrence.

We have the Honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servants, (Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON, Vice-Admiral & Commander-in-Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Ships in the Mediterranean. Rear Admiral H. DE RIGNY, Commanding His Most Christian Majesty's Squadron. The Count L. DE HEIDEN, Rear Admiral & Commander-in-Chief

of the Naval Forces of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in the Mediterranean.

To the Members of the Permanent Committee of the Legislative Body.

From the United States Gazette. FROM ENGLAND.

At a very late hour, last evening, we received New York papers of yesterday morning, from which we extract the following interesting particulars, received by the packet ship Columbia, Capt. Delano, from London, bringing dates to the 5th of Dec. inclusive.

Despatches from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, dated the 6th of Nov. reached London on the 30th, but had not been published. The private accounts from that place, in the French and German papers, were to the 10th of November. It appears from these, that the intelligence of the destruction of the Turkish fleet, reached Constantinople on the 1st of that month. The news caused great consternation, but the Porte had not resorted to any acts of violence against the European residents, and the ambassadors remained there at the last date.

Further advices were hourly expected. Among the rumors in circulation, was one that orders had been given to seize all ships of the allied powers in the Turkish empire, but the Courier considers the report as unfounded.

The British stocks had fallen to about 82 1/2. The following are extracts from the private accounts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7th.

The receipt of the intelligence of the battle of Navarino agitated the Sultan to such a degree that no person, not even his most confidential advisers, could obtain access to him for twelve hours afterwards.

The Reis Effendi was, however, at length admitted, and on the 3d the dragomans appeared in great consternation; he asked them why they acted against all faith, and then added, that the Porte exceedingly regretted in having listened for a moment to their insinuations, or the promises of the allied ambassadors. It is said that the treaty with the allied powers, as well as the convention of Akerman, has been declared null and void, and that the Porte has determined to break off all communication with the ambassadors. They have, however, expressed their conviction, that they, as well as the other Franks, resident in the Turkish capital, ought to be protected by the rights of nations, and had accordingly assured them of their safety. This fact was communicated to the Austrian ambassador.

Every moment an order is expected from the Sultan, commanding a general armament to be formed, and the standard of the Prophet to be hoisted on the Mosque of St. Sophia.

Since the first of this month, when the burning of the Turkish fleet at Navarino was known, an indignation not to be described, has prevailed among the Turks. Tranquility, however, prevails and we look forward with impatience to the decision of the Sultan, after the great divan on the 5th. The ambassadors of the three powers are still here, but no intercourse is held with them, and the Austrian Ambassador is in constant negotiation with the Reis Effendi.

The Reis Effendi, answered the ambassadors of Prussia and Holland, who offered to express their condolence on the event, that the Porte would take a step suitable to its dignity.

The conduct of the Porte to the ambassadors has been hitherto entirely conformable to the law of nations and seems to be a pledge that the Porte, even in the worst case, does not design any thing violent towards them. It is generally believed that the Sultan's decision will be of a warlike nature, and that a general arming in the whole empire will be ordered.

SMYRNA.

Florence Nov. 13.—We have received very satisfactory news respecting the situation of the Christians residing at Smyrna. The governor has taken measures, that all the Franks who are settled there may follow their avocations with perfect security. He has besides concluded a convention with the commanders of the Allied fleets, by which that is to be considered neutral, whatever events may happen elsewhere.

(From the Gazette de France.)

PARIS, Dec. 2.

Our Correspondent at Frankfort writes to us; "On the 28 of November we received here news from Vienna, dated the 24th. It announces that the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers have quitted Constantinople in consequence of a notice from the Sultan, and of the rupture of the negotiations, and that they are gone to Hermentstadt."

"Baron Ottenfels, the Austrian Internuncio, has remained with the Porte, and it is hoped that he will succeed in renewing the negotiations. When this news arrived at Vienna, a decline took place in the funds. The Metalliques fell to 80 1/2—the Bank Shares to 1,036."

We have just learnt that Admiral de Rigny was off Smyrna on the 5th, on board the Trident. We extract the following articles from the Augsburg Gazette:—

ODESSA, Nov. 15.

We have news from Constantinople to the 8th.—The capital was tranquil, and the ambassadors were still there. Since the news of the catastrophe at Navarino, we have received that of a landing made by Fabvier on Scio, the 28th Oct. The Sultan was said to be in consternation; and private letters announced since, that the Reis Effendi had been beheaded—others, that he was exiled. The result of the frequent meetings of the Divan was expected every moment.

POLITICAL.

From the United States Gazette.

The following is the toast drunk at Washington, on the 8th inst. by Mr. Desha, of Kentucky, with an intention of eliciting a challenge from Mr. Brent, of Louisiana.

"By the Hon. Mr. Desha, of Tennessee. Edward Livingston, of Louisiana. The first and only Honour in the Louisiana political pack: though beaten in the presidential

game, by the KNAVE from that State, he shall shine conspicuous, while the KNAVE will stand before the world, as a proven base calumniator, unworthy of public or private confidence, and avoided by every man who has respect for virtue and for honor."

TO THE PUBLIC.

When the cause of the present publication is known, I hope I shall be excused for making it. I would not trouble the public, was I not forced by recent occurrences to do it; and if it were not for the connection these occurrences have with the present state of parties in the country, and the very unprovoked attack which has been made upon me by a "volunteer" friend of Gen. Jackson, from Tennessee.

During last spring, I received a letter from a friend of mine, informing me that Gen. Jackson had charged upon the friends of Mr. Clay, "a corrupt proposal by them to sell their votes to the candidate at the late Presidential election, who would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State;" and, as one of those friends, I was asked if such charge was true. In a letter in reply, I could not restrain the indignation I felt at such an unfounded accusation, and in expressing myself, I used a language produced by the excitement. In so doing, I never intended to do more than to repel the charge I conceived General Jackson made against me. I then thought, and I am yet of the same opinion, that he who was accused of so base an act as Gen. Jackson attributed to me, had a right to use what language he pleased, in throwing off the charge, provided the language was confined to the accuser alone. Since the publication of my letter by Mr. Clay, I have stated, and I now state, that it never was my intention, by any expression in that letter, to wound the feelings of any of Gen. Jackson's friends. I should regret if they thought so, and it is gratifying to me to know, that many of the General's friends are satisfied of that fact, for they told me so. But, because I dared to speak what I felt, and to exercise the right of a freeman in expressing my opinions, in defending myself, it appears that, if possible, I am to be sacrificed to the vengeance of some who surround the general for the purpose of fighting his battles. If General Jackson is to be always surrounded by bullies and desperadoes, ready to hunt up opportunities to try to intimidate and insult those who defend themselves, and who have the independence to express their opinions of him, then, indeed, will the day which sees him president of the United States, be the last of our liberties.

These remarks are forced from me by a 'toast' drank at the Jackson dinner, in this place, upon the 8th inst. in which Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, is complimented, and his colleagues, but especially myself, assailed. I have no acquaintance with the individual who gave it; I never saw him before the present session of congress, and never was introduced to him; nor was he here at the late presidential election; and could not, by any forced construction consider himself aggrieved by any thing contained in my letter; nor could I have entertained toward him any unkind feeling. I make this statement to show the unprovoked manner in which I have been assailed. Had that gentleman considered himself aggrieved by me in any way, or had he desired to become the "fighting hero" of General Jackson, he ought, by every rule of honour, to have called upon me in a direct manner. Had he done it, I certainly would have answered him promptly.

I trust I have too much self-respect to yield to a feverish and morbid anxiety in casting around for the angry ebullitions of every "toast drinker," or newspaper scribbler or bully, who may think proper to offer me an insult by commenting on the language I used in my letter, and by putting wrong constructions upon it. I consider myself bound only to answer those who feeling themselves aggrieved by that letter, call upon me in a gentlemanly manner. To such I will always accord any satisfaction demanded. The individual who gave the "Toast" cannot expect me to take any other notice of it than I have done; but, in concluding, I must be permitted to say, that if any thing personal to me was intended by it, I unequivocally pronounce such conduct as dishonorable, and at war with every gentlemanly feeling. WM. L. BRENT, of Louisiana.

From the Trenton true American.

It will be seen that the influx of our COTTON GOODS into the British Colonies is complained of; and it is asserted that cotton goods of a better quality and at a less price than can be imported from Great Britain. The truth is, that no other goods equal to those manufactured in the United States can be had any where else. They are at first cost somewhat dearer than the English, but they are so much more durable that in the end, they are much cheaper than the British goods. We use more cotton and less sizing and filling, in our manufactures than the British. This is well known in all their American colonies, in the West-India Islands, and in South America. The consequence is, we are driving out of those markets all British Cotton goods of such qualities as we manufacture. Nothing but the long credits they give, enable them to keep any portion of those markets. We should soon do the same as to Woolens, if Congress would but do its duty, and afford them that protection which is given to cotton, and which in a few years has brought it to such perfection as to insure the whole of the home market, and to supply it with better goods and at a cheaper rate than it ever was before supplied. We marvel at the obstinacy of some of our Southern politicians, if they were not willfully blind, they could not but see that the home market would be to them in a few years infinitely superior to the foreign. If our cotton manufactures had been established before the war of 1812, the cotton of the south would have found a most valuable market in the middle and eastern states, and our citizens and soldiers would have been more comfortably clad for half the money then expended. The home market is every where the most valuable and desirable. No pains should be spared to secure it. It is the wisest and the best policy. No government does its duty that does not seize the earliest occasion to secure it to its citizens. What has it not done for our Agriculture—what for our ship-building, and for every business which has been properly protected?

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Our readers will perceive by referring to the proceedings of Congress, that there is at least some

chance of getting at the proceedings of the Court Martial which tried the Tennessee Militiamen. The Marylander, speaking on this subject, thinks that the motion in question might as well have been extended to the case of the seven regulars who were SHOT at Nashville, when their execution could have been no less to the army, as for want of sufficient force to do otherwise with safety, the officer who presided over it, was under the necessity of having them brought one by one to the scene of their death; and wonders if the Secretary at War will be called upon for Copies of the General's accounts from 1816 to 1821, for pay and emoluments as Major General. It is believed that, during all that time, he was at the Hermitage, attending to his own private affairs.

"O! what a sin 'twould be, if it were done by another."

BARGAIN AND SALE.—Eight leading Jackson members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania wrote a letter to the State Treasurer to this effect:—

"You hold an office, you have ten children, and for their support, as well as your own and the rest of your family, depend upon the \$1,400 a year of which your office produces; but you are suspected of being opposed to the election of General Jackson; we desire to know if this suspicion be well founded. If you promise to vote for General Jackson, we will allow you and your ten children to live upon the income of your office, the duties of which you have ever honestly discharged; but if, on the other hand, you will not so promise, we will vote you and your children out of doors, and you and they may live or starve, it's all one to us, if you will not vote for General Jackson!!!"

The State Treasurer refuses the bribe—declines an answer to the corrupt proposition; and the tempters keep their word—they turn him and his ten children out of doors.

What say the People of Pennsylvania to this attempt to buy the vote of their public servant with their money.

What do they say to the party who accuse pure and honorable and high minded men with bargain and sale, yet have the daring baseness, under their hands, acting as Representatives of the people, to offer an honest citizen Fourteen Hundred Dollars for his Vote!

Oh shame where is thy blush? Bribery where is thy hiding place!!! Press.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

We publish the following correct table showing the mode adopted by the States in the choice of Presidential Electors—to which is added, the probable result of the election in November next.

TABLE OF ELECTORAL VOTES. States. How chosen. Votes. A. J. Doubt. 1 Maine, Districts, 9 9 0 2 N. Hampshire, Gen. ticket, 8 8 0 3 Massachusetts, do, 15 15 0 4 Rhode Island, do, 4 4 0 5 Connecticut, do, 8 8 0 6 Vermont, Legislature, 7 7 0 7 New York, Districts, 36 26 10 8 New Jersey, Gen. ticket, 8 8 0 9 Pennsylvania, do, 28 28 0 10 Delaware, Legislature, 3 3 0 11 Maryland, Districts, 11 9 2 12 Virginia, Gen. ticket, 24 0 0 24 13 N. Carolina, do, 15 0 0 15 14 S. Carolina, Legislature, 11 0 11 15 Georgia, do, 9 0 9 16 Tennessee, Districts, 11 0 11 17 Kentucky, do, 14 10 4 18 Ohio, Gen. ticket, 16 16 0 19 Indiana, Legislature, 5 5 0 20 Illinois, Districts, 3 3 0 21 Missouri, do, 3 1 2 22 Louisiana, Gen. ticket, 5 5 0 23 Mississippi, do, 3 0 3 24 Alabama, do, 5 0 5 261 165 57 39

SIGNS.—JUDGE IRWIN, of the 8th Judicial District, was appointed a Jackson Delegate to the Columbus, Ohio, Convention. In declining this honorable mission, the Judge declares that "he is not and never has been the supporter of Jackson!"

WM. CALDWELL, Esq. in declining a similar appointment, says that Gen. Jackson would be his last choice. "I am," says he, "decidedly friendly to the re-election of Mr. Adams.—I think the election of Jackson would be fraught with dangers to the liberties of the Union."

At a meeting of the Orange Peace Society, held on the 25th ult., the members of which were citizens of Orange, Guilford, and Chatham Counties in North Carolina, it was proposed to express their sentiments on the presidential question: The vote was taken by ballot, those only voting who were legally entitled to vote for electors; when they were found to be For Mr. Adams . . . . . 32 For Gen. Jackson . . . . . 0

From the Harrisburg Argus.

Another "sign of the times," will be seen by glancing at the card of Mr. Francis Kendall, in which he refuses to serve as one of the Jackson Committee for Air township. The same Francis Kendall has been appointed, we see, by the Jackson convention, a member of the committee of correspondence for Bedford county. Mr. Kendall, we understand is a man of considerable influence, hence this double appointment of the heretics. But he would not bite. Every day is showing what the boasts of the Jackson party are based upon, idle wind and nothing more. Tempus allucen dicit veritatem.

Mr. Gettys, I lately observed my name on a list as one of a committee of correspondence for Air township, and that it was placed there at a Jackson meeting held sometime since in Bedford. Now as I have never been friendly to the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, I have thought it my duty thus publicly to decline the honor thus intended to be conferred upon me. Whatever interest or influence I may possess, I trust, will be given to the present incumbent, with whose administration myself and neighbors generally are well satisfied. FRANCIS KENDALL. Air township, (Penn.) Jan. 4, 1828