

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship meteor, Gardner, arrived at New York on Sunday evening from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the 6th of March, Liverpool to the 8th, London Price Current of the 4th, and Shipping List of the 5th, all inclusive.—*Balt. Pat. April 13.*

It will be seen there had been a fluctuation in the Cotton market, but the article appears to maintain its price.

American Stocks.—March 5. Three per cents, 79 1-2; Sixes, for 1812, 88; for 1813, 92 1-2; for 1814, 94 a 95; for 1815, 97 a 98; Sevens, 88 1-2; U. S. Bank Shares, £24 5s.

The Paris papers are filled with debates in the Chambers. The law of sacrilege, passed the Chamber of Peers by a majority of 36.

A letter from Madrid states that it was reported that the Government of Spain had received from the Holy Alliance the notification that the three High Allied Powers were not in a position to aid Spain to reconquer her transmarine provinces.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The brig Cambria, from Falmouth, for Vera Cruz, returned to Falmouth on the 4th, with between 5 and 600 men, women and children, who were taken out of the Kent, East Indian, which she fell in with on the 1st March, on fire. It is supposed about 90 souls perished on Board the Kent, which had about 500 troops on board for India.

In the House of Commons on the 4th of March, the army estimates were brought forward by Lord Palmerston, who stated, that "the increase, on the whole military establishment, amounted to 13,200 men, and the increase of expense to £328,000. He vindicated the addition made to the army, by pointing out the necessity which existed for giving their colonies, in all quarters of the globe, efficient protection. On the score of humanity, too, he shewed the increase was called for, to ensure the relief, at the proper periods, of the regiments employed on foreign service. The propriety of taking measures with that view, he forcibly impressed on the House, by stating the course which it had been found necessary to pursue, on the breaking out of the Burmese war in India, when 5,000 additional men being required, five regiments who were about to embark for England, after twenty years service, were ordered to remain. The estimates encountered no opposition worth mentioning (that of Mr. Hutchison excepted); but several members concurring in the proposed vote, gave, as their reason for doing so, the present situation of the country, with respect to foreign powers. This situation, as they contended, justified the increase. We, however, (says the Courier,) can discern nothing in the explanation of Lord Palmerston to corroborate the very insignificant thrown out on this occasion. His Lordship certainly said, an augmentation in the army was not rendered necessary by the state of England or Ireland, but it is not, therefore, to be inferred that the step was decided upon in consequence of any indication of foreign hostility."

FROM HAVRE.

The ship Cadmus arrived at New York has brought Paris dates to the 3d March, and letters from Havre to the 5th. Cotton and other produce had advanced in price in the same ratio as in England.

A letter in Galignani's Messenger of the 2d March, dated Madrid, 17th Feb. says that fears were entertained by the Spanish government, that the Constitutionalists assembled at Tangiers would make a fresh attack, and that to prevent the success of which, troops had been sent to Ceuta and St. Roch. Another letter of the same date states that Ferdinand had despatched a messenger to St. Petersburg, to demand the execution of a secret treaty with Russia, by which Alexander had pledged himself to furnish Spain with a squadron, and 12,000 troops, for the recovery of the South American possessions formerly belonging to Spain, in the event of Great Britain acknowledging the independence of these colonies. Russia, it is stated, is to be indemnified for the expense by a transfer of the Balearian Islands, or the Californias.

The Pope is said to have addressed a circular to all the archbishops and bishops of America, commanding them incessantly to preach the necessity of submitting to the mother country.

GREECE.

The complete overthrow of Colocotroni, is confirmed by the Austrian Observer, and the extensive expedition to victual the fortress of Botras, so much boasted of by the Turks, had dwindled into a single transport, which completely failed in approaching the place. Omer Vrione, instead of proceeding to his new government of Salonica, had marched for Janina, which was regarded as

an act of open rebellion against the Porte. The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Governor of the Ionian Islands had received instructions from London in pursuance of which he had made *advantageous* proposals to the Greek government.

LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser received on Monday morning, Jamaica papers to the 19th March, which contain advices from Carthagena, to the 6th. On the 3th of February an extraordinary Congress was held at Bogota, to take into consideration the resignation of General Bolivar, in conformity to his determination, after the destruction of the Spanish forces. Great interest was excited during the reading of the General's letter, and at the conclusion it was unanimously resolved, that he should be requested to continue to be President of the Republic. The election of Vice President, and Representatives of Congress, was to take place in April. An agent from Hayti, had arrived at Colombia, to propose a treaty of Commerce, as well as of definite alliance, between the two governments.—*Balt. Pat.*

BUENOS AYRES.

We are indebted (says the American) to our correspondents of the Wilmingtonian, for a Buenos Ayres Argus-extra, of the 16th December last, containing the message of the provinces of Rio de la Plata, to the representatives assembled at Buenos Ayres on the 15th of that month. From this document, a friend has kindly translated such parts as possess a general interest.

After congratulating the representatives of the nation on their being assembled to promote its happiness, the address takes a rapid view of the misfortunes and embarrassments which the government has encountered and overcome. It advises them to pass such laws as will promote individual security; liberty of expressing opinions; inviolability of property, and particularly such resolutions as will encourage the emigration of foreigners, by opening to all the road to industry.

"The government of Buenos Ayres, (continues the message,) has a right to expect that you will approve of the political system adopted to unite the different provinces. The laws that have been enacted for this purpose; the consolidation of the national debt; the creation of the public credit; the different regulations concerning industry, all have already produced salutary effects, and there are great hopes that they will consolidate the national opinion, and that tranquility so long sought for, will be, at last, firmly established.

"By the documents herewith presented to you, you will perceive that the government of Buenos Ayres has endeavored to cultivate a good understanding and sincere friendship with the continental nations who are engaged in the common cause. A minister plenipotentiary has been sent to the Republic of Colombia. The situation of Peru, since her last misfortunes rendered the appointment of another minister, near that government, indispensable. At present it will be necessary, that these ministers be confirmed by the general power of the United Provinces.

"We have performed a great national duty to the Republic of the United States of North America. This republic has solemnly recognized our independence. She has, at the same time made an appeal to our national honor, supposing us capable of, singly, resisting the Spanish power—and she has constituted herself the guardian of the field of battle, by declaring she would not permit any foreign power to assist our foes. The neighboring empire of Brazil, offers a contrast with this noble republic, and is a deplorable exception to the general policy of the American nations. The province of Montevideo, separated from the rest by mean and low artifices, and retained in subjection by the force of arms, is a scandal, the more odious, as the usurpation is exercised under the appearance of legitimacy. The government of the provinces of Buenos Ayres has used every means with the court of Rio Janeiro, to remove these evils, that moderation could dictate; and, although she has been unsuccessful, she does not despair. Perhaps the advice of powerful friends will induce her to listen to reason and ward off from the coasts of America the terrible necessity of war. The instability of some of the European powers and the malevolence of others, seem to threaten the new republics in this part of the world; but this proceeds from the violent position, in which they are placed by a policy inconsistent with the true state of things. Kings can have no strength or power but that given by the perfection of social order. They will know its extent and advantages. But, frightened at the commotion that surrounds their thrones, they wish to place things in their former state and paralyze the activity of the human reason. They wish that truth and error should unite themselves to strengthen their authority. From these principles have sprung the inexplicable doctrines which now torment the people of Europe, and for the

propagation of which the holy alliance was formed. It is, therefore, difficult for them to recognize, as legitimate, those governments, whose origin is not obscure, and whose authority does not rest on miracles, but on the simple and natural rights of the people. Nevertheless, we have little to fear that the soldiers of the holy alliance will advance to this side of the seas to establish the odious legitimacy of the catholic king.

"Great Britain, not bound by any ties to the allies, has adopted, towards the American States, a noble conduct, worthy of a people, the most civilized, the most free, and, therefore, the most powerful of Europe. The recognition of the independence of the republics will be the consequence of the principles she has proclaimed.—You may be assured, gentlemen, that this important event, as far as relates to the provinces of Rio de la Plata, will principally depend on our shewing ourselves as a nation capable of maintaining the good institutions which we already possess."

The address then alludes to the act of the king of Spain, by which he annuls the convention made with the commissioners of Buenos Ayres, and concludes by saying—

"The absolute authority of Ferdinand is a curse to Spain, and his name is only made use of, on this side of the ocean, to serve the interests of a few military chiefs, who carry on war on their own account in the interior provinces of Peru, as did the first adventurers who conquered that country."

The address then goes on to express a hope that the liberator, at the head of the Colombian warriors, will soon drive the enemy out of that country and restore peace and tranquility—it closes by saying—

"This is the situation of our affairs, in general, at this moment. Gentlemen, our hopes are well founded, and if they be accomplished, next year will see the close of the war, and the national existence of the provinces of Rio de la Plata firmly established."

THE MANNER OF MAKING GLASS BEADS AT VENICE.

From a "Journal of a Tour to the Coast of the Adriatic Sea, &c. by Drs. David Henry Hoppe, and Henry Hornschurch.

The glass beads, which are known all over the world, are here, and here alone, fabricated in vast abundance.

The first operations, indeed, are carried on at Murano, a place adjoining Venice.

The furnace and the glass (white glass) are similar to what we see in common glass-houses; but mixed with the glass is a coloring substance, which constitutes the whole secret of the manufactory. This is reduced to a state of fusion, when a certain quantity is taken up with the blowpipe by a workman, and made hollow with the breath: then another workman lays hold of the opposite end of the mass, with a similar instrument; and both run, with the greatest expedition, to two opposite points; thereby drawing out the glass into rods, varying in thickness according to the distance, which is often fifty feet, or more. For the performance of this operation, there is a long walk (like a rope-walk) close by the glass-furnace. As soon as the rods are cooled, they are broken into pieces of the same length, packed and sorted in chests, and sent to the bead-manufactory in Venice. If the rods are to be for striped beads, a small lump of coloured glass is taken from another vessel, laid in stripes on the original lump, and then drawn out in lengths. We got from this manufactory, rods three feet in length, and of a finger's thickness, which had a ball blown at one end; and which are used to tie plants up against, in flower-pots.

A. the bead-manufactory in Venice, a person selects, from the chests, rods of the same thickness; which are cut into pieces of what length he pleases, in the following manner. The instrument employed consists of a wooden block, in which is fixed a sharp iron, sharpened like a broad chisel; on this the workman lays the glass rods, and, with a similar chisel-like tool in his hand, he cuts or rather chops them into the lengths that he wants for the beads. Hence they are taken and put into a mixture of sand and ashes, and stirred till the holes in the glasses are filled up, which prevents them from closing in the fire. They are then placed in a vessel with a long handle; more sand and ashes are added; and the whole set over a coal fire, and stirred continually with an instrument resembling a hatchet with a round end; by which process their ends become rounded. The sand and ashes are removed by sifting; and the beads themselves, after being separated by sieves, according to their sizes, are strung upon threads, packed in bundles, and are ready for exportation.

The quantity thus made is astonishing. Many hundred weight stand in casks, ready filled, to be sent to all parts of the world; but principally to Spain, and the coast of Africa.

The Emperor, during his short stay in Venice, inspected this manufactory; and gave the medal of Civil Merit to the proprietor; who has fixed it up in his house, in remembrance of this Imperial visit.

Every thing was shown us with the great-

est civility: we were, besides, entertained with coffee; and presented with several patterns of glass rods, and pattern-cards, that contained not less than sixty different kinds of beads. *Technical Repository.*

Extract from the Law regulating the Post-Office Department, approved 3d March, 1825.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following rates of postage shall be charged upon all letters and packets, (excepting such as are excepted by law,) conveyed in the mail of the United States, viz. For every letter composed of a single sheet of paper, conveyed not exceeding thirty miles, six cents. Over thirty, and not exceeding eighty, ten cents. Over eighty, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty, twelve and a half cents. Over one hundred and fifty, and not exceeding four hundred, eighteen and three quarters of a cent. Over four hundred, twenty-five cents.

And for every double letter, or letter composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates; and for every triple letter, or letter composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates; and for every packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles, and weighing one ounce, avoirdupois, quadruple those rates; and in that proportion for all greater weights: *Provided*, that no packet of letters, conveyed by the water mails, shall be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the same shall contain more than four distinct letters. No postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by the mail, any packet which shall weigh more than three pounds; and the postage marked on any letter or packet, and charged in the post bill which may accompany the same, shall be conclusive evidence in favor of the postmaster who delivers the same, of the lawful postage thereon; unless such letter or packet shall be opened in the presence of the postmaster or his clerk. Every four folio pages, or eight quarto pages, or sixteen octavo, or twenty-four duodecimo pages, or pages less than that of a pamphlet size or magazine, whatever be the size of the paper of which it is formed, shall be considered a sheet, and the surplus pages of any pamphlet or magazine, shall also be considered a sheet; and the journals of the legislatures of the several states, not being bound, shall be liable to the same postage as pamphlets.

At Kingfield, Maine, a gander was, in January, found alive after being 3 weeks and 4 days under a snow drift 4 feet high.

MUSEUM

OF FOREIGN LITERATURE & SCIENCE.

THIS work is composed entirely, as its title implies, of selections from foreign Journals. A few words may show that it is however far from being adverse to our own institutions or literature—and that, on the contrary, it may have an important effect in preventing the dissemination of doctrines in discordance with the principles upon which our society is constituted: Some of the British Reviews and Magazines, are reprinted in this country exactly as they appear at home and they, as well as those which are not published here, embrace much matter of little interest and no advantage to our readers—and which is not unfrequently fitted to vitiate their literary taste, their morals, or their political principles. But while it cannot be denied that there is in all these foreign Journals a large part which consists of details and speculations which are uninteresting to American readers, or mischievous in their political or moral tendency, it is equally certain that a considerable portion of their contents is of general application and of interest and value, and that they embrace much that is in a very high degree interesting and curious—practicable, sound, and able—refined and elegant; much that will excite thought and refine the imagination—that will "raise the genius and mend the heart." And when we consider that the greatest philosophers and statesmen, as well as poets, critics, and all other men of literature, now find the *periodical press* the channel through which their opinions can be conveyed with the greatest certainty and effect to the greatest number of men, it will appear very evident, that a knowledge of what is thus written and done abroad is necessary to the successful cultivation of our own literature, and important to the politician, scholar and man of business, as well as to him who reads only for amusement.

To persons who reside at a distance from the great depositories of New Books and New Inventions a work conducted upon this plan is peculiarly important, as affording to them an opportunity of keeping pace, in some degree, with the progress of knowledge, at a very trifling expense of money or time.

Terms of Publication.

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