

From the New England Galaxy.
FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the ship Henry Duke at this port from Liverpool, whence she sailed August 12th, we have London dates to the 11th ult.

An Express from Paris, received at London on the 10th, announced a total change of the French Ministry *en masse*.

The Royal Ordinance under date of August 8th, ordains the Prince de Polignac, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Sieur Courvoisier, is appointed Keeper of the Seals; Count de Bourmont, Secretary of the War Department; Count de Rigny, Secretary of the Marine and Colonial Department; Count de la Bourdonnaye, Secretary for the Department of the Interior; the Baron de Monthel, Secretary for the Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

This Decree also announces that the Department of Minister of Commerce and Manufactures is suppressed, and its functions are to be incorporated with those of the Department of the Interior.

The Count Chabrol de Crousol, is named Secretary of Finance, and the President of the Board of Trade and Colonies is to be placed under his authority.

The Count de Chabrol, Prince de Polignac and the Count de la Bourdonnaye, are to hold *ad interim* the portfolios of Finance, Marine Colonies, and Ecclesiastical affairs, respectively.

The Count de Portalis, the Viscount de Caux, and Baron Hyde de Neuville, are named Ministers of State and Members of the Privy Council.

Prince Polignac took the oath on the evening of August 8th, to his Majesty at St. Cloud.

The new French Ministry is decidedly a Royalist ministry, all the members being of what is called the Right or the Right Centre. It is predicted, however, that they will adopt some measures of a liberal character to give popularity to their administration, such as doing away the monopoly of the University, and making it lawful for any one to teach and establish schools.

A letter from Paris remarks that the change of a ministry is a total discomfiture of the Russian party. An article in the Gazette de France, supposed to express the sentiments of the new Minister, says that France wishes to preserve as much as it depends on her, the peace of Europe, that she has a right to inquire that no other power shall pass the limits established by treaties, for were any to attempt it, she would be compelled to remember that during twenty years she possessed the Alps and the course of the Rhine.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation, stating that a party of Orangemen on their return home after dining together in the vicinity of Arneybridge, were attacked by an assembly of Ribbonmen, when one of the Orangemen was piked to death, and six others wounded, three of whom had died. He offers a reward of 200l. for the apprehension of the persons concerned in this murder.

A London paper of the 10th, says—At a late hour we are favored with intelligence, by express, from Constantinople, to the 17th ult. It fully confirms our statement that the Sultan instantly rejected all overtures of peace from Russia, and that the offers of mediation of the English and French Ambassadors were also declined.

A London paper gives the following outline of the arrangement contemplated by the Secretary of State for the Metropolitan Police, for the organization of which, powers were given him by a law of the late session of Parliament:—The Police district is to consist of five divisions, in each of which is to be a superintendent. The total amount of force for the five divisions will not fall short of eight hundred men. The men employed will be divided into four classes. The superintendent at a salary of 1200, an Inspector at a salary of 100l. per annum; the police sergeant will pay at the rate of 3s. 6d. a day; the ordinary police constable, will pay at the rate of 3s. per diem.

The men are to provide themselves out of their pay with a plain uniform of a fixed pattern at contract prices.

Each man will have some distinguished badge by which the division of police to which he is attached and his number in that division, can at once be mentioned.

No man will be accepted for the office of police constable who is not of vigorous constitution, who is above thirty-five years of age, and under five feet seven inches in height.

The commissioners require that the whole time of each man employed shall be devoted to the service of the police. No man will be allowed to exhaust his strength by labor during the day at other occupations. The whole police force will be gradually placed in such a degree of discipline, as may enable it to act with effect, should any occasion arise for its services as an united corps; for instance, the late riots in Spitalfields and tumultuous mobs of any kind. Measures are in contemplation, by which the new police will be made useful in preventing and in extinguishing fires, and in the

preservation of life and property endangered by fire.

By the arrival at this port on Wednesday morning of the packetship Amethyst, from Liverpool, London papers up to the 19th ultimo, inclusive, are received.

Accounts from the East agree in stating that the hope of peace between Russia and Turkey is no longer entertained, and that preparations are making on both sides, for carrying on war with increased vigor.

The London Courier of Tuesday evening, August 18th, says, that official advices had been received at St. Petersburg, of the capture, on the 27th of June, of Erzeroum, and the fortress of Hassam Kale. At Erzeroum the Seraskier himself & four other Pachas were made prisoners, and 150 cannon had fallen into the hands of the Russians, of which 29 were taken at Hassam Kale. The capture of this important city leaves all Asia open to the Russians.

Intelligence of another character, however, had also been received, which had damped the public exultation and created general alarm. It announced that the plague was fast approaching Odessa, and that decided cases of that tremendous disorder had occurred within three miles of that city. An idea may be formed of the importance attached to this intelligence by the Russian Government, when it is recollected that Odessa was the grand depot whence all the magazines of the army were supplied, and that if it be reduced to desert for the space of a few months only, the legions now beyond the Balkan may be stopped for the want of provisions in their victorious march, or delivered up helpless by famine into the hands of their enemies.

A report from Count Diebitsch, dated July 21, says that in the action of Gen. Roth on the 19th in passing the Kamichitu, and taking the Turkish camp, Ibrahim Pacha, who commanded there, was killed.

Letters from Greek houses at Odessa were shown on Change at Vienna, Aug. 5, stating that Gen. Paskewitch had taken Erzeroum in the middle of July and had made 10,000 prisoners.

The Paris Constitutionnel has a paragraph under date of Bucharest July 24th, which says, "at last the Balkan has been crossed by 60,000 Russians, and it is natural that all the eyes should be turned to the movements of this army, whilst the Grand Vizier remains with from 30,000 to 40,000 men at Shoumla in his position."

Letters from Berlin, received at Frankfurt early in August, state that Russia is about raising a new levy of men, 4 out of every 500 males. The promulgation of the Ukase has only been deferred until the Emperor has ascertained that his attempts to bring the Porte to terms of peace are useless.

The popular Journals in France are loud in their expression of distaste and alarm at the new ministry.

The Courier of the 17th says, we have just received a communication from Paris. It asserts that Admiral de Rigny has refused to join the new Ministry, and assigns an extraordinary reason for his refusal.

From Niles' Register.

MEXICO.

Address of President Guerrero, at the opening of the extraordinary session of the Mexican congress, August 4, 1829.

Citizens, Deputies and Senators!—It surely was incredible that a nation like Spain, without efficiency, without decision, and without resources, should persevere in the mad attempt of effecting the reconquest of Mexico. Present experience, however proves the contrary; and we know that the slaves of Ferdinand VII, have dared to profane the soil of our republic. Miserable men. They forget that the Mexicans are always independent; that they are acquainted with their rights; that they know how to be free; and that it is an assault to offer them the degrading condition of colonists, to which in times less fortunate they were reduced by a wretched adventure in 1519.

[Here follows a paragraph alluding to the information which had been communicated to the republic by the executive in relation to the Spanish expedition, and the preliminary measures which had been adopted to secure the safety of the republic.]

And that nothing might be lacking in the present circumstances of the country, the executive, with the advice and consent of the council of government, decreed the assembling of congress in extraordinary sessions,—having for its first and principal object, to provide such means as might be necessary in the departments of the treasury and of war. No determination could be more auspicious to the Mexicans, or more disheartening to those who seek at least to reduce us to slavery.—Decision, patriotism and resources, exist in the bosom of the republic, with the very interesting and happy circumstance, that the same system of government is the surest guarantee and the firmest support of our political existence. How has it triumphed in the nineteen states, the district, and

the territories of the federation! What power can destroy it?

The valor and hardihood of the soldier on duty, and the deliberation, prudence and wisdom of the supreme powers of the union and the states, all combine for the safety of the republic. Fortunate, without doubt, is this day, fellow citizens! the country is receiving a new existence; and already on its altars every party is sacrificed; there is not the slightest symptom of disunion. Eternal praise to the patriotism and good judgment of the Mexicans.

Senators and Deputies; accept my congratulations! Continue your important and useful labors, give days of glory to your country, and of confusion to your enemies. Sustain your firmness and admirable institutions which afford so much satisfaction to the Mexican people.—Depend upon the faithful adhesion of the executive in all things; with the solemn protest which I this day repeat, that I will never have any other rule of conduct except the constitution and the laws. I have done.

[We have no certain advices of the proceedings or prospects of the invading Spaniards, who, at the latest dates, were yet at Tampico. With so small a force, no important purpose can be accomplished, except to harass the people and government of Mexico; and with the power to subsist and transport even 3,000 men from place to place—threatening one port or landing at another, Spain can accomplish a mighty mischief, and exceedingly perplex the Mexicans, already much embarrassed in their pecuniary resources, and rent by political feuds. It is probable, however, that the invasion will tend to pacify the parties and unite the people in the defence of the republic; but any considerable defection may lead to a long and cruel civil war—and, if Spain can possess herself of, and hold, any of the large ports, she may indemnify herself for the cost of the mischief she inflicts. But, if the invasion shall teach the Mexicans the necessity of union and of strict obedience to the constitution, and bring about an actual submission of the military to the civil authority, this mischief will be amply compensated in the future welfare of the country.]

It is now said that Commodore Porter, is not under arrest as was stated, but was at the city of Mexico urging a settlement of his accounts.]

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
The situation of our minister in Mexico, would appear from the following article, which we copy from the New York Mercantile Advertiser, to be very unpleasant, if not dangerously critical—

In speaking of the proposition made by several of the state Legislatures, and afterwards in the congress, to order Mr. Poinsett out of the country, the *Sol* says:—"Is the presence of Mr. Poinsett in the republic of more consequence than union among Mexicans? Oh Washington! rise from thy sepulchre, rise and present to those who oppose this measure, thy well known maxim. How fearful to all free systems is foreign influence." Some of the papers hint openly enough that unless he leaves the country he may be made a bloody example.

It will be perceived, from the following paragraph for which we are indebted to the same paper, that a Mexican force numerically equal to that of the invading Spanish army, and probably its superior in valor and resolution, as it is in the justice of its cause, had already taken up its march for Tampico.

An army of 2500 infantry and 800 cavalry, left the city of San Luis on the 2d August for Tampico, where they must have arrived about the 13th. The troops that composed the garrison of Tampico, the number of 400 were at Altamira, 20 miles from that place.

One of the last papers mentions a report that an express had reached Mexico, with information that a squadron of nine vessels, supposed Spanish, fitted out at Manilla, had arrived on the west coast of Mexico, and had been seen off Acapulco.

BUENOS AYRES.

The civil war that lately prevailed in the provinces of the Rio de la Plata has ended, after several small battles between the opposing parties. The terms of the treaty were, that hostilities should cease from the date of the treaty, and that communication between the town and country should be established upon the same footing as formerly, the election of representatives to take place according to the laws, the duty of preserving peace in the country districts to devolve on Gen. Rosas, who was to take charge of the necessary arrangements.

After the election of a permanent government, Lavalle and Rosas were to place their respective troops at its disposal; the troops under the revolting general were to be paid, and all the obligations entered into by their commander for their support were to be liquidated. No individual of whatever class or condition to be molested on account of his political opinions anterior to the convention.

Later accounts (to the 5th August) say that the election had taken place, and that Lavalle had been retained in power, much to the dissatisfaction of the better part of the population; and that

the country remained in a wretched state of confusion. Gen. Rosas, with his troops remained encamped without the city, and was expected to attack it.

The Southern Republics. We give some account of the state of things in Mexico and Buenos Ayres.—Reports from Colombia and Peru shew also a much disturbed and very unsettled condition, and "Central America" has been exhausted by its civil feuds. Chili, alone, seems to have something of a liberal and regular government,—no where else does persons or property appear to be safe, and even Chili is vexed with conspiracies.—This is a melancholy result of the sufferings of the people. They have become the prey of individuals less merciful, perhaps, than even their old masters, the Spaniards; and a very large proportion of their best citizens have been slaughtered in the endless conflicts, or expelled by the never ending fluctuations of political misrule.

We just learn that another revolution has taken place in Peru, effected without bloodshed, and resulting in favor of the "Bolivian party," general Gamarra being made president.

Gen. Standander, late vice president of Colombia, who has suffered a very long and severe imprisonment, has, at length, obtained liberty to depart exclusively for Europe, with the condition that he shall not leave that part of the world but under forfeiture of all his property, left behind as a pledge—that he shall not even write against Colombia; and, if he returns, he is to be shot, as an outlaw.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following summary notice of this interesting establishment is copied from a southern paper.

We have received a copy of the last printed register of the officers and cadets of the United States' military at West Point. 'The academic staff' appears to be very strong:

Brevet Lieut. col. Sylvanus Thayer (corps of engineers,) superintendent and commandant.

David B. Douglass, A. M. professor of engineering.

Lieut. W. H. C. Bartlett, and W. Bryant, assistant professors of engineering.

Charles Davis, A. M. Professor of mathematics.

Lieut. Ross, Webster, Cram, Church and Robert E. Temple, assistant professors of mathematics.

Rev. T. Warner, chaplain and professor of rhetoric and moral philosophy.

Lieut. B. H. Henderson, assistant professor of do.

E. H. Courtney, professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

Lieuts. R. P. Parrott and Lane, assistant professors of do.

Claudius Berard, and J. Du Commen, 1st and 2d teachers, and lieutenant Nauman, assistant teacher of the French language.

T. Gimbrede, teacher of drawing.

Lieut. T. Brown assistant teacher of do.

Captain Eathen Allen Hitchcock, instructor of tactics, and commandant of cadets.

Lieut. Thornton and Palmer, assistant instructors of do.

Lieut. Kinsley, instructor of artillery.

Lieutenant Hopkins, acting professor, and lieut. Tillinghast, assistant professor, of chemistry and mineralogy.

Louis S. Simon, sword master.

Captain Gardner, assistant quartermaster.

Lieut. Leslie, paymaster and treasurer.

Lieut. Griffith, adjutant,—and

Dr. W. Y. Wheaton, surgeon.

The number of cadets, of this register, on the 30th June last is 204—arranged into four classes. The first class embracing 46 cadets—the second 45—the third, 43—and the fourth 70. Each cadet is to remain 4 years at the institution; and then to serve one year in the military establishment of the United States. But the service is so strict, and the punishment so uniformly inflicted, that many are suspended or expelled before the expiration of the four years—and it is generally rather a small minority of the whole number that is seen to pass through the whole tour of service. Charles Mason, of N. York, acting assistant professor of mathematics, and Robert E. Lee, of Virginia are at the head of the first class—Alexander J. Swift, of New York, and Walter S. Chandler, of D. C. at the head of the second—Roswell Park, of N. York, and Henry Clay, of Ken. at the head of the third—and Benj. S. Ewell, of Va. and R. P. Smith, of Mississippi, at the head of the fourth.

The youngest cadet in the present register who has entered this institution, was 14 years of age, and the oldest between 20 and 21. There are 14 only from Virginia, 31 from New York, 21 from Pennsylvania, 10 from Massachusetts, &c. &c. There is a singular head in the register, that of *demerit*, placed opposite the name of each cadet, and thus explained; The offences are divided into 7 grades—those of the first grade are expressed by the figure 10—the 2d by 8—the 3d by 5—the 4th by 4—the 5th by 3—the 6th by 2—and the 7th by 1. For each year (after the 1st) that a cadet has been a member of the institution, his offences are made to count more, by adding to the number expressing the degree of criminality of each offence—one sixth for his 2d—one third for his 3d—and one half for his fourth year. At the end of the academic year, the offences recorded against each cadet, or rather the numbers, expressive of their criminality, and the sum thus obtained, is that found in the column of *demerit*. There are 26 cadets who have no black marks attached to their name, the others vary from 3, up to 459. There is one and the last, who has 729 placed opposite to his name.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a circular to the commanders of the several squadrons of the United States, directing them to furnish the surgeons of the ships under their command with a supply of the chloride of lime, for the purpose of purifying the vessels and dispelling contagion. This regulation will unquestionably prove salutary to the health of our seamen, and may probably be the means of frequently protecting them from the ravages of that dreadful scourge, the Yellow Fever. Mr. Branch deserves the thanks of the Navy for its introduction into that department of the service, and the approbation of the country for the proof thus afforded, in addition to those already given, of his attention and zeal in the performance of the duties of his office.—N. C. Star.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
MR. VAN BUREN.
No Secretary of State, since the foundation of the government to the present moment, has had the labor to perform, or the difficulties to contend with, which Mr. Van Buren has since the present administration went into power. Neither he nor the President had ever been placed in situations previously, in which they could have made themselves familiar with all the papers belonging to the Department of State, and the details of business belonging to our foreign relations.

How had it been with other Presidents and other Secretaries of State.—General Washington had Mr. Jefferson, who commenced his political career with the commencement of all our republican institutions—who had grown up with all its concerns. He had contributed to form it, and had been a foreign minister shortly after it went into operation.—

Mr. Jefferson was made President after being thus drilled in all our foreign affairs.—He, of course, was familiar with the business of the Department of State, and particularly with our relations abroad. He selected Mr. Madison, who had the advantages of Mr. Jefferson's familiarity with the State Department and our foreign affairs. Mr. Madison selected Mr. Monroe, who had also been a foreign minister. Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams. The latter had been a long time a foreign Minister; and after serving eight years in the Department of State was made President. He selected Mr. Clay, to whom he could impart, at any time, his knowledge of the papers and details of the office. The two first Presidents had assisted in laying the foundation of the Republic; of course, they were familiar with its history. The four following Presidents had all served in the Department of State, and of course were familiar with the business of that office, and could render any assistance to a recently appointed Minister of State, which his new situation might demand. The present venerated patriot, who guides the helm of our affairs, had not the advantage of familiarity with offices. His lofty patriotism—his glorious services—his stern integrity and unwavering honesty, had justly made him the favorite of the nation, and placed him in the Presidential chair.

Independent of these considerations, Mr. Van Buren has had to fit out more foreign ministers, in the same time, than any Secretary of State ever had before. He has had to furnish 3 or 4 ministers with instructions on most important subjects. If he shall have proved himself equal to the great occasion, he will have tested his character, and given evidence of a strength of mind and fertility in resources, which most place him very high in public estimation.

It is understood, that Mr. Van Buren is strictly confined to his Post.—He has just completed a long series of Dispatches for Messrs. McLane and Rives—and now is preparing the Despatches of Messrs. Preble (for the Netherlands) and Van Ness (for Spain).—

To check the too luxuriant growth of Fruit Trees.—If trees are found to grow too luxuriantly for the space allowed them, it will be to little purpose should we attempt keeping them within compass, by cutting bark and shortening the branches, as this in most cases will increase the evil; but if in the month of November, the earth be removed, and a proper proportion of the the deepest growing roots cut off, the luxuriance of a tree may be checked in any degree and rendered more fruitful; this operation may be repeated as often as required, without the least danger of disease or injury.
[N. Y. Farmer.]