

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

Great Britain.—In the house of commons on the 9th Feb. sir Francis Burritt gave notice that he would submit a motion on the subject of the Roman Catholic claims on Thursday 22d, for which day a call of the house was fixed.

The widow of the celebrated circumnavigator, capt. James Cook, is still living at Clapham in the full enjoyment of all her faculties.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continues to be favourable.

France.—The *Moniteur*, is filled with the project of a law on the press and the proposed amendments, which was to be discussed on the 6th ult. Forty-four members have inscribed their names to speak against the law, and 31 for it.

Spain & Portugal.—There had been no direct news from Portugal since our former advices. All the news we have received indirectly, however, thro' France and Spain, tends strongly to prove the hopeless dispersion and defeat of the apostolical rebels. The latest Lisbon date is January 18th. The battle of Corneches de Belan is stated to have been for some time warmly contested, and the success of the royalists to have been, at last, owing to a report (how originating or how circulated, during the heat of the battle, does not appear,) that the English troops, after their landing, had marched immediately for Beira, and were almost close at hand. Upon this notion getting ground, the officers speedily betook themselves to flight, and a large portion of the soldiers went over to the constitutional army. After the battle the news of an amnesty being published by the regent, induced a still larger number, indeed almost the whole corps of Magessi, one of the rebel commanders, to give themselves up to the court de Villa Flore. The remainder took refuge in the Spanish territory.

The pacific resolutions adopted by the cabinet of Madrid have been announced by a Spanish courier to the count de Cass Flores, who was ordered at the same time to communicate them to the Portuguese government.

Madrid, Feb 2.—The Madrid Gazette of the 25th of January contains a decree of the princess regent of Portugal, ordering the minister of war to dismiss from the Portuguese army all the Spaniards serving in it.

The king has ordered a separate list to be made out of all the officers, either absent or on unlimited furlough, or retired, who were in the royalist volunteers, and those officers are to be paid as regularly as possible by the local authorities.

Several persons have been executed at Velez Malaga who were arrested in consequence of the revolutionary movements which broke out some weeks ago in the neighboring villages.

Russia and Persia.—St. Petersburg papers are to the 17th of January. They contain some intelligence of the operations in Georgia. It appears that the Persians have entrenched themselves in the impenetrable ravines and defiles of their frontier, and consequently hostilities must be suspended till the return of spring, when the war will be renewed with great vigor on the part of Russia, unless in the meantime a peace should be concluded through the mediation of England.

The Netherlands.—Intelligence has reached Rotterdam from Java, by which it appears that perfect tranquility prevails in the district of Solo, and that the old Sultan is reinstated in his authority, and had two thousand troops under his command.

Greece.—The news from Greece wears rather a favourable aspect, and we would hope that the tide of affairs has changed.

Letters from Trieste of the 14th of January announce that Miallis had attacked the Turkish fleet near Zia, taken two corvetts and three brigs, and sunk or dispersed the remainder.

Letters from Zanta of the 9th of January says, that Ibrahim Pacha, being intrenched between Modon and Navarino, was attacked by the combined forces of Colocotroni, Nikitas, Geneus and Botzaris, 3,000 strong. The battle was bloody, and the noise of the cannon was heard for five leagues. Ibrahim at the head of 3,000 men, endeavored to break through the troops of Geneus, but was repulsed with loss, and after an action of five hours, his troops were driven into Modon, having 1,500 killed on the field, a great number of wounded and prisoners, 14 pair of colours eight cannon and 300 horses.

Another letter from Zanta, of the same date, says it was reported that Redschid Pacha, after having been beaten in Euboea, had perished in a bloody battle; that the town of Caristo had fallen into the hands of the Greeks, and that Miallis had again beaten the Egyptian fleet between Candia and Corigo.

A letter from Marseilles, of January 19, says, "One of the journals of Lyons contains what follows:—The correspondence of M. Eynard, and the reports in circulation relative to the intervention of the sovereigns for the emancipation of Greece, have produced a great sensation here. A speedy arrangement seems certain; lord Cochrane himself is so convinced of it that he completely renounced the expedition which he contemplated. We learn that he has suddenly changed the arrangements for his departure."

A report having found its way into several papers, that an arrangement of the difference on the Colonial question with Great Britain had been made by Mr. Galatin, we have taken some pains to inquire into the truth of it. We learn that there is no ground whatever for the report; but that, on the contrary, Great Britain perseveres in refusing to treat on the question. There is, therefore, no prospect whatever of any adjustment of it by convention.

It is now more than ever a matter of regret, that Congress should have adjourned without passing any new law. The bill which was simultaneously reported by the Committees of the two houses specified the condition on which this Government was willing to place the trade. They were reasonable and moderate, and contained the smallest amount of privilege with which this country, with any regard to its interests, could be satisfied. Had that bill passed, it would have substantially met the terms of the British Parliament of 1825 and been a legislative proposition to the British Government, which could not have been declined without its being manifest to the whole world that Great Britain is unwilling to place the trade with this country on the same footing as she has put it with all other nations. It may be asked, why cannot the same conditions be thrown into the form of a Convention? The answer is, because Great Britain *will not treat*. The Senate, by putting aside the bill of its own Committee, are substituting that of Gen. Smith, and then refusing an amendment of the house, which was necessary to give effect to his bill, and called for by the honour and character of this country, has left the question in a most embarrassing state. Nothing can be done now until Congress at the next session, shall supply the defect of legislation at the last. The consequence is that one year, if not more is lost by the course which the Senate pursued.—*National Journal*.

Troy, N. Y.—The trade of this thrifty and beautiful city, during the last season, gave full employment to eighty sloops and schooners, measuring, on an average more than 75 tons each, besides tow-boats and other transport boats performing the business of 30 sloops of 100 tons each in addition. The line of steam tow-boats made 127 passages to and from the city of New York, and the value of the property transported is supposed to have been \$4,000,000. This business is increasing. How great does the internal, or home trade appear, when contrasted with the foreign.

Niles.

AN ACT.

To authorize the president of the United States to ascertain and designate the Northern boundary of the State of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, THAT the surveyor general under the direction of the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized and required to cause to be surveyed, marked and designated, the northern boundary line of the State of Indiana, as divides said state from the Territory of Michigan, agreeably to the boundary as established by the act entitled "an act to enable the people of the Indiana Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April the nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; and to cause to be made a plat or plan of the said northern boundary of the state, particularly noting the place where the boundary line intersects or touches the margin of Lake Michigan, and return the same, when made to Congress: Provided, That the whole expense of surveying and marking said boundary line shall not exceed five dollars for every mile that shall be actually surveyed and marked, which shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated for defraying the expense of surveying public lands.

Approved, 2d, March, 1827.

The Supreme Court of the United States, concluded an arduous and important session of ten weeks, on Friday the 16th ult. Nearly eighty cases, some of them of deep and delicate interest, and of high consequence, have been decided—on some of which the court was not unanimous, which also caused much extra labor to the judges, and loss of time to the business in general. The most gratifying testimony is borne of their sedulous attention to the great matters submitted to them.—*Niles.*

Schools in Massachusetts.—The committee of the legislature on education, has reported an abstract of the returns of the state of the schools. Of the 302 towns in the commonwealth, returns have been made from 214, and from the other 88 no returns have been received. The sums raised annually, for the support of public schools in these 214 towns, amount to \$226,220. This sum is expended in 1726 school districts.

The number of scholars attending public schools in these towns is as follows:—Males, 62,367—Females, 54,769—total, 117,136.

The number of private schools and academies in the same towns is 952, in which the estimated number of pupils is 35,083, and the estimated annual amount of tuition fees \$192,455.

The number returned of children, from 7 to 16 years of age, who do not go to school, is 2914—of children prevented from attending by want of books, 317—and of persons over 14 years of age, unable to read, 530.—*Niles.*

From the New York Enquirer.

GREEK BALLS.—Happily for us we live in a free country—and even our black population are inoculated with a holy ardor for liberty. Wednesday morning about day break a line of carriages, horses heads towards the centre market, were seen in Orange street. On enquiry it was discovered that they were waiting for the ladies and gentlemen of colour who were attending the *African Grecian Ball*, tickets \$3. to admit, a gentleman and two ladies. Our informant, who was on his way to the Police Office, had curiosity to approach the door of the ball room, and as "night's candles were almost burnt out," the door keeper readily admitted him. The room was tastefully festooned with evergreens and hung round with the banners of the manumission and other benevolent societies.—Upwards of 600 ladies and gentlemen of colour were present, dancing quadrilles to an excellent coloured band of musicians.—The ladies were tastefully, but somewhat extravagantly dressed. Ostrich feathers, pearl ornaments, and spangled patalets, being the prevailing fashion. Waiters in livery were still handing about sandwiches, regent's punch, and pickled oysters,—and it was not until after six in the morning that the carriage moved, and the company dispersed in good order and with perfect tranquility.

Singular as this may seem, particularly to our brethren south of the Potomac, it is nevertheless true, and the surplus which will be paid to the Greek fund from the gentlemen of colour, will at once test their patriotism and love of liberty. The managers conducted the whole affair with great secrecy and address. Had publicity been given to the project, it being in the neighbourhood of the five points, the ladies of colour would have been disrobed and stripped of their feathers by the canaille before they entered the ball room. The night was cool and pleasant.

From the National Intelligencer.

MORE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—In the following letter, which reached us by the last mail from Harrisburg, from a source entitled to full credit, our readers will find other "signs of the times," not less striking than any we have yet spread before them.

Harrisburg, March 16, 1827.—The "Signs of the Times" are, indeed, ominous of an unprincipled combination of aspiring men who are determined to raise themselves into office, and that by any means, and at any price—even the destruction of the very elements of our excellent government. You are correct in your interpretation of Mr. VAN BUREN's threat in the Senate: for a part of the "combination" have been here, with a purse in one hand and a club in the other. One of them, (who, by the way, had forgotten his prudence,) stated to me that they had in their hands \$2,000, for the purpose of establishing a Press here, and if the Editors of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer would turn into the pack, and bellow lustily in favor of General Jackson, and the disorganizers who make his gallant services a cloak to hide their dishonest purposes, their patronage should be increased to double its extent; if not, that the \$2,000 should be applied to establishing a Press to answer those purposes and crush them. Such is the course these men adopt; but as their schemes become known, I feel assured that the good sense of this state will ultimately put down such unholy combinations. Whatever the opinion of this state may be in relation to

the next Presidential Election, this is certain; that the great majority of the People here are decidedly favorable to the policy pursued by the present Administration. Its policy is the same which has always been contended for by the Republican Party of this state; and if the combination pursue that indiscriminate opposition, a not be lost sight of in our support of me. It is rumored that part of the plan is to oppose the State Administration, and over throw it too, unless it will enter into the administration of this state will never do. This upon by the Republican Party of the state, just been unanimously re-elected by the Democratic Party, and by his prudence has secured a greater degree of public apathy than any man who has ever held the office. With him goes the Democratic Party.

"There can be no doubt that messengers have been despatched to every state in the Union with the motives that brought those here, and it is right that the people should know it."

This Letter, we repeat, is from a source in which we repose implicit faith. It shows the extent and ramifications of the intrigues which are on foot. We do not know who composed the Mission which it describes, but we venture to say, that they have exceeded their commission, if they have made the support of General JACKSON a sine qua non with the Harrisburg Intelligencer. If they had understood their instructions, they would probably have recommended, in addition to an unqualified opposition to the present Administration, that by all means the Intelligencer should avoid "premature committals" as to the successors to the Presidential and Vice Presidential Chairs. Because, it is well understood, that, in the prospect of the success of the newly organized party, whose "scindement" has been "concentrated" at Washington recently, a candidate is yet to be determined on by the party for one of these chairs—and possibly for both.

But, however the embassy to Harrisburg may have been instructed, the fact above disclosed is really appalling. What are we to come to, "when this sort of improvement" of the Press, commencing in the core of the Government, is made to insinuate itself wherever there exists an influential Press which has not already been subdued? At the very moment of making this reflection, we have met with the following, in the Trenton True American of Saturday last:

"In addition to what has already been disclosed on this subject, we were informed by an opposition gentleman, a short time since, who pretended to know, but who could not, it appears, keep the secret of his party, that they *must succeed*, as they had a fund of \$50,000 which they intended to employ in establishing presses in the general states, which were to be employed in writing down the Administration and at a general election, that Mr. Adams could not be elected. Attempts have been made we are well assured, to purchase two old presses, that are now established, or to employ their Editors in slandering the Administration under the promises of large supplies and liberal support; but hitherto without effect; the Editors of those papers being too pure, too honest, and too well minded, to be thus bought up. It is the leaders of the Opposition (or the People) are determined to control public opinion, and corruptly elevate themselves to office, over the ruins of those who now preside over the Nation."

It is a most sinister state of things which this paragraph describes—so monstrously indeed, that we do not yield to it an easy faith. If the fact can be proved which is alluded to in the above, and of which faint rumors have before reached us, we shall see where the epithets of Coalition corruption, &c. properly belong.

Let us not be supposed to charge these things to the body of the friends of General JACKSON. Most of them are too honest and direct in their political purposes to resort to such means as these to sustain the claims of their candidate. It is only certain such a plan for subsidizing the press, when it is venal, and breaking it down where it cannot be seduced. We mistake "the signs of the times," if the original friends of General JACKSON do not in time find that they have suffered themselves to be the sport of the superior tact and dexterity of the more accomplished "leaders" in whose service they are at present blindly enlisted.

Printing.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BLANKS,
HORSE BILLS, CARDS,
LABELS, &c. &c.

Neatly executed at this office on reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.