

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

Inter from England.—Our paper of last evening was hardly distributed, before we were put in possession by the arrival of the Canada packet ship from Liverpool, of our London files to the 30th April inclusive, and of Liverpool dates of the 1st ult. They announce the final consummation of the ministerial arrangements of Mr. Canning.

Parliament was to re-assemble on the 1st of May—and the debates of the few first days may be looked for with interest, as it is probable the retired ministers will justify their course to the nation. The appearance of St. Stephen's Chapel will be strangely altered to one, who, having seen the House in session just previous to the Easter Holidays, should revisit it on its reorganizing. There will be strange changing of places and some, on each side, will, we imagine, feel rather odd in their new seats, and wonder with the Genoese Duke at Paris, "how the d—l they got there."

Captain Parry had at length sailed; he would touch at Hammerfest, in Norway, in order to receive on board a number of reindeer, to be employed in dragging the sledge boats over the ice, &c.

Mexico. The contemplated new route, on the McAdams plan, about to be run from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, will extend across the plains of *Yucatan* and terminate at *Tuxtepec*—where merchandise will reach the capital through the one mile canal, now constructing under the superintendence of Stephen M. Staples, Esq. commissioned by the government for that object. When completed, these two modes of conveyance will greatly tend to facilitate commercial intercourse between the gulph and the seat of government, and consequently augment the political and mercantile importance of that portion of the republic.

A proclamation from the governor of Vera Cruz, invites subscriptions to the stock for opening a canal from Vera Cruz to Alvarado; and the Mexican congress has decreed the appropriation of the funds necessary to effect the opening of a canal to connect the lake with the city of Tuxtepec, distance one English mile.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres. A misfortune has befallen two Chilean frigates which were coming round Valparaiso to assist the Buenos Ayreans—one of them with 600 men on board, was entirely lost, and all on board perished, off Cape Horn, and the other put back. No recent engagement between the belligerents had taken place. The brig *Spark* was put at liberty but the captain would not receive her.

It is stated that an American ship from Bahia, (the Ontario of Philadelphia,) having on board the deputies from that district of country to the Brazilian congress, bound to Rio Janeiro, was boarded off Cape Freyo, a few days previous to the 7th April, by a privateer schooner, who robbed the deputies to the amount of 100,000.

Peru. A letter received from Lima gives the following interesting detail of the state of affairs in that country. The circumstances in which this government now stands are briefly these. General Bolivar holds his place at its head as president for life; his power is absolute; his authority is maintained by the treasury which is under his control, by the influence of his name, and chiefly by twenty thousand bayonets, a large portion of which are Colombians. A constitution of the liberator's own framing is imposed on the people, the general features of which are repugnant to every principle of republicanism and oppressive in an extreme degree. General Andres Santa Cruz, is vice president, and during the absence of Bolivar in Colombia, exercises the delegated authority of president. He is destitute of talent or merit, and he is recommended to the office only by a flexible character and the basest servility. He has three associates, and the four constitute what is called the council of government. From this body all laws emanate, and by it are repealed at pleasure, the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. In fine there is but the name of a republic while the most revolting military despotism exists. Such a system cannot but produce dissatisfaction among the people. They have been deceived; they have not obtained the liberty which they contended and suffered for. Consequently their discontent, though silent, is deep, and in spite of the terrors of unbridled tyranny, they will cause their just complaints to be heard. If Bolivar should continue to give the rein to his unbounded ambition; if he should not ease the burdens of his oppressed people, I think this devoted country will, ere the lapse of a long period, witness another revolution, and pass through new scenes of bloodshed and civil strife.

Between the Colombian and native troops the deepest animosity prevails, which has shown itself during the last month in several acts of open hostility, in which a number of lives were lost.

Lima has hardly begun to feel the beneficial influence of peace. Some few improvements are making in the appearance of private dwellings, but in general the devastation and ruinous effects of the late war are still apparent. The revenue of the government is said to be ample but they are diverted into other channels than that of rebuilding and adorning the city.

Commerce is in a depressed state. The imports of the last two years have been immense, greatly exceeding the consumption, and the trade consequently ruinous. It is now in some measure improved, but still unprofitable. This government has passed a law which goes into operation on the 6th February next, laying on additional duty of 50 per cent. on sundry articles, among which are those which constitute a large portion of the imports in American vessels viz. plain cottons, furniture, saddle-ry, lard, tallow, and wax candles, hats, shoes and boots, sugar, soap, tobacco, and ready made clothes. The consumption of our cottons, however, is annually increasing and from their superior fabric, and cheapness, will eventually supercede, in spite of every obstacle, the use of all others. The consumption of American flour which has heretofore been a valuable branch of commerce to this coast, is gradually diminishing. The quantities of wheat introduced from Chili are nearly sufficient for the supply of Lima; and as the manufacture of it is daily improving here, there is little doubt that our flour will soon be excluded from the market, except in case of a short crop of Chili.

The working of the silver and gold mines, since the conclusion of the war, has been a losing speculation to the adventurers. Considerable quantities of the metals are produced, but the expense of conveying machinery to the mines, the clearing them of water, the inexperience of the workmen, and above all the rapacity of the government, absorb all the profits and nearly all the capital. As the precious metals are almost the only exports from Peru commerce must flourish or decay in proportion as they abound or are scarce.

An agent of the French government presented his credentials to the authorities here a few days ago, under the title of "inspector of commerce." The Peruvian cabinet refused to recognize him in that capacity, and he has consequently demanded his passports and left the country. This step may be productive of important consequences.

Greece.—Extract from a letter, dated Smyrna, 15th Jan. 1827:

"Colocotroni and Conduriotti, once sworn enemies, are now sworn friends, and it is thought will take the government if they can into their own hands."

Mavrocordato has fallen indeed! he has neither friends nor partisans. Hydra is indeed a Hydra—the mob govern, and if they were not strictly blockaded by an English force, would issue out a horde of pirates.

The good and brave old Miaulis is declared a traitor and outlawed."

VILLAGES. There is a line of towns or villages on the Erie canal—many containing 3, 4 or 5,000 inhabitants or more. The present number is fifty five; but before the end of the year it is probable that some new ones will jump up. The greatest distance at present between any two of them, on the whole line, is 20 miles, but there are only nine others which are 10 or more miles apart.—*Niles.*

[We are seriously glad to hear that the Creeks are about to be located so satisfactorily. But how long will be permitted to remain quietly on the lands now assigned them? And further—shall we continue our efforts to civilize them and introduce a knowledge of some of the useful arts among them, to unfit them for the hunter state, to which we have devoted and will continue to devote them? The condition of the Indians within our limits is truly distressing, and lately it has been pretended, that the states within whose territorial boundaries they are, may exercise jurisdiction over them!—force the observance of laws upon them which they know not of, and cannot comprehend or appreciate the rightfulness or necessity of. The position in which the Cherokees is peculiarly severe and embarrassing. They have made great progress in civilization and generally are cultivators of the soil. We have encouraged them to these things—we have expended much money to instruct them; and now it seems resolved by Georgia if possible, to drive them from their homes, and compel them to resume hunting for a livelihood, or perish at once. How will these facts tell in histo-

ry?—How ridiculous will it appear, when acts to civilize them and acts to drive them into the forest are placed side by side? What faith will be given to our professions, that we really intended to prevent the extinction of this race of men? Of the Cherokees we intend to speak particularly on some future occasion. It is time that our policy, with regard to the Indians was understood. If we are resolved to exterminate them, let us no longer add hypocrisy to the cruel intention, in appropriating money to establish schools and locate farmers and mechanics among them. Better let them have plenty of rum, "rivers of whiskey"—they will then steal our property, and perchance, kill some of our people; and then we can find good reasons for killing off those whom intemperance, the great destroyer, shall spare.

Without going into a general discussion of the subject, in allowing what in our opinion, ought to be done with regard to the Indians yet east of the Mississippi, we are clear in this—that those who remove west of that river should be secured in the peaceful and permanent possessions of the lands assigned.—*Niles.*

The Postmaster General has contributed his mite to check what is doubtless a growing evil in this country, by forbidding any deputy postmaster keeping a lottery office being concerned in selling tickets, or franking lottery schemes, tickets or advertisements, on penalties for each and every infraction of this rule, contained in his latter circular instructions. A great facility in the lottery operations is thus very properly cut off to a considerable number of dealers in the business.

The Legislature of Massachusetts convened at Boston, on Wednesday, the 30th instant. The number of members in the House of Representatives is 320. The officers of both houses were re-elected with great unanimity.—*N. Y. American.*

The United States have a union, but it is badly cemented—their chief ruler is elective, and, unlike the monarch of Britain, is blamed for every misfortune which happens to his country; the English language is ransacked for terms of abuse to heap on the head of the American president for the time being, and to strangers it would appear that as the king can do no wrong, the president can do nothing that is right.—*Canada paper.*

Revolutionary Printing Press.—The press now used in this office formed a part of the travelling equipage of the celebrated Gen. Greene, whilst commander of the southern division of the American army during the latter part of the revolutionary war. This information was derived from Mr. Miller, the former proprietor and editor of this paper, by whose father it was purchased some thirty or forty years ago. Like most of our surviving revolutionary heroes, it bears the marks of old age and decrepitude, but like them it seems to have been made of good stuff, and its final dissolution is not to be speedily apprehended.

Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger.

BRICKS. Messrs. John and Thomas L. Berry, brickmakers of the city of Baltimore, offer for sale fire bricks, manufactured by them of a quality equal to the celebrated Stourbridge, at half the price of the latter. It has heretofore been customary to import from England the brick used in the construction of furnaces, and the Maryland Institute, with a view of directing the attention of our brick makers to the subject, offered a premium for the best manufactured in the city, which was awarded at the annual exhibition to the above named gentlemen; a testimony highly honorable to them, and well merited by their efforts to deserve it, and we give them our best wishes that their endeavors to free us from a dependence on foreigners may be crowned with abundant success, seeing that others will not receive the products of our soil, even in return for their clay.

The advertisement of the Messrs. Berry, is accompanied by certificates from some of the most respectable manufacturers in Baltimore, who state that, after a fair and impartial trial, they have been found equal in every respect to the English.

While upon this subject, we feel it an act of justice, to state that Mr. Bakewell has invented a method of burning bricks which has met the approbation of many persons engaged in the business; and a most worthy gentleman, George Warner, Esq. who has had the experience of forty years, states that in the use of kilns of Mr. B's construction, managed by persons tolerably well skilled in the art of burning bricks, there will be a saving of time, fuel, and labor. He is also of the opinion that

the burning of bricks in Mr. Bakewell's kilns can be more certainly and easily conducted in windy weather, than in kilns of the common, or old construction; and that the heat, or fire, is entirely under the control and management of the burner, which is not the case on the old plan.

LOWELL MANUFACTURES. The Lowell Journal informs us, that the Merrimack company makes eleven thousand yards of cloth daily, most of which is printed calicoes—that the Hamilton company daily makes two thousand yards of woollen goods; and that a woollen factory established at the same place, makes daily one hundred yards of satinet and cassimere. The business in wool, is small compared with that in cotton.

VERY INTERESTING. If the following statement, copied from the *New York National Advocate*, be entirely correct, and we know of no reason why we should doubt it, except the frequent failures of other machines contrived to produce the desired result, the effect will have a powerful operation on the farmers of the east, middle, and western states, the cotton planters of the southern, and the cotton-manufacturers in all the states; for it will powerfully increase the consumption of flax, and diminish that of cotton; but extend our manufacturing business generally.

"Napoleon, knowing the superiority of linen over cotton goods, and finding that the difference in the cost of the two fabrics consisted in the different methods practised in spinning the raw material, offered in the year 1800, a premium of one million of francs, to any person or nation, who would invent a machine for spinning flax, and thereby bring those commodities more nearly to a par with cotton."

This offer caused a great excitement in the minds of inventive men, and numerous attempts were made, both in Europe and America, to effect the object; but the premium was to be given, for a successful fruitless during Napoleon's reign, and therefore the premium was not obtained.

About three years since Messrs. Hays and Haskins, of this state, perceiving the vast importance of a speedy method of spinning flax, commenced their experiments in machinery, to effect, if possible, the object they had in view; since which time they have been constantly and exclusively employed in this business, and have, during that period, made upwards of fifty different machines for the required purpose, and their exertions have at length, through their genius and perseverance, been crowned with complete success, as can be seen by an examination of one of their machines, now in operation at the Shakespeare hotel, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets; for the machine clearly and conclusively demonstrates, that a thread from flax can be made as cheap as another of equal quality can be made from cotton, and as the cost of weaving the one is the same as that of the other, unbleached linens can be produced as low as the bleached cottons of equal quality.

Lamentable Occurrence.—A Mr. Points was shot on the evening of the 4th inst. (Monday) in Jennings township, Rush county, in this state, while in the act of eloping with the daughter of Mr. Young, Esq.—The particulars, as stated to us, are as follow; On the above evening—the lady solicited, and obtained, permission to go on a visit at a neighbor's; shortly after her leaving home, Mr. Young, somewhat suspicious, searched her bureau, and found her clothes had been removed and secreted, previous to her departure. Mr. Young immediately repaired to the house, to which she proposed going—finding the family in bed, and that his daughter was not there, he took down his neighbor's rifle and proceeded towards the house of Mr. Points; he had not gone far before he met a number of persons on horseback; he enquired if Points was in company, Points answered himself; he advanced, and seeing his daughter on the horse with Points, demanded him to give her up—Points replied, "I will have my last drop of blood drawn first." Young told him he would shoot him if he did not; the man proceeded and Young discharged the rifle, as he says, to frighten the horse, but unfortunately Points received the ball in the back part of his head, which passing through, lodged in his forehead, and he instantly expired. Mr. Young immediately returned home, where he remained until morning, & then proceeded to Rushville and surrendered himself. Our informant heard the evidence given on behalf of the State before the Magistrate, but did not learn the decision of the court.

Mr. Young is about 60 years old; his daughter about 19.—*Fayette Observer.*