

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

Great Britain and Ireland. London papers to the 7th and Liverpool papers to the 8th of May, inclusive, have been received at New York; they are filled with accounts relative to the new administration. Parliament reassembled on the 1st of May. Explanatory speeches have been made in both houses by seceding members of the old ministry. In the house of commons an explanation was given by the late secretary Peel; he often quoted in the course of his remarks from a speech of Mr. Canning, when he resigned his seat in the cabinet in 1807, to show that (Mr. P.) had been governed by similar considerations in the step he had now taken. The principal point of difference with Mr. Canning was on the Catholic question.

It is rumored that parliament will be dissolved at the close of the present session, in order to give the new ministry the advantage of a new election.

In the house of commons on the 7th, on a motion for a financial committee, Mr. Canning, stated that he intended to bring forward the state of the revenue early the next session. But for the recent and extraordinary events, the subject would have been immediately brought up. He hoped the government would not be considered as abandoning a duty by avoiding this session, as much as possible, the agitation of all questions that might disturb the public mind. On Friday he should bring forward the present state of the finances, and there would be an opportunity for those who wished to display their loyalty, and anxiety for the country, (as they did on Friday, by stopping all supplies), to step forward.

General Gascoyne brought forward his motion for an inquiry into the state of the British shipping, and spoke against the free trade system introduced by Mr. Huskisson.

The subject of Catholic claims was brought forward in the house of commons on the same day; and that, with general Gascoyne's motion, excited much warmth, and brought forth the talents of both ministers and the opposition.

In the house of lords on the 7th of May, the earl of Mansfield intimated his intention of submitting a motion on the subject of Catholic emancipation on the 7th of June, for which day he moved their lordships be summoned.

The new members of the administration received from the king the seals of their respective offices on the 30th April.

Major Laing, the intrepid traveller, with his companions, have been killed in the interior of Africa. They had reached Timbuctoo, where they were received in a friendly manner, and on their way from that city with an escort, were attacked by an unfriendly tribe, and the whole party strangled. It is said there is no hope of recovering major Laing's papers.

France. The French papers bring intelligence of the disbanding of the national guard of Paris, in consequence of the disgust expressed by them, (accompanied by departures from them strict rules of military discipline), at the ministers who attempted to invade the liberty of the press.

Since the above procedure several distinguished officers of the government have sent in their resignations. A profound affliction is said to prevail in Paris in consequence of the disbanding, which is stated to have been an act of ministerial wrath and vengeance.

The French government has formally recognized the independence of Mexico.

Mr. Duponceau, of Philadelphia, has been elected a member of the National Institute. There were many applicants for the honor, from all countries.

Portugal. Accounts from Portugal state that every thing was going on well. The principal persons among the Spanish constitutional emigrants has been ordered to quit Portugal, and several of them have returned, or are about to return to England. This measure has been adopted in consequence of the Spanish government having complied with all the demands of the court of Lisbon.

Greece. Letters from Trieste, of April 21, says that a vessel in 9 days from Syria, brought news that Lord Cochrane was chiefly engaged in persuading the two assemblies of Egina and Cassio to meet together at a third place, and that he had represented it was necessary above all things to concentrate their forces to drive the Turks, and then to act against Negropoli, in order to become masters of Rome. Every thing possible for the execution of this plan was immediately ordered. The candidates who were dispersed in the islands, had been summoned to repair to

the island of Yea. The Greek steamboat had captured two Turkish merchantmen laden with provisions.

Lord Cochrane has declared the fortresses occupied by the Turks to be in a state of blockade. Gen. Church had been enthusiastically welcomed in Greece.—160 deputies sent an address to Mr. S. Canning, declaring they never would accept Hospodars, and stating that the Morea, the islands, eastern and western Greece would remain inseparable.

Mexico. The disturbances in Durango have been quelled. The *Correo de la Federacion*, of the 29th April, complains of the tardiness of the ecclesiastical tribunal in deciding the fate of *Padre Arenas*, who had been convicted as a conspirator against the state, on his own confession. Another gazette, *El Sol*, inveighs bitterly against "the United States of the north;" contrasts their enmity to Mexico, and their real wickedness with the friendly dispositions and the prosperous grandeur of Great Britain; and asserts that the Mexican congress would not ratify the treaties made with this country, until the question of territorial limits between the Mexican union and ours, should be settled. The treaties, &c. framed at Panama were still under consideration in the Mexican congress, and are likely to remain so as long as the nations of the south, whose commissioners were parties to them, continued to be in a state of political disorder.

MISCELLANEA.

NEW ORLEANS.—It appears that the desire of visiting distant countries is now felt by even the aborigines of America.—Yesterday there arrived here in a steamboat, four male and two female Osages, accompanied by an interpreter. It is said to be their intention to proceed to England. Their names are Kihagashugah, or the Little Chief; Waesingsobath, or the Black Spirit; Mshatetalogan, or the Big Soldier; Minkshatlong, or the Little Alligator; Grethome and Mehorggah, squaws. When John Bull shall be told that these Indians travelled six or seven thousand miles to visit him, we have no doubt but he will open his purse-strings, to pay for the pleasure of looking at them.

A clock has been invented in Greenville, which, instead of weights and springs, is impelled by water.

A candidate for the Indiana legislature, in one of the southern counties, says that every person should take a newspaper, and that a parent who does not furnish his children with a paper neglects his duty.—This man ought to be elected.

In the year 1810, the first census was taken of the population of Hagerstown in Maryland. The white inhabitants then numbered 1951—the free colored, 94—and the slaves, 297. In the year 1820 it contained, whites 2298—free colored, 112—slaves 280. The "Torch Light" informs that a census has just been taken, and the number is now as follows:—whites 2713—free colored, 165—slaves, 303.

According to a statement obtained from the books of the St. Louis steam boat register, it appears that the total number of arrivals at that port, from the 12th of February to the 4th of June, inclusive, were 52; the aggregate amount of tonnage is estimated at 11,000.

The amount of toll received by the collector at Albany, from the commencement to the first day of June, is forty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars. The number of boats that departed from Albany during the same time is eleven hundred and sixty boats.

Business, says the Pittsburgh Journal, is animated; and "no complaining in our streets."

A company of practical mechanics, recently arrived from England, are about establishing a porcelain manufactory in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. It is said the raw material is found in abundance.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Wilkesborough, North Carolina, on the 11th of May.

On the week of the Connecticut election for Governor, a State Colonization Society was formed at Hartford, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

A Colonization Society has been formed by the Professors and Students of the Miami University, auxiliary to the Ohio State Colonization Society.

Georgia. Extract of a letter from Georgia to a gentleman in this city dated June 6, 1827. A most dangerous and extensive insurrection of the blacks was detected at Macon a few days since. They had banded together to the number of 300, and supposed to be instigated and headed by a French emigrant from the Mississippi. His slaves were in the plot. They had only arrested one of the rebels. The whole of the others, with the Frenchman, have made their escape.—*N. Y. Eng.*

A Journey through the Cherokee Nation. We have before us a letter, giving a brief account of a journey lately made through the country of the Cherokee Indians, from which we shall give a few extracts. We have frequently protested against the attempts which have been made to force some of the southern Indians, and more especially this very nation, to relinquish their country, and enter the western wilds, because white men were clamorous for their land. The picture presented by the writer corresponds with all impartial descriptions of them we had previously heard from eye-witnesses; and our readers may judge whether we have not humanity on our side, when we condemn the conduct of those who profess to be stimulated partly by kindness to the Indians in urging that they should renounce their present advantages for the uncertain and unpromising prospect offered them beyond the Mississippi.

New York Daily Adv.

May 12th, 1827.

Most respected Sir: With a friend I set off in February, and went westward through the upper part of Georgia. There are found men, women and children, under different names of Christians, all agreeing in one general point of doctrine; that the wild, savage red man is more honest, more just, and trust-worthy, more humane yet that this ought not to weigh one straw in the great scale. They are within the chartered limits of Georgia, and what right have they there?

Then we passed on north westerly through the Cherokees more than one hundred miles. In the first house we entered they gave us "Conahancy," and treated us well. We saw many Indians and half-breeds, who live in comfort and abundance, in good houses of brick, stone, and wood. We saw several spring houses built of hewn stone, superior to any I had ever seen before. The people seemed to have more money than the whites in our settlements: they are better clothed. The women were weaving, the men cultivating corn and raising beef and pork in abundance—butter and milk every where.

We were at an election for delegates among the Cherokees, to form a Constitution! They were orderly and well behaved. No whisky was allowed.

SWITZERLAND.—The *Neuwalliste Vaudois*, (one of the best daily papers published in Switzerland,) of the 7th of October, states, that there has been organized, in the canton of Zurich, a numerous association for the amelioration of the condition of primary schools, and the improvement of teachers. The number of the primary schools, in the canton of Zurich exceeds 400; during the last twenty years, the government has devoted 17,000 francs to the instruction of teachers; 30,000 in the construction of new school houses; 27,000 in aid of the education of the poor. Independently of the moderate salaries allowed the primary teachers, there exists a fund of 49,500 francs, destined for the relief of those who have need of charitable aid.

In the prefecture of Alderfugen, in the same Canton, a society of teachers has existed for six years, who assemble periodically, with the view of communicating the experience mutually acquired in the practice of the honourable functions of instruction.

In the Canton of Basle, the teachers have formed a society of mutual assurance. By the payment of an admission fee, and annual assessment, every teacher may insure to his wife assistance after his death, and to his children a suitable education.

RE-CAPTURED AFRICANS.—The ship Norfolk, Capt. Harding, has either sailed, or is about to sail, from Savannah for Liberia, with 130 Africans, being part of those found in the ship General Ramirez in 1820. On account of some difficulties which arose on the question of adjudication, they have been detained in this country to the present time, at a considerable expense to the government. About 40 remain subject to the order at the expense of the government of Spain. Besides the 130, six Africans and three colored emigrants go out in the Norfolk.

CANALS IN VERMONT. A number of engineers are engaged, by the direction of the national executive, in making surveys and ascertaining the practicability of connecting the waters of Connecticut river and Lake Champlain by a canal. Accompanied by the government of Vermont they have already made an excursion to the height of land in Williamstown and found appearances more favorable than was anticipated. Another route is by way of Northfield to White river, and a third by way of Wells' river to the Connecticut. Another party of engineers are on the survey of a route from Mazog lake, by way of Samolie river to lake Champlain.

[Hartford Times.]

Italian affairs.—We have been particularly favored with the perusal of a letter from Col. Loper of this place, dated Fort Snelling, May 31, 1827; from which we make the following extract:

"We have a little news to give to our friends, particularly our military friends. Some time since, a party of about twenty Chippeway Indians arrived here with their families, in order to have a talk with their father Major Tahiaderro. They were camped immediately under the Fort, and appeared, for protection from the Sioux, but on the night of the 27th inst. a party of Sioux came to their lodges, fired on them, wounded eight, three mortally. On the 28th, thirty or forty of the Sioux were given up the Chippeways, and they selected two of them, took them a few hundred yards from the Fort, shot them down, drank their blood, and returned to the Fort all in good nature.

Since writing this, two more of the Sioux were given up by their own nation, who insisted on the Chippeways serving them in the same way; accordingly they marched out with their new victims to the spot where they had shot the others, and there shot them in the same manner, washed themselves in the blood, and took a drink of the same as before, and walked off quietly, as though nothing had happened. *St. Louis Inquirer.*

UNION CANAL. We take great pleasure in announcing, that on Thursday last the 12th of June, the first canal boat passed from Womelsdorf, westward, through the tunnel, to the water works, and on the day following to Middletown, on the Susquehanna. The canal is regularly navigated from Middletown to the water works and anthracite coal conveyed to the latter point. Personal inspection enables us to say, that the canal, through the limestone region lying between the tunnel and the mouth of the Tulpehocken, appears to be completely water tight.

These simple facts dissipate the gloomy forebodings which have been insinuated into the public mind for the last seven years. We congratulate the stockholders in this canal upon the success of their enterprise, and congratulate the people of Pennsylvania who are to reap the chief benefit of it.—*[Har. Chron.]*

RAIL ROADS. A meeting of the citizens of Chillicothe, took place on the 2d instant for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of adopting measures for having a railway continued through Ohio, which the citizens of Maryland contemplate erecting from the city of Baltimore to some point on the Ohio river.

The resolve authorizing the appointment of an engineer and commissioners, for surveying a route or routes for a rail road from Boston to the Hudson river and appropriating a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for defraying the expense, has passed the house of representatives of Massachusetts, by a vote of 106 to 47, and received the sanction of the senate by a large majority.

NEW YORK. Gov. Clinton has issued his proclamation, convening the senate on the 27th instant. The senate meet at the same time as a court of errors.

About 50 Indians, a remnant of the Penobscot tribe of Maine, are encamped on an island in the North river, between the villages of Waterford and Lansinburg. They came by way of the river St. Lawrence, lake Champlain and the northern canal, in bark canoes, and intend proceeding home via New York. In the management of their canoes they are very expert. The Waterford Reporter says "the rapidity with which they glide through the water is truly astonishing. The Whitechallers in New York would find their match in a trial of aquatic skill with these sons of the forest."—*Niles.*

AMERICAN SYSTEM. A carpet and shawl manufactory is in operation at Taftsville, Conn. under the direction of H. R. Knight. A company has been incorporated to carry on the business, and the specimens produced are said to be elegant. Perhaps it will not be long before we shall not only tread American soil out of doors but American carpets in our houses. To the exclusion of the foreign articles. *[Niles.]*

HORSES AND OXEN. It is stated by a French writer, in comparing the advantages of using horses and oxen as beasts of labour, that oxen are subject only to four sorts of diseases, while horses are liable to two hundred and 61, besides accidents some of which, such as breaking a leg render a horse of no value, while an ox may be sold to the butcher.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.