

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

**Great Britain and Ireland.** There has been a great meeting at Westminster, at which Hunt and Cobbold were conspicuous. They made several speeches vituperating the old and new ministry. The platform was one of the vans in which Mr. Hunt sends his blacking to market.

The house of commons have been discussing the subject of bribery at elections. Alderman Waithman said that the price of a seat in the house of commons, raised from £3000 to £7000, according to circumstances. The price rose and fell. They had also a war and a peace price.

In 1824 the consumption of British spirits was fifteen million of gallons. It is generally believed that this is one of the causes of an increase in crime.

The tax on rum and other foreign spirits, last year netted £3,300,000.

The amount of taxes levied for the poor in England nearly equals all the revenue of the United States. Last year the sum of £6,965,051, was levied in England and Wales. £7,174,674 were expended.

The unredeemed funded debt of Great Britain has increased £64,962,112 since 1819. It is now £297,098,557. The total annual charge has also increased £216,222 per annum.

In 1823 the coasting trade of England amounted to 7,899,000 tons, in 1826 it was 9,306,000 tons. This is said to be the great nursery of seamen.

Since the increase of the English sugar colonies, they supply 60,000 hogsheads more sugar than England consumes.

The total number of warehousemen, shopkeepers, and assistants in shops in G. Britain, in 1826, was 65,862. They pay a tax of twenty shillings each.

Letters have been received at the admiralty from Capt. Beechey, of the Blossom frigate, detailing particulars of the voyage through Beering straits. The Blossom got as far as 72° 30', and was there stopped by the ice.

The tax on sugar last year, netted £4,500,000.

**Portugal.** Expresses had arrived in London from Lisbon, bringing intelligence that the princess regent, was in a very alarming state, and not expected to survive many hours. Much anarchy is dreaded in the event of her death.

**East Indies.** The affairs of Java still remained in a critical situation. The rebels had advanced on the colonists much increased in power. On the first of March they were but 30 or 40 miles from Samarang. The force that the government could oppose to them at this time, could not be great at any particular point, from the necessity of dividing their troops to occupy many military posts, as the rebellion is so general through a large part of the island. Numerous plantations of coffee and sugar had been entirely destroyed by the rebels.

**China.** The rebellion which had been for some time raging in parts of the Chinese dominions, had assumed a very serious aspect, and was spreading at the date of the last advices. The emperor had recently made considerable drafts on the salt and Hong merchants, for the means of carrying on the war. It was doubtful what effect the insurrection would have on the coming tea crop.

**Peru.** The papers received from Peru are filled with documents relating to the late political changes in the republic. The period for the convocation of the general congress on the first of May, for the purpose of forming a new constitution in lieu of the Bolivian code, which is so odious to the people, was anxiously looked for. A list of the new officers is published. The deposed chiefs have been sent to San Buenaventura.

It is also stated that the Peruvian government was about marching an army against Gen. Sucre in Bolivia under the command of the president (*ad interim*) Gen. Santa Cruz. The news of the events in the capital (Lima) had been received with the greatest enthusiasm in all the provinces.

**Buenos Ayres and Brazil.** The emperor of Brazil in a speech delivered to the national assembly, which commenced its session on the third of May, expressed his determination to continue the war with Buenos Ayres, so long as they dispute with him the sovereignty of the Banda Oriental, and all hope of a reconciliation appears to be now destroyed. The news of the victories of the Buenos Ayreans is confirmed, and it is added, that after having gained possession of the better part of Rio Grande, they had driven off 40,000 head of cattle.

Admiral Brown, in the La Plate, has been enabled to reinforce his little fleet by many captures from the Brazilians; and as the latter squadron now consists almost entirely of large vessels, the difficulty of

getting into Buenos Ayres is much diminished, if not entirely removed.

The Brazilian government has refused to surrender the papers of the Ontario, which brought the Bahia deputies. In reply to an application for the delivery of certain American seamen, made by the American consul at Rio, the ministers stated that in consequence of their not having a treaty with the United States, they did not consider themselves bound to give them up.

A recent examination of the Savannah, Ogeechee and Altamaha canal, has convinced the directors, that it will be completed the present season. A boat has passed the lock beyond the little Ogeechee.

**Fresh tea.** A Cincinnati paper notices, as an instance of remarkable expedition, that a parcel of goods was lately received in that place, by the regular wagons and steam boats from Baltimore, in which was a quantity of tea, only one hundred and twenty days from China.

**Steam boat on Chautauque lake.** Arrangements are making by some of the enterprising citizens of Jamestown, (says the Buffalo Emporium), for building a steam boat to run on Chautauque lake, Jamestown to Mayville. There is a handsome schooner on that lake.

Chautauque lake is about seven miles from Lake Erie; but more than 700 feet higher.

154 persons in the City of New-York have applied for lots in the new town of Guelph, in Upper Canada.

The Emperor of Russia has given 2000 roubles, and the Empress a diamond ring, to the blind poet J. J. Koslov, for translating Byron's *Bride of Abydos* into Russian.

In Berlin, Prussia, there is a morning, midday, evening, and midnight Gazette—and the latter, far from being sleepy, is said to be the most lively of them all.

St. Giles' Church, in London, has now an illuminated dial! the clock, by its own revolution, lights itself as soon as the sun sets, and extinguishes itself when the sun rises.

We observe that another instance of death by suffocation from burning charcoal, has happened at the eastward. It occurred on board of a vessel at Bridgeport, Conn., into the cabin of which a man entered after a kettle of burning charcoal had been placed therein.

**First appearance of the English in China.** In a Chinese topographical account of Canton, it is stated that "In the winter of the 29th year of Wan Lee, (about 1600), two or three large ships came to Macao; the people's clothes were red, their bodies tall, and their hair red. Their eyes were blue and auk in their head; their feet were one cubit two tenths long; they frightened the people by their strange appearance. The English were not permitted to land merely on account of the extraordinary figure they cut; but in the 10th year of Shunche, their ambassadors were received, and the Emperor, in consideration of the difficulty of the voyage, ordered them to come once in eight years with tribute."

It is stated in the Cheraw (S. C.) Spectator, on the authority of a letter from Lancaster district, that the richest gold mine in the Southern States has lately been discovered in the neighborhood of that place.

### Shocking Effects of Intemperance.

George Wyman, an old resident of this county, while in a state of intoxication, on the 25th inst., was abusing his family—to prevent which, Charles Manning, a young man, interceded: in the struggle Charles received a wound with a knife, in the left breast, which entered between the fifth and sixth ribs. He is still alive, but his life is impaired of. The perpetrator of the outrage is lodged in jail to await his trial. We learn the parties were on quite friendly terms, previous to the circumstance, and this outrage adds one to the many evidences of the fatality of Intemperance—an evil which calls loudly upon the moralist, the statesman, and the divine, to suppress. It behoves every citizen to examine closely, how far he is contributing to the sustenance of so monstrous a vice.—*N. Y. Historian.*

The storm, on the night of the 21st inst., did considerable damage at Buffalo. The water is said to have risen five feet above its ordinary level. It fell here about three feet. The flats at Buffalo were completely inundated. About 700 barrels of salt and a quantity of pot and pearl ashes were destroyed or damaged. The schooner Nucleus, which went ashore at this place, was got off on the 24th, without injury. The Buffalo Journal of the 26th, gives the following melancholy intelligence:

"On Sunday morning, a schooner was discovered about 8 miles up the lake, wa-

terlogged. She proved to be the Surprise, of Round O, in Canada. Capt. Philip Secord. A man, which proves to be the captain, was found on board dead, entangled in the rigging near the windlass. The vessel was a complete wreck, both masts having been carried away in the gale, her rudder gone, hatches off and bulk heads stove in. She was last from Cleveland, and was returning empty, with a crew consisting of the capt., 2 hands and a boy, all of whom it is supposed are lost. She has since been towed down the lake to this place. The unfortunate captain has left a wife and fourteen children."

*Sandusky Clarion.*

### WHO IS A YANKEE?

Let a man north of New York visit that city, and they call him a Yankee. Let a man from New York visit Philadelphia, and he will be called a Yankee, to distinguish him from a Philadelphian. Let a man from Philadelphia go no farther south than Baltimore, and he will be nicknamed a Yankee, to distinguish him from a Baltimorean. Let a man from the north of the Potowmack visit Virginia, and he is immediately dubbed with the title of a Yankee, to distinguish him from a pure Virginian. Let a man from Virginia visit Charleston, where is supposed to have strong claims to the appellation of a Yankee. Let a man from Charleston visit New Orleans, and ten chances to one he will get the nickname of Yankee. Let any man from any part of Jonathan's dominion visit the Kingdom of John Bull, and he will forthwith receive the appellation of Yankee. The rule observed in this country is, that the man who receives that name must come from some point north of him who gives it. To compensate us for giving each other nicknames, John Bull "lumps us all together," and calls us all Yankees.—*N. Y. Post.*

### Singular Instance of Canine Sagacity.

One of the early settlers of this country having been in the practice of visiting Conn. but for a number of years, on the annual return of the first of May, on which occasions a dog, which he had brought with him on his first removal into this State, was a party to his sojourns. This individual died about three years since; since which the dog has regularly peregrinated to his native State—that land of pumpkins, beauty and happiness. The last journey of this animal, after the death of his master, caused serious apprehensions for his safety; in fact, he was given up as "gone dog." He, however, returned after an absence of about the same extent as that of his deceased master's visits.—On the return of the same season he "took leave of absence," and has recently returned, much travel-worn and foot-sore, from the same pious pilgrimage, somewhat disaffected at the diliction, in politics, of his "steady habit" friends.

*Rochester Telegraph.*

One of the most striking instances of superstition which has ever fallen under our notice, was brought to light during the last term of the court of Common Pleas, for instance in 1801, we exported 1,162 barrels of flour; in 1824 this number decreased to 996,792 barrels, making a difference of 105,652 barrels. In 1824 we exported 1,684,327 bushels of Indian corn; in 1824 we only exported 779,237 bushels, being a decrease of 915,030 bushels in amount exported. The difference between the exportation of Wheat, and Indian Corn in 1790, and in 1824 is more surprising. In 1790, we exported 1,124,56 bushels of Wheat, and 2,122 bushels of Corn. In 1824 the amount of Wheat exported was only 20,383 bushels, and 779,107 bushels of Corn, making a decrease in the exportation of the former article, of 1,004,083 bushels, and in the latter of 1,323,840 bushels, in a period of thirty four years.

With facts like these staring us in the face, no wonder Niles and Carey so

ceasingly wrote, or Clay, and Webster reasoned upon the necessity, of forming a home market by cherishing our inland manufactures. And era of general peace Europe was clearly seen as a time in which every nation of the continent contracting their resources would be longer dependent upon us for their breadstuffs. The establishment of the tariff in 1816 in the place of the tariff of 1816 was in our situation, a triumph of reason over ignorance, and a guiding theory; and comparatively a flourishing state of our manufactures since that period, bestows the test of experience in favor of a system, the benefits of which are gradually becoming more visible.

*State Journal.*

**DOMESTIC EXPORTS.** The difference between the exportation of breadstuffs of former years, and those of late period is immense, and cannot fail to excite the attention of every citizen. In 1801, we exported 1,162 barrels of flour; in 1824 this number decreased to 996,792 barrels, making a difference of 105,652 barrels. In 1824 we exported 1,684,327 bushels of Indian corn; in 1824 we only exported 779,237 bushels, being a decrease of 915,030 bushels in amount exported. The difference between the exportation of Wheat, and Indian Corn in 1790, and in 1824 is more surprising. In 1790, we exported 1,124,56 bushels of Wheat, and 2,122 bushels of Corn. In 1824 the amount of Wheat exported was only 20,383 bushels, and 779,107 bushels of Corn, making a decrease in the exportation of the former article, of 1,004,083 bushels, and in the latter of 1,323,840 bushels, in a period of thirty four years.

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**Florida.**—A writer in the Richmond Compiler says, that many enterprising sons from Alabama have emigrated thither attracted by the prospect of health and wealth. A town is to be laid off next summer on a high bluff on the Appalacian Flint rivers, which will command more water from three springs. The opposite shore will afford room for plantations on the low grounds, a mile and a half west. The climate has been healthy during four years that the place has been inhabited, and the heat of summer is much moderated, and the heat of summer is much moderated by the sea breezes, which beat down to 80 deg. Alligators are found in abundance. The

oysters on the coast, and an abundance of wild fowl and fish in the numerous ponds and springs; and the neighborhood is well supplied with living water, afterwards striking in the cravates of rocks, and reappearing below. The great lake is four miles from Tallahassee. It is thirty miles long, eight miles wide, like others has a running outlet.

**A Whale who had lost his road.** Portsmouth bridge on the Piscataqua river in New Hampshire, has affording great sport for some weeks to the people in that part of the country, in sing himself with impunity to their net balls, &c. He was at length harpooned on Tuesday evening last, and was towing the two boats attached to him Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, when he was despatched, in the view of the sands who had flocked to see him.

The Portsmouth Advertiser say, the length of the whale is about 50 feet, his breadth about 16 feet, his head is ped like that of the horse and he did not from all others that have been seen those acquainted with that species of whale. His motion was undulatory, and it is the opinion of Col. Decatur (who captured him) that this is the very whale which has so long been a visitor to the coast.

**Railway.** The resolves authorizing a survey of a route for a railway to the sea, passed the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 166 to 47. The appropriation for this object is limited to \$10,000 which sum we have reason to believe, is sufficient to accomplish the object.—[Boston post.]

*Scioto (Ohio) Gazette.*

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*State Journal.*

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