

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

New York, May 3. By the Helen, from Havre, we have Paris papers to the 25th of March, which throw no certain additional light upon the affairs of Europe.

We give some few extracts.

The Augsbourg Gazette of the 18th March, has the following article from Bucharest, under date of the 1st.

We have accounts from Constantinople of the 15th February. It seems a last effort had been made by the Austrian and Prussian ministers to induce the Porte to accept the intervention. Their drogomans had received from the Reis-Effendi the most energetic refusal. There is nothing new in the capital.

The Moniteur of March 25th contains account from Lisbon, which do not agree in every respect with those published in the English Journals. It is too true, however, that during the few first days, after the arrival of the Regent, the capital was the theatre of great disorders. The English Ambassador had returned the funds of the loan for which England was guaranty. The disorders which prevailed in Lisbon justified this precaution. On the 14th a Council was held, in which the Regent renewed his promises to govern according to the powers granted him in the Constitution. In the same Council, the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies was decided upon. The English Ambassador having received positive instructions on this point, the British troops were withdrawn. Three regiments had sailed—the first for Gibraltar, the second to Malta, the third to Corfu. There now remain but two vessels, and three hundred men in Fort St. Julien, which are detained to protect the English merchants, who would otherwise feel great anxiety for their persons and property.

News from Lisbon to the 8th of March, announces that S. F. Tumb, has demanded his passport, and that he would set out immediately, unless the concessions demanded, were made.

The Ministers of foreign powers had addressed a note to the infant, requesting to change his system, and observe his oath.—Commerce was entirely at a stand.

NEW YORK, MAY 3. LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The packet ship *John Jay*, brings us London papers to the 7th ult. inclusive. The aspect of political affairs is still unsettled, and, perhaps, more warlike, although there are indications of a more tractable and conceding spirit on the part of the Turks. It appears, however, certain that the Emperor of Russia had, distinctly intimated to the other powers of Europe his purpose of forcing the Porte to a compliance with the treaty of London, and that with such views he intended to lead his armies across the Pruth on the 12th April. The armistice therefore, which it now seems certain was offered by the Porte to the Greeks, will not, even if the Greeks should accept it, satisfy Russia, who is for enforcing the treaty to the letter, and that treaty contemplates the independence of Greece—subject only to a nominal tribute to the Porte. Moreover it having been already avowed by the Ottoman government, that the appearances of conciliation to which they had previously resorted, were merely with a view to gain time, it can hardly be expected that any faith shall be reposed in their present more moderate indications. The time for temporising has passed, and the question, as it seems to us, must be met, either by war, or unconditional submission on the part of the Turks. How far this latter alternative is likely to be adopted, those who are conversant with the history and national character of the fierce, haughty, intolerant, and brave Musselmans, will have no difficulty in determining.

In Paris, for the first time, a public meeting has been held in the *Champs Elysees* for the purpose of receiving declarations of principles on the part of candidates for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies. This is an epoch in the progress of the free principles of a representative government in France. The notice taken of this meeting in the Moniteur indicates some, we should think, unnecessary and ill-judged disapprobation and solicitude on the part of the government.

Don Miguel is verifying all the apprehensions which the friends of the Constitution apprehended from his dark and jealous; and it would seem, notwithstanding his disclaimers said to have been in the hands of his would be brother Miguel.

the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE TARIFF.

Bill, prepared by the Jacksonian men of New York and passed the House of Representatives, 21st, by a vote of 105 to 40. The anti-tariff men all and some few friends of

the Administration, who conceived its provisions too unjust and unequal to warrant them in supporting it.

Our readers recollect, that at the last session of Congress a bill was before that body for protecting the growing and manufacturing of wool. It was opposed by the South, and finally defeated by their votes. Certain Jacksonians, of Pennsylvania and New York also lent a helping hand to kill it. This brought them into trouble, and a complaint was made that the measure was cast into Congress as an apple of discord. The friends, however, of domestic industry, determined to make an effort to procure from Congress equal and efficient protection for woolen manufactures, wool, iron and other articles. To insure unity of object and concert in action, they determined to hold a convention, that the wants and views of all might be the better understood by communication with each other. The convention at Harrisburgh was proposed: but the Jacksonians immediately took the alarm, and denounced the measure as a mere party trick. Their conduct in Cincinnati was a specimen of their doings every where.—They broke up, by violence and noise, a meeting convened to choose delegates.—Finding they had gone too far, they called a meeting at a distant day. They met, agreed upon a ranting and fustian report in favour of protecting manufactures, proposed some plan of a tariff, that none, who understood the subject, believed feasible, agreed upon a memorial to Congress in support of it, appointed committees to obtain subscribers, and there the thing ended. Nothing more was done; and all this "wear and tear of brains" was undergone for the purpose of putting a deceitful face upon their real views, which were to court Southern support for Gen. Jackson.

When Congress met, the Jacksonians from New-York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio united in electing a Jacksonian Committee of Manufactures, pretending to be favorable to protection. This Committee reported a bill by no means agreeable to the views of the real friends of protection to Domestic Industry. The object of this bill was well understood. It was intended to compel a large portion of the true friends of the system to vote against it, and thus defeat a Tariff and cast the blame upon the friends of the administration.

In the progress of the bill, this object became obvious and manifest to the most ordinary understanding. Every amendment, proposed by the supporters of the administration, was voted down, by the combined and united forces of the enemies of all Tariff from the South, and the Jacksonian pretended Tariff men, from other states.

Notwithstanding these open and undisguised evidences of settled hostility, the pretended tariff Jacksonians of New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio, continued to vote with the enemies of the system against every proposition of its ancient & firm friends: and the hue & cry was soon raised that the administration had determined to destroy the tariff. The effrontery with which this assertion was made was in character with the whole proceeding of the party.

The Telegraph started the accusation, which was reiterated in regular progression, in every direction from the capitol.

Notwithstanding all these schemes and predictions, the administration men have voted for the bill. And the wolves in sheep's clothing, from New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio have been revealed and abused by their southern allies without mercy.

The people, it is believed, cannot fail to understand this matter. By the people we do not mean the noisy babblers that lay exclusive claim to that title. We mean the industrious, the peaceful, the thoughtful people—the farmer at his plough—the mechanic working at his trade. They cannot, we trust, fail to understand the matter. Here is a tariff bill prepared by the enemies of the tariff, and adopted by deceitful and pretended friends. Here is a bill avowedly made as exceptionable as possible, avowedly intended to be oppressive, so as to make protection cost more than it is worth, and preserved in this form, by the joint efforts of open opponents, and hollow hearted supporters, in the hope that the true friends of the country would defeat it. Here is an open assertion of this dishonest and dishonorable mode of legislation, to effect a political purpose; and an equally open attempt, by a false and unfounded accusation, to produce the intended result. We have heard much of "bribe," "corruption," "conspiracy," without proof. Here they are openly avowed and boasted of.—Surely the good sense of the real people must see through this piece of political patchwork, and visit upon those concerned in it their due reward.

Although the bill is by no means what it

should be, and might have, been, the friends of the administration considered it something better than the existing law, in a few particulars; and preferred it to no alteration. They therefore voted for it.—In so far as it falls short of what it ought to have been, the whole blame rests upon the Jacksonian members from New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio. The people of these states will have an opportunity, in due season, to pass upon the conduct of their unfaithful representatives, when no doubt *mere tekel* will be written upon most of them.

After the bill passed, some debate arose about its title. Mr. Randolph suggested that its title ought to be "a bill to enable the people of a certain portion of the Union to rob and plunder the other as much as they pleased." Such is the opinion entertained by the Jackson leader in Congress, and out of it too, it would seem, of this measure. Yet can men of that "portion of the Union," thus slandered, make of themselves tools for this man and his southern compeers to work with!!

Richmond.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1828.

Retailers of Spirits.—On the 1st page we have published the law, passed at the late session, authorizing persons to retail spirituous liquors without tavern license. Perhaps most persons will agree with us, that the law is an improvement upon the old one, executed as that was, in an extremely loose manner by the Boards of Justices.—We have always been unequivocally and decidedly opposed to the common groceries, from a conviction that their effects upon society were pernicious and demoralizing—and we never could be satisfied that either those who signed certificates for them, or the board which granted the license, came up to the duties they owed to society. As the law now stands, there is an opportunity for the Board of Justices to greatly restrain or totally suppress them, by imposing upon them a heavy and effectual tax. But should the board of Justices (as it recently has) refuse to adopt this energetic and honorable course, the law enables the citizens of towns and townships, by remonstrance to prevent their establishment—and for the sake of morality and virtue, we hope this measure may be pursued by the citizens.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The constitution is the fundamental law of the State, formed by the people, deriving its force directly from their authority, and unalterable but by their express act. Writers upon national law maintain that the fundamental laws of a State, even when not reduced to writing, are beyond the control of the ordinary Legislature, & cannot rightly be altered by the Government, which is bound to preserve itself within the limits prescribed by those laws. These laws, in most nations, derive their efficiency from the tacit concurrence of the nation as deduced from immemorable usage and general consent. But written constitutions, which contain within themselves much more efficient principles of preservation, and are infinitely more powerful safeguards between the encroachments of power and the rights of the people are inventions of modern date; and constitute, perhaps, a greater improvement in political science than any other single circumstance. Should the Government harbor the design of trampling upon the constitutional rights of the people, and prostrating their liberties at the feet of unhallowed lust of rule, their acts of violence or intrigue must so flagrantly violate the written boundaries of their authority, which are in the hands of every one, as instantly to arouse the vigilance of the people, and put them upon vindicating the pre-eminence of the fundamental laws, which were instituted as a rule of conduct for government and people. Since, then, so much importance naturally attaches to the constitution, and since this constitution owes its origin, its sanction and its purity to the people themselves, and must rely upon their intelligence and public virtue for perpetuity, it becomes an interesting and imperative duty for the people to acquaint themselves with its principles and provisions, and to guard its integrity with a jealous eye. Ages of misrule have left

but few lessons which are not painfully reflect upon; it now becomes the duty of this union to set a brighter example to other nations and after times. It devolves upon us as a duty we owe to our posterity, and to our kind, to perfect our systems of government upon the basis of justice, liberty and humanity. In a worthy work, the people of this State are now called to labor. Have we no motive to excite our attention to the important subject? Is there a man who does not feel his connexion to society, and the responsibility attached to the situation? If we are any so dead to considerations of public interest, they may find inducements to exertions in selfish motives. The happiness and well being of every one depends much upon the spirit, the tendency of the actions of government, and their primary interests are so much at the mercy of wicked rulers, that even self-interest (though we would rather invoke a more noble motive,) must render every one attentive to questions involving so much.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, to the inst. were engaged upon the Tariff Bill to which they had made a number of amendments. Several amendments proposed were rejected; but by noticing years and nays it is plain to see who are the real friends of the measure. Messrs. Hendricks and Noble have adhered to the interests of their country throughout.

The House of Representatives, on the 6th, by a vote of 100 to 81, insisted on disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the Internal Improvement Bill which limits the appropriation for surveys to those already commenced. The decision is such a one as we had hoped for and it will render much satisfaction to the citizens of the western states. Messrs. Smith and Blake voted in the affirmative—as did many of the Jackson members whose constituents were much interested in the appropriation. Should the Senate now refuse to recede, the Bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements must fall; and thus add another to the long list of ruinous measures adopted by the Senate within three or four years.

On the 7th, the House of Representatives considered in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the Bills relating to the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, and the Bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolution, all of which were reported to the House. The prospect is that the last named bill will become a law, and thus an act of justice and gratitude will be recorded, honorable, but too long deferred. The Bill authorizing a subscription of Stock to the Ohio and Chesapeake canal will probably pass the House with little active opposition. This Canal, when completed, will advance so much the internal interests of the east and west, by connecting the waters of the Chesapeake with the Ohio river, and more remotely with Lake Erie, that the feelings of a large portion of the Union are alive for its progress. A more national object could not be prosecuted. It will unite extensive and highly diversified sections of country, and open an avenue for internal commerce, unequalled in extent and importance, and unprejudiced by the occurrence of a war.

On the same day the House agreed to a resolution to adjourn on the 26th instant, ayes 124, nays 64.

On the 9th, the House passed the Bill authorizing a subscription of Stock to the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, by the vote of 107 to 71—Messrs. Blake and Smith voting in the affirmative, with other firm friends of Internal Improvements. This vote will be gratifying to the people of the west, and should the Bill pass the Senate, there can be but little doubt that this great work will be promptly executed.

Both houses have appointed committees of conference on the subject of their disagreement respecting the appropriation for surveys.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Absconded from this place, on the morning of the 13th instant, a man by the name of WILLIAM L. COCHRANE, by occu-