

## FOREIGN NEWS

The ship *Yankee*, arrived at New York on the 23d ult., bringing London news to the 22d Feb. The news by this vessel is important inasmuch as it goes to show that the existence of cholera in London is doubtful, or if it exists there, it is in a very mitigated form.

**DUBLIN, Feb. 15.**—The Dublin Gazette of last night contains a proclamation under the peace preservation act, declaring fifty-one townlands in the county of Kilkenny, and the queen's county, to be in a state of disturbance, and requiring an extraordinary establishment of police. I have no doubt that the adoption of similar measures will be rendered necessary in several parts of Ireland; but this is a matter of common occurrence, and certainly does not warrant the city articles in the *Globe* of Monday, which state that there is a rebellion in Ireland, and that 10,000 men have been ordered here for the purpose of suppressing it. There is a formidable and wide spread spirit of discontent and insubordination radically connected with the distressed condition of the people, and the consequent facility with which they are seduced into the perpetration of crime. The mischievous and interested agitators should be immediately silenced, but the peasantry stand in need of redress, and not coercion. In the present wretched state of Ireland, the sufferings and crimes of the people, as to the agitators on both sides a stick in trade. Poor laws of some kind must be introduced before there can be any hope for improvement.

**POLAND.**—The *Angsburgh Gazette* of the 7th inst. contains the following, dated Elbing, Jan. 29:—A very melancholy occurrence is now the general topic of conversation here. In the surrounding towns and villages are still seen 5,000 to 6,000 Poles, who partly refuse to return to their country, and cannot do so on account of the exceptions in the Russian amnesty.

On the 27th inst. five hundred of them were ordered to assemble in the village of Fischau, two leagues from our town, in order to separate those who were not allowed to return by the exception in the amnesty from such as refuse only from fear of being amalgamated with the Russian regiments, and sent into Asia. The proposed separation created in the Poles a suspicion that it was intended to enforce the return of those who had refused to accept the amnesty. They assumed a hostile position and demanded passports and protection to proceed to France, declaring that they would not suffer any separation.

The officer of the Prussian detachment who attended the Poles, in vain used every effort to remove all suspicion. The unfortunate Poles rushed forward unarmed to within a few steps of the pointed bayonets, when the commanding officer of the Prussians ordered his men to fire, upon which ten Poles were killed and fifteen wounded.

The Poles then retired, and took the road towards Mariembourg. On their way thirty or others from the adjacent villages joined them. On their arrival at Mariembourg, they were conveyed to the old castle, which is surrounded with a numerous military force. If immediate and decisive steps are not taken to remove these strangers in a satisfactory manner, our country may be exposed to further misfortune by their being driven to despair.

**Conspiracy at Warsaw.**—A letter from Frankfurt on the Main of Feb. 4th, says:—"A report is current at that a conspiracy among the officers of the Russian guard at Warsaw, was discovered and put down on the eve of its execution, but not until Generals Bergh and Engelmann were killed. One hundred and twenty officers (conspirators) had been sent into the Caucasus of Russia."

**GREECE.**—The *London Courier* of Feb. 17, says:—"We have the pleasure of announcing that an important decision has been come to in a conference of the representatives of the five great powers on the subject of Greece."

It has been resolved to put an end to the disturbed state of the country by establishing a regular form of government under the direction of a constitutional sovereign, and for this purpose an offer of the crown has been made to a young German prince of high moral qualifications and unblemished character, who, it is expected, will accept the offer.

The Greek monarch will, we understand, have no sort of guarantees for his stability and the welfare of his adopted country from the five great powers, who are unanimous in the wish to place Greece in a condition to exercise ere long the influence which she ought to possess in the scale of nations.

Sarbadon papers, to the 25th of last month, have been received at New York.

The paper of the 22d says:—"We have the agreeable news from Trinidad, and no wonder, when we think of the danger of the experimental legislation resorted to for the government of that island. Particulars of the commission have not been published."

**BELGIUM.**—Feb. 22.—Much excitement, and of a pleasing sort too, has been produced in the public mind since the arrival of the packet by a report that the British government had not

only suspended the last order, to counsel from to Erie, where they went on board the top-bound to New York, was driven ashore in

operation in the crown colonies, but also had withdrawn it from this and the other colonies having local Legislatures.

The *Anguish Weekly Register* of the 7th inst. gives us information, which is little expected to find for the first time in the paper of another colony—of the loss of 118 out of property in this island by the hurricane of 13th August. The Editor states that he received it from a friend in this island and that it is made from official returns. Certainly this important document has not been made known to the inhabitants of this island officially. This is a thing strange. If the estimates transmitted to our brother Editor in Antigua be correct, the loss of lives falls far short of what was expected. It is stated thus:—

**Killed.**—White 247, coloured 63, slaves 118, Total 427.

**Wounded.**—White 106, coloured 15, slaves 185, Total 306.

**Of whom died.**—White 82, coloured 8, slaves 24, and 4 slaves missing.

But goes on to say, that many persons refused or neglected to report their losses, and that the number killed, or who have since died of injury, may be estimated at about 2800, and of persons wounded, at least 500.

**From the *Mobile Register*, March 3.**

**MURDER.**—We learn from Capt. Sawyer, of the *Schr. Angelina*, from *Brissonville* arrived day before yesterday, that a murder occurred on board the *Schr. Popay*, captain Rider, of Bangor, Maine, while lately on her passage from Montserrat to Galveston, in which captain Rider and his mate were killed. They were on board the schooner one hundred and thirty troops designated for the garrison at Anahuac. On the arrival of the *Popay* at Galveston, the soldiers represented that some malicious acts were committed by the crew, while the crew on the other hand charged their persecution upon the soldiers themselves.

It is reported that Colonel Bradburn believed the assertions of the soldiers entitled to credit, put the crew, four in number, in irons, and stated his determination to hang them and confiscate the vessel. There were on board the *Popay*, at the time of the outrage, a boy, and a black man who served as cook, whom the soldiers did not imphlate in the crime. These individuals concurred in declaring in conversation with gentlemen at the garrison that the soldiers, and not the crew, were the guilty parties.

At San Philippe, Austin's settlement, distant about eighty miles from Galveston, this affair created great excitement, a general meeting of the inhabitants of the colony was called, and it was the intention of Colonel Austin to place himself at the head of a large body of armed men, and march to the garrison to demand for the crew the rights of an impartial trial.

The question as to which party was criminal, is involved in great mystery. The soldiers stated that on the night of the murder, the weather being wet the mate requested them to go below, secured the batches over them, and then went into the cabin and cut the throat of the captain. The commander of the troops, sleeping also in the cabin, was aroused, and in a short struggle with the mate, received a deep cut in the face. The cries of their commander alarmed the soldiers, who burst through the bulk head, as the mate fled upon deck. He was followed, ran up the rigging to the mast head, received several shots in the body, and fell into the sea. There were five thousand dollars on board the *Popay*, intended for the payment of troops at Galveston, the desire to possess which, according to the story of the soldiers, instigated the mate to murder, and it was said he intended to scuttle the vessel, leaving all on board but himself and crew.

At the time Capt. Sawyer left the mouth of the river, it was reported that Colonel Bradburn had not declared any intention to hang the crew or confiscate the vessel.

## EXPEDITION WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

We have been informed that during the session of congress for 1820--21, an act was passed authorizing the raising of a company of 42 men to explore the Rocky Mountains, and north from the Mexican line, the Bearing Straights, and 83 degrees north latitude. We have endeavored to lay our hands upon the act, but have not succeeded in so doing; although assured by many of our citizens that it is within their recollections. From the long time the company have been absent, (nearly 11 years,) all hopes of their return was abandoned, as it was supposed they had fallen victims to the savages, or the climate.

On Wednesday evening the 15th, one of the party, Mr. William Clawson, stopped at the house of a gentleman in Feating township, in this county, on his way homeward, (Northumberland county, Pa.) who has politely furnished us with the following particulars, obtained from Mr. Clawson.—*Marilla Rep.*

The company, consisting of Col. Henry Levensworth, commandant, from near Albany, N. Y.; *Sipco Hasler*, a native of France, to geographical engineer; *James Watson*, from Baltimore, and *John Gellis*, from near Philadelphia, physician—under pay of \$30 per month—and 37 privates, under pay of \$20—organized in Washington city, and left there in July, 1821; from thence they proceeded

to Erie, where they went on board the top-bound to New York, was driven ashore in

Bay—wintered there—went by prairie during the heavy gale. Vessel bilged—crew saved.

The sloop *Logan Brown*, from Richmond, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of coal, was driven ashore on Seawall's point same night—soon after spring leak when she sunk—Isaac Scott a free colored man frozen to death.

The *Schr. Richard Corson*, from Richmond, laden with coal, bound to New York, went ashore opposite Craney Island same night—expected to be got off.

The *Schr. Betsey & Eliza Lancaster*, from New York, in ballast, bound to Richmond, was driven ashore same night to the westward of naval hospital.

A *Schr.* and sloop are ashore near Lamber's Point; a *Schr.* on Old Point.

The sloop *Indian*, from Richmond, with coal, bound to Philadelphia, went ashore same night about one mile west of Cape Henry. A gentleman from that neighborhood, informs us that the crew all perished. The bodies of four (probably all on board) were found, one lashed to the shrouds, another lying across a coil of rigging, and two floating under the lee of the deck. They were all taken on shore and given decent burial.

The *Schr. Rockland Henry*, from Richmond, with coal, bound to New Bedford, went ashore about two miles to the W. of Lynnhaven Inlet, same night—crew saved—vessel bilged.

The *Schr. Ann*, of Philadelphia, from Richmond, with coal, bound to Hudson, went ashore same night about three miles west of Lynnhaven Inlet—crew saved—vessel expected to be gotten off.

The sloop *Kitty Ann Stratton*, from Philadelphia, in ballast, bound up Deep Creek, went ashore same night off Tanner's Creek—expected to be gotten off without damage.

The *Schr. John's Relief* passed inside the capes; the sloop *Empress* dismasted—saw four vessels ashore.

Whilst west of the mountains they fell in with a tribe denominated the Copper Indians, who received them with great cordiality, and some entirely covered with hair (denominated the Esau Indians) who were among the most singular, and so wild that the company were compelled to run them down with horses to take their dimensions, while a part of their duty whilst others executed the most friendly disposition.

Among the various discoveries made by the company, we have only room to mention those of extensive beds of pure salt the largest of which was 18 acres, several inches deep on the surface, found to be pure and wholesome—also innumerable beds of alum, iron, lead, copper, gold and silver ore, the gold almost pure. Among the animals Mr. C. describes the grizzly grey bear, as most ferocious, and lord of the forest. The weight of several killed by the company varied from 9 to 1250 lbs. Their strength was surprising, and tales of it almost beyond belief.

The remains of the company started for home in August, 1831. They recrossed the mountains at the head of the Missouri river, there built a boat, and those who were lame went on board and the rest on foot. Capt. Levensworth being lame, rode on horseback with those on foot, and is supposed to be now in Washington city, by Mr. C. Of the company 3 died by sickness, 1 by breaking a wild horse, 1 by the fall of a tree, and 15 killed by the Indians—total 22. Among them was Dr. Williams; who was killed by the black foot Indians 3 miles from the Rocky Mountains, on the way out. He was found by the company shot, tomahawked, and stripped naked. Three of the 15 were never found, supposed to have been killed near the head of Columbia river. Ten of the survivors are lame, by the Indians, and some by accidents. Capt. Levensworth is among the number; he was on horseback a half a mile distant from the camp, when shot by an Indian, which broke his thigh and dropped his horse who fell upon the injured leg, breaking it again below the knee. The horse continued to hold him thus, whilst the Indian ran up to scalp him, when Capt. L. seized a pistol from his saddle and shot him dead; after which he was got safe to camp.

We are aware the above sketch is very imperfect, and far from being satisfactory, but it will at least prove interesting. The notes taken by the company will be published, and we look with some anxiety for a notice of their arrival in Washington. It can be of great gratifying to the citizens of the country to know even a part of the company have returned, apart from the joy it must give their relatives and friends.

**MELANCHOLY DISASTERS.**—The *Norfolk Beacon* of the 22d ult., contains a melancholy detail of the loss of life and property by the late severe gale and snow storm with which the coast was recently visited.

There is a brig ashore about eight miles north of Rubee Inlet, a sloop four miles below the bridge, and a topsail *Schr.* with all hands frozen to death, about three miles north of Cape Henry light house.

The *Schr. Eclipse*, capt. Cole, from Baltimore, laden with flour, hides, &c., &c.,

bound to New York, was driven ashore in

Lyons haven bay, on Saturday night last, during the heavy gale. Vessel bilged—crew saved.

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