

INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 15.

The regular packet ship Columbia, Capt. Lee, arrived here this morning, in 21 days from Liverpool, having left that port on the 14th, and the latter to the 16th ult. inclusive. We are also indebted to the polite attention of Capt. Lee, for an additional file of London papers to the latest dates.

These papers are almost literally filled with debates on a bill introduced into the House of Commons, by Mr. Goulburn, for the purpose of putting down the Catholic Association. An adjournment had taken place until the evening of the 14th, so that the result was not known when the last accounts left London; but there seemed to be no doubt that ministers would be able to carry the proposed measure. Though avowedly directed against the Catholic Association, it embraced all societies in Ireland having a permanent duration, assuming to act for redress of grievances, or levying or collecting money; also all societies taking the oath of supremacy and allegiance not required by law; societies, affiliated or corresponding with other societies, or excluding persons of any religious faith. The Liverpool Courier, remarking on the Catholic Association, says that it is "an association usurping the functions of a Catholic Parliament for Ireland; taking cognizance of its affairs; binding up the Catholic population into a confederacy; levying money from the people, partly by compulsion, partly by menace, and thus obtaining sums, the application of which cannot be accounted for by any legal expenditure whatever, and which can only therefore be employed for mischievous purposes; a body which employs itself only to excite the hatred of Catholics to the Protestants; which constantly holds out the hope of dominion to the Catholic Church; which brings the Protestants of Ireland into the bondage of fear and alarm; which interferes with the course of justice; combines to corrupt or influence the press; and employs, as its ready agents, almost the whole priesthood of Ireland;—and through them, has at its beck, the whole of a biggoted and inflamed population."

It appears by official statements that the revenue of Great Britain for 1824, amounted to the enormous sum of 54,206,192 pounds sterling, or 241,049,742 dollars.

The Greeks.—The following letter, dated Zante, Jan. 5th, 1825, contains, says the London Courier, of the 14th ult. some interesting and authentic particulars relative to the actual state of affairs in Greece.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that at last the Government has triumphed over its internal enemies as gloriously as over its external enemies. We may say that this new attempt of those who are contrary to the Government, has had a providential effect, both in freeing our country from the tyrannical yoke of the primates, and as it serves to show to Europe that there is really a Government in Greece, and not merely a nominal one, as has been hitherto believed. The arrival of the fourth instalment of the loan from London, was of considerable use in repressing the insurgents. Even before its arrival, the President had disbursed 60,000 Spanish dollars of his own money. The Egyptian fleet is no longer heard of. After his last disasters, so glorious to the Admiral Mianis, Ibrahim Pacha thinks no longer of proceeding to Candia; he is now at Rhodes. The Sultan, by sending a new Pacha to Romania, has caused a revolution there which is promoted by Omar V. Vane. All these cooperate to our independence."

Spain.—Ferdinand was constantly occupied with devising projects to root out the Constitutionalists. Among other decrees issued with that object, was one to regulate the size and weight of wearing mustaches; another prohibiting the carrying meat in blankets, especially by soldiers; and a third prohibiting the wearing of caps, from which even the ladies were not exempted. It is admitted on all hands, that while Spain is assisted by the Holy Alliance, it is nearly impossible for her to succeed in any attempt to recover her former possessions in South America.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Feb. 15.

During the past week the demand for Cotton has been particularly brisk from the trade as well as from speculators, the latter of whom, directing their attention to the comparatively low price of Perennials, have bought extensively in that description, causing an advance of full 3d. per lb. upon our last week's prices; other kinds have likewise participated in the advance, 3d. to 4d. per lb. being readily paid on our quotations of this day week. The actual sales are 12,000 American, 7,700 Perennials, and 8,500 other descriptions, making a total of 28,200 bags. The imports for the week are comparatively trifling, being only 6,000 American, 1,730 Bahia, and 970 Egyptian, from Island Georgia, 18,311, a 28,000, 1st and 2d, a 1,000, United States, 8,000, 1st Alabama and Tennessee, a 1,100, New Orleans, 1,000, a 1,500.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Feb. 5.

ENGLAND.

The Army.—The maxim of a well known French statesman, that language was given to man to conceal his thoughts, seems to be ever present to the framers of the King's Speeches to Parliament; for, in order to obviate all difficulty on the part of the opposition in echoing them, they are generally of a purely negative character. Yet one should think the ingenuity of Ministers would be rather hard tasked to evade all allusion to the circumstances which render so large an addition of troops necessary to our security. Danger there must be, or we should not be augmenting our army by upwards of twenty thousand men—and, to say nothing of the danger to those who represent virtually, if not really, the people of England, would be to declare Parliament a force, as well as County Meetings.

The state of Ireland cannot have led to the augmentation of our army. Ireland enjoys a tranquillity to which she has long been a stranger; and even if any part of the population of that country longed to put an end to all connection with this country (the repeal of the Union would not necessarily dissolve the connection), they could not hope to effect this without the aid of the great powers of Europe. The Irishmen who could for a moment suppose the Irish Catholics alone able to bring a rebellion to a successful issue, ought not to be allowed to walk at large. If the Catholic Association must be put down by act of Parliament, the thing can be done without the use of a single bayonet. It is then the foreign relations of this country which can alone inspire any apprehension on account of Ireland; and the foreign relations must, therefore, have dictated the steps which Government have taken.

The Catholic religion is persecuted in Ireland and cherished in Canada, by the very same men; and to pretend, therefore, that our possession of Canada depends on our preventing the Canadians from becoming Protestants, while our possession of Ireland would be endangered by raising the Catholic to the level of the Protestant, is to count very largely on the gullibility of the people of England. But it is useless to dwell on a subject like this, respecting which no rational persons can differ.

In looking to the Continent, then, for the cause of the augmentation of the army, we are first led to fix our eyes on France. A war with England would be popular in that country with the military-glorifiers, and with the Jesuits and fanatics; but it would not be popular with M. de Villele; and perhaps the Royal Family would pause before committing themselves to a contest of so hazardous a nature in many respects. Yet we know not how it is,—letters from well-informed persons in France are often not so tranquillizing as might be wished with respect to the future. It is feared that the pride of the Members of the Holy Alliance will not suffer them to put patiently up with the indignity offered by Great Britain, to the country now reaping the benefit of their protection, a protection which has deprived it of the ability to help itself.—The following is, we are assured, the state in which affairs with the Continental Powers now are:

1. It is credibly whispered, that Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France, positively refuse ever to acknowledge the independence and sovereignty of any country or district in South America, and resolving to abide by the letter and spirit of their engagements and guarantees in the general and particular treaties subsisting between all the European Powers, since 1814 (and that betwixt Great Britain and Spain, negotiated by Mr. Canning and Admiral Anson, in 1809,) relatively; only feel justified in considering the different portions in South America as mere dependencies on Spain, and as forming so many component parts of the integrity of the Spanish Monarchy, which every European Power has stipulated to respect, and has guaranteed.

2. Don Canullo Gutierrez de los Rios (natural brother to the late Count de Fernand Nomes, once Spanish Ambassador here,) Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, arrived on Tuesday night in town. He suspended his departure from Paris on ascertaining the recognition of the independence of Mexico and Colombia, and wrote home, requesting further instructions, which he is understood not only to have received by express, but in addition, to have been specially instructed to open, with the aid and support of the Foreign Ambassadors here, immediate negotiations on the subject of the colonies of Spain, and the basis of which is to be grounded upon the principles of the Treaty of Utrecht, and securing the integrity and sovereignty of the Spanish Monarchy, as stipulated and guaranteed in the existing treaties.

3. It is added that the Ambassadors from the Foreign Powers that withhold such recognition cannot, according to diplomatic etiquette, and every principle of international law, concur diplomatically on any public or private occasion, with the South Americans, nor even meet them at Court or elsewhere, in their public or private capacity—not even if personally requested by the Kings,—except specially authorized, and instructed for that purpose, by their own Sovereigns.

say, that until such an event happen, they are bound to consider and treat them as rebellious subjects of his Catholic Majesty, and refer any application they should make to the Spanish Authorities here—otherwise that they perform not the duty for which they are personally responsible to their respective Sovereigns.

4. No importance will be attached to the speech, unless it limit the acknowledgment to purely commercial matters. They recognise no authority or sovereignty but that of his Catholic Majesty, and no local power, but such as emanates therefrom.

It thence follows, that except one of the contending parties recedes and gives up the point to the other, Europe will be divided into continental and insular, and the great question for consideration then is, whether this division is likely to lead to open hostility."

From the London Public Ledger.

We have received a copy of the Message to the American Congress, and give to day such parts of it as are worthy of general consideration. It is, as usual, a glowing picture, though as free from exaggeration as possible, of the influence which good institutions, with a wise government, have upon the lot of a people. Their good effects are so perceptible in the present instance, that they offer a most triumphant refutation of the miserable sophistries which issue occasionally from the Imperial presses of Vienna and St. Petersburg. If we compare the situation of the Americans, as it is described in the simple language of their President's Message, with that of the subjects of their Imperial Majesties, how the contrast strikes us; whilst it confirms those political reflections which we share in common with all freemen. In one country, we see every thing having a tendency to make man what his Creator intended him to be, lending itself to this grand social consummation—universal education cherished; industry encouraged, person and property enjoying the most perfect protection; and the population increasing with a rapidity to which we can find no parallel, and what is extraordinary, without the vice or misery with which it is too often accompanied in other countries.

We may use this language now, in speaking of the Americans, without hurting the prejudices or the pride of a single Englishman; for their prosperity, instead of providing a source of alarm to us, has materially contributed to our own; whilst their emulation in the arts which we cultivate in common, has served only to call forth the energies of our national character. This is so true, that the wealth, commerce and power of England, have advanced at a pace fully as rapid as that which characterized the progress of the Americans since the establishment of their independence. Yet, for half this period we were involved in a war of unparalleled expense; and, in spite of this drawback, we have no reason to fear a comparison.

The external relations of the United States present as favorable an aspect as their domestic interest. The same spirit of justice and moderation animates both; and the results are the most perfect concord at home and abroad. Their foreign policy, as it regards Europe, consists, according to the Message, in cultivating peace and friendship alike with all nations, and in cheerfully abstaining from all interference in their disputes. But this abstinence does not extend to transactions where European and American interests are mingled; and here the Message takes a lofty, though not an assuming tone. It states distinctly, that any attempt to interpose by force in the affairs of the New States of the American Continent, will be regarded as hostile to the interests of the United States. This important declaration is made without the slightest air of bravado, but it will tell better on that account; and the simple and almost indirect manner in which it is made, will encourage no European power to slight it. In speaking of the relations with those new States, the Message contains no novelty, except a hope that it expresses that Portugal will speedily recognize the independence of Brazil.

HORRID ASSASSINATION.

Extract of a letter from Naples, dated Dec. 6. "I am sorry to be obliged to terminate this with the account of a very unfortunate occurrence, which took place near Pastum three days ago. The fine weather had attracted several English parties to view the ruins, situate in a marsh which pestilential exhalations render barely habitable. The few inhabitants are not much removed from savages.—A lady, with her two daughters, on returning, were stopped and robbed by three men with their faces masked; they were, however, suffered to proceed without further violence. The lady's carriage was followed at a short distance by that of Mr. Hunt, late High Sheriff of Northamptonshire, who was accompanied by his lady. They were stopped by the same party. On demanding his money, Hunt gave them a purse, containing four dollars and a few carlins, declaring that he carried no more money along with him. To convince them of this, he even requested back a few carlins to en-

ry him to Naples. They replied, 'We know you have more, and if you do not surrender it, you must die.' Mr. Hunt rejoined, 'You do not shoot at this time of day.' He had scarcely uttered this observation, when a shot was fired, and a ball entered his left breast, passing out at the right side; although it seems only one piece was discharged, another ball struck Mrs. Hunt in the left breast and passed through the lungs. The foremost robber instantly turned round, crying, 'Who fired that shot?' and all three immediately ran off without searching for plunder. Some officers of the Revenge were in hearing, who conveyed them to the miserable place called an inn at Pastum, where Mr. Hunt expired almost immediately, expressing his regret at having refused his money. Assistance, such as could be had, was procured. One of the officers even returned to Naples, and procured an English surgeon, together with gendarmes. Mrs. Hunt recovered in a slight degree, but only lingered till yesterday, when she expired. Mr. Hunt was an only child; he was in possession of large property, and had only been married seven months.

PIRACY.

The editor of the New-York Advocate throws out a strong hint, that it behooves Don Vives to declare the Island of Cuba a government independent of Spain. He states such to be the audacity of the piratical race, that that officer is in jeopardy. We do not think that this editor has carried his speculations farther than he is warranted to go by fact. It is well to speak out—there can be no safety for life or property in Cuba, when pirates have the upper hand. They may not yet have usurped legislative or judicial power; but that both these powers are slaves to them, is abundantly evident, from the fact that piracies are committed by the citizens of that place, the goods openly disposed of in the market, and the robbers remain unpunished. So long as the robbers enjoy such protection, they have no motive to seize on the judicial or legislative power; but in case there should be a change for the better attempted, it is too much to suppose that these robbers would not adopt a summary process to save their own lives from the halter—that they stand ready to seize the government, whenever that government shall seriously attempt to put down their piracy.

Balt. Amer.

Disturbances between the Civil and Military Authorities.—The Arkansas Gazette, of February 25, says, "We regret to learn, that an unpleasant controversy has recently arisen between some of the citizens of Miller county, and the military stationed at Cantonment Towson, at the mouth of the Kiamichee, which has already produced considerable excitement on both sides, and, it is feared, may result in serious consequences to the parties concerned. The circumstances of the affair, as related to us, are briefly these:—An officer of the Cantonment was indebted to a citizen, and a horse belonging to the former was levied on by a civil officer. Shortly afterwards the horse was rescued from the constable by a detachment from the Cantonment. The constable then called on the posse, recovered possession of the horse, took the soldiers into custody, and placed them under a guard composed of citizens. A reinforcement was then sent from the cantonment, who demanded the release of the first detachment, which being refused by the guard, the former charged on the latter, and released the prisoners.

Thus the matter stood at our last advices. The citizens have sent over an express to the Acting Governor, calling for a redress of grievances, and the affair, it is supposed, will be terminated by a judicial investigation."

The Delegations of Indians, led by Colonel MERRILL, who visited Washington for the purpose of making arrangements for the removal of their friends from the East to the West of the Mississippi, left here on Monday morning last, after having secured the acquiescence of the Government in their plan, and the adoption of measures to carry it into effect. An assemblage of Indians on the East of Illinois, &c. is authorized to take place at Wapaghkennetta, in Ohio, where they are to be met by Governor Cass, of Detroit, as Commissioner.

In connexion with this general plan of removal and union, the Shawanese, formerly of Cape Gerardeau, have made arrangements to have lands assigned them West of the boundary of Missouri, in exchange for those once owned by them at Cape Gerardeau; and this trust has been assigned to Gen. Cass, of St. Louis. The just claims of those Indians, for improvements abandoned by them at Cape Gerardeau, and for injuries committed by the whites, are also directed to be settled.

We learn that if the meeting, which is to take place at Wapaghkennetta, results as the Indians themselves wish it may, that the removal of from twelve to fifteen tribes, and remnants of tribes, will be effected by it. Nat. Journal.

BOSTON, MARCH 12.

New Bail for Fines.—A black man, by the name of Michael Bumper, was examined at the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with stealing ten fox skins, the property of S. Smith Langley, of

Leyden, valued at \$12 40 cts. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant, that the skins were taken from his wagon, while it was standing in the yard of the City Hotel, on Thursday evening. The defendant sold two of them to A. Dexter, and the other eight to A. Hollbrook. Bumper, although not chokod by telling a thumper, was not quite as cunning as the animal whose hides he had made so free with. He related, in a very circumstantial manner, how he caught the foxes, and the great difficulty he had experienced in taking one of them—an old fox, which he said, gave him more trouble than all the rest—having stolen his bait more than forty times. Discouraged by these continued tricks of Reynard, he at last put some sawdust on the trap, and found the next morning he had caught the old fellow by the fore legs. The Court was much diverted with the story and Bumper's excellent knack of telling it, and ordered him to recognise in the sum of 200 dollars for his appearance at the Municipal Court.

RICHMOND, MARCH 16.

The culture of Cotton is rapidly increasing in the lower parts of Virginia. It is one of the great staples of the Petersburg market. In some situations well calculated for its cultivation, the product is worth \$20 an acre. The Virginia Cotton ranks in some of the Northern markets, next to the Georgia Sea Island. In some of our counties near the sea shore, the peculiarity of the Sea Island climate may possibly be nearly imitated, and the quality of the article proportionably improved.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Nov. inventions.—In a late number of the Cincinnati Literary Gazette, there is a communication from Mr. C. S. Rainey, a gentleman of considerable scientific attainments, in which he announces several inventions he had achieved, after great labour and numerous experiments, of the most extraordinary nature, magnitude, importance and utility; beyond any expectation, or any idea that could be formed of them." Of these, however, he only enumerates three at present, which he considers of the greatest comparative advantage, and calculated to do the most good to society. The first, and most lucrative, is stated to be the fostering friend of the others; and of many more useful unborn discoveries; one of the objects of which will be "to afford the means of increasing the solid and active capital of many men or countries, and its consequences beyond calculation." For this invention Mr. R. says that he intends taking out a patent in the United States, and in England, France and other countries. The second invention, which will shortly be imparted freely to the public, has principally in view "the prevention and suppression of vices and crimes of all sorts." The third, and the most extraordinary, (observes the writer,) "will have for its aim to prevent wars or attacks, by rendering them so dangerous that none but madmen will attempt them. It exceeds in dreadful power, that potent discovery of Mr. Perkins, the Steam Engine of War. One single discharge of my Peace Engine, as it might be called by antithesis, may destroy one thousand men, and be as quickly repeated as the discharge of a pistol. This discovery, which may change the military science, ought to be kept secret, until it can be safely and carefully employed in defensive war."

Mr. R. states that the principles on which these discoveries are founded, are as clear as daylight, and so simple that when known, every person will wonder that they have not been found out before; and he concludes with an assurance that whatever profits may arise to the inventor, he intends to dedicate them to useful objects, and to foster and reward neglected merit. These discoveries seem to us, and ought Solomon's assertion that "there is nothing new under the sun."

Presbyterian Church in the United States.

From the synodical and presbyterial reports presented to the General Assembly at the last session, it appears that there are under the care of the assembly 13 synods, 77 presbyteries, 1,109 congregations, 10,277 ministers. The number of vacant congregations is 74; from 1823 1187 candidates, 198. The number of communicants added during the past year is 19,431, and the whole number of communicants 114,255.—The number of adult baptisms during the year has been 2,129, and of infant baptisms 1470. The amount of collections for missions, \$22,254 for commissioners fund \$2,622 for the theological seminary \$1,163 for the presbyterial fund \$370, and for education fund, \$7,929. As the reports are made only once in four years, we shall have no farther returns till the year 1828.

The National Gazette of Monday week says—"We are informed by a respectable gentleman who has seen sufficient evidence of the fact, that Mr. Clay expressly declared in Kentucky, long since his intention to vote for Mr. Adams in preference to General Jackson, in case the competition should be virtually narrowed to those two candidates. The force of this circumstance will be readily perceived by those who have attended to the