

The great system of internal improvement, which has been prosecuted with so much success in this state, is now extending, with unexampled rapidity, to every part of the United States. In addition to the contemplated canal between the Ohio and Lake Erie, and the extensive improvements now making in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, which have already been particularly mentioned, the attention of New-England appears recently to have been directed to this subject in good earnest. At the late session of the Connecticut legislature, a report was made in favour of a canal along the Housatonic, from the tide-water of that river, to the Massachusetts line; and it was supposed the latter state would continue it still further. It has also been contemplated to unite the waters of Connecticut with the Hudson, at one or two points, which is believed to be both practicable and of sufficient importance to justify the expense. We have now before us a report of a committee of the citizens of Worcester, Massachusetts, in favour of constructing a navigable communication between that town and Providence, Rhode-Island. The report is drawn up with great ability, and concludes with a resolution, appointing a committee to co-operate with a similar committee at Providence.

We give the following extract from the report, containing a handsome and well deserved compliment to the state of New-York, for her enterprise and public spirit, in taking the lead in the system of internal improvements.

"The great and splendid internal improvements now executing in New-York, are eminently calculated to awaken the pride and emulation of her sister states. The canals which have been opened there, we learn from the best sources of information, surpass all expectation in utility. They have generally been constructed at less expense than was estimated, and have developed, to the inhabitants of the interior, sources of business and objects of enterprise which had never come within the scope of their hopes. In a word, they give to those who live hundreds of miles from the ocean, a ready and convenient market, bringing them, in point of expense, near the great marts of trade; and thus making a great and fertile country invaluable, much of which had before been left unimproved, on account of its remoteness from a market.

These facts demonstrate to us the vast importance of this kind of navigation—as business flourishes where it is opened, by reason of the great scope given to industry, and the boundless facilities it furnishes in the prosecution of all the common branches of trade and manufactures. Indeed we know of no place which has the enjoyment of this species of navigation which is not indebted to it for many new sources of business and much of its wealth."

If the same interest and activity on this subject shall continue for a few years, canals will spread like veins and arteries throughout our country, and inland channels of commerce will be opened from the Peninsula to the Mississippi, and from the Ocean to the Lakes. The benefits of such improvements will be incalculable.—Every new canal will form an additional ligament to bind the states in perpetual union.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

Every day we become better acquainted with the internal resources of this country.—We now learn that specimens of clay have been found both on the banks of the Ohio and in the vicinity of Philadelphia, equal to the finest which China can produce. This clay is hereafter destined, in the shape of jars, vases, urns, &c. to glitter on the sideboard of opulence in all the rich and gorgeous display of Chinese magnificence. The grape of Malaga has already emigrated to the western world, and strong hopes are entertained, that even in tea the staple commodity of China, we shall not be indebted to the monarch of that country for a taste of that delicious beverage. In short, what an insult it is to common sense, that even the earth deteriorates on this side of the Atlantic, and that nature has divided all her gifts by that ocean boundary. Our countrymen are now learning a different doctrine.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Six Brothers, arrived from Havre, we have received, says the New York Daily Advertiser, a file of Paris papers to the 30th April, and Havre papers to the first of May, inclusive, being four days later advices from the continent than those received by the last arrival from England.

The Paris papers, in their remarks on the subject of the United States acknowledging the independence of South America, express feelings very decidedly opposed to the measure.—They are disposed to question the right claimed by certain districts, conquered by an armed force, to be considered independent; they speak of the acknowledgment by the United States as hasty, founded merely on newspaper statements of the situation of that continent, and very improper considering their friendly terms with Spain, and their late acquisition of the Floridas. They propose that commissioners be sent from France into South America, to report officially on the state of things there, before any measures are taken in France with regard to this subject. They hesitate not to declare the tone of the revolutionists partaking of the character of a demand, and quite too lofty to be assumed by a state just crept into life, and on the question whether their existence shall or shall not be acknowledged.

It seems that a contagious ophthalmia, brought into Europe from Egypt by the French and English armies, still exists in Italy and the North. Mr. Guille, oculist of the duchess of Angouleme, has lately gone to the Rhine to study the nature and the best treatment of this disorder, as it has already made its appearance in France.

A number of French officers who have lately returned from Greece, whither they had gone to offer their services against the Turks, complained bitterly of the ingratitude and barbarity with which they had been received.

Intelligence from Vienna mentions that Mr. Tatishcheff had completed the arrangements between Russia and Austria with the court of Vienna. They were to be submitted to the emperor Alexander for his ratification.

An opinion was prevalent at Vienna among the money brokers that war between Russia and Turkey was inevitable.

Some movements are said to have taken place in the Russian army, commanded by count Wittgenstein.

A special congress, to take into consideration the present state of Europe, was about to assemble at Vienna.

Three bridges are said to have been constructed over the Dniester, to afford a passage to the Russians into Bessarabia the moment that war commenced.

Prussia was to join the alliance formed between Austria and Russia against the Turks.

We have made the following translations:—

Paris, April 29.

Letters from Vienna announce that news had been received from Constantinople of so important a nature that it had been immediately submitted to the emperor. It is added that the chancellerie of foreign affairs immediately afterwards despatched couriers to Berlin, London and Paris. At the departure of the courier the current report in Vienna was, that all was at an end with the Ottoman Porte, and that war was determined upon.

It is declared, on the other hand, that an extraordinary courier from Vienna arrived yesterday morning at the Austrian ambassador's in Paris, bringing the news that M. de Lutzow, intermedium from Austria to Constantinople was returning from Vienna on the 1st of this month. On the 19th M. de Tatishcheff left Vienna to return to his sovereign.

This news having spread through the city, has produced a sensible effect on the public funds, which has been continually falling since the commencement of the exchange.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated April 5th, mentions that the new tariff, approved by the emperor on the 10th March has just appeared. The preamble declares, that the products of foreign fabrics and manufactures threaten to destroy in their course those of the country, and that to prevent this, a special commission was charged to examine the subject, and to form the plan of a new tariff. It is to take effect from the first of May, and will exclude green, white and black cloths, refined sugar, plated ware, manufactured iron and brass, (with the exception of instruments) cotton goods, &c.

Madrid, April 12.

All is quiet in this capital.

Petersburgh, April 8.

The subscriptions opened throughout the Russian empire, in favour of the Greeks, continue, and produce the most brilliant results. The counselor of War-matzki college, residing in Taganrock, has lately sent again to the central depository, half a million of roubles. Count Galitzin, has received besides, at different times, 900,000 roubles. These sums have been divided between the governor general of Cherson, count de Langeron, and the commandant of Bos-

saraha, lieutenant general Imhoff, to be employed for the benefit of Greek refugees.

Paris, April 27.

A letter from Cadiz of the 7th states, that an insurgent brig had been off the harbour, and at the distance of a league had taken two rich cargoes coming from Havana, under the eyes of the owners. There were no vessels in port which could be sent out in time to prevent it.

A letter received from Ceuta, announces, under date of the 2d of April, that Meley Zeid had gained a complete victory over his uncle, Muley Suliman, between Casar and Fez; that the latter had fled precipitately to Tangier; that the avant-guard of Zeid had entered Tetuan, where the Scheriff who commands the place had received orders to prepare for the siege of Tangier; and that Zeid has 15,000 cavalry. This prince, says the letter, ardently desires an alliance with Spain, offering to reduce their duties on Spanish goods one half, and which is of more importance, to admit Spanish vessels into all her ports.

The garrison of Corun, besieged by the Greeks, had made a sally, but were repulsed with much slaughter. At Navarino, 7000 Greeks assembled to resist the landing of a large Turkish force from the fleet, which retired without making the attempt.

Chourschid Pacha, the conqueror of Ali, was said to have been abandoned by the Albanians, who had joined the Greeks, and to have been constrained to apply for reinforcements from the neighbouring provinces to maintain his position.

Continuation of Intelligence furnished by the late arrivals at New-York.

In the English Parliament, the annual motion for reform in the representation had been made by lord John Russell, and negatived by a vote of 269 to 164. The result was received with loud cheering by the opposition as showing an accession of strength to their cause. In the course of his speech, lord Russell stated several facts to show the improved state of all classes from the increased means of instruction and the propriety and justice of giving to the mass of population a representation proportioned to its increased relative weight and to its improvement. He stated as among the results of his inquiries into the extension of the means of instruction, that the sales by one bookseller's house in London amounted to 5,000,000 sterling (upwards of \$22,000,000) worth of books; that they employed sixty clerks; paid 550,000 for advertisements, and gave constant employment to not fewer than 250 bookbinders. The increase of circulating libraries had also been very great, there being about 1,000 of those establishments in the kingdom, and from 1,500 to 2,000 more for the sale of books distributed throughout the country; in addition to all which was the quantity of new papers annually distributed, the number of which for the year 1821 he estimated at 23,600,000, and of those 11,000,000 were London daily papers—country papers, 7,000,000. The increase of presses in 40 years had been from 79, the whole number in 1731, to 284, in 1822; yet with a population of 18,000,000 so provided with the means of knowledge, a majority of the representation in Parliament was returned by less than 8,000 electors. The whole speech is one of interest, and will afford matter for future detail.

We are happy to observe in a Paris paper of the 30th April, the following article, which we copied us yesterday. It shows that a powerful attempt is making in the chamber of peers, to abolish the slave trade, so far as it is carried on under the French flag.

[N. Y. Daily Adv.]

"The Moniteur published to-day an explanation of the proposition made to the chamber of peers, by the duke of Broglie, relating to the execution of the laws against the slave trade.—This interesting article occupies 18 columns of the Moniteur; but we are obliged to content ourselves with a statement of the general heads under which this petition to his majesty has been arranged. These are:

1. That a representation may be made of the treaties in virtue of which France has laid herself under an engagement to abolish the slave trade, as well of the laws and ordinances since formed on this subject.
2. That a report may be made of the facts which furnish reason to believe, that notwithstanding these laws and ordinances, the slave trade is continued under the French flag.
3. That in his councils may be prepared all the measures necessary for better assuring the entire abolition of this commerce.

Paris Post Office.—It appears that by a speech of M. Girardin, in the chamber of deputies on the 12th April, that the private correspondence of the public is regularly violated in the French post office. This system was abolished at the revolution, revived by Bonaparte, and is still carried on to the disgrace of Louis XVIII. and his ministers, in the departments as well as in Paris. The secret bureau said Mr. Girardin, is supported at a great expense. At least three-

ty clerks are employed in it. I can tell you who pays them the money they receive. I can also tell you that a passage from the cabinet of the director of the posts leads into the secret offices. The entrance of it is shut by a concealed door.—As soon as this is opened, we find ourselves in the offices of persons charged to discover the keys to the different cyphers employed in the correspondence, or in the work shops of engravers occupied in taking impressions on plates of lead of the impression of the arms and seals which are employed to cure letters. These letters are finally carried into a kind of laboratory, where there are instruments of a very peculiar construction, close fires to melt the wax, and cauldrons of boiling water to loosen wafers. In short all is mystery, in this subterraneous asylum, and the men employed to discover the secrets of every body are themselves a secret to all the world." After some further observations he observed, that if this office was not given up, he would take another opportunity to state things which prudence at present induced him to withhold.

Attempt of Artificers to leave England.

At Chester Assizes, indictments were preferred against Thomas Evans, Wm. Robinson, John Widdowson, James Shaw, Henry Hill, John Swindell, and Wm. Cocking, for attempting to leave this country, and carry on their work in a foreign land. Mr. Williams was employed by them as counsel, and Mr. Brown, of London, as their solicitor, and at the suggestion of the attorney-general, and by the advice of Mr. Williams, they were induced to plead guilty to the charge, and gave securities in 200 each, and two other securities in 200 not to leave England for three years.

A skirmish is reported to have taken place on the Pruth between a Turkish detachment which had passed that river, and the Russian advanced posts, in which about forty of the former were made prisoners. The Russian forces on the Turkish frontier are estimated by the Paris journals at 500,000 men, the Turkish armies at nearly that amount, of whom 150,000 are Asiatic troops.

A Frankfurt article of the 23d April says, "the numerous promotions in the Polish troops, and the measures taken by Austria to obviate the necessity of calling out the Landwehr, by increasing each regiment 300 men, are circumstances which promise a speedy rupture with Turkey."

The accounts from Spain add little to our previous information from that country. Tumults continued to occur, but on the whole a disposition is evinced to return to a state of greater quiet.

In the sitting of the cortes of the 15th April, the proposed new organization of the clergy was discussed.—By it the number of religious who are represented as far exceeding the necessities of the people, is reduced upwards of 75,000, and saving to the nation gained of about \$2,000 daily, besides what may accrue from the labour of so many industrious, less droves. One hundred and thirteen colleges, abbeys, priories, &c. are suppressed.

Extract of a letter from Carfu.

"Would you believe it? We are induced to regret Ali Pacha. He is succeeded by a man more cruel than he, it is the implacable, sanguinary enemy of the followers of Jesus Christ, Omer Bey Boudi. He has just been proclaimed Pacha of Janina, and of Delvino. Torrents of blood will flow under the talons of this merciless tiger, who is guided only by fanaticism. Meantime the rich inheritance of Ali Pacha vanishes into smoke; this is all the Sultan will gather of this great sacrifice; they contest only fifteen millions of piastres, and it is already said that Chourschid Pacha Rami Valassi Caugiac has stolen nearly ten millions. There is no doubt but the Sultan will be in a very ill humour at being deceived in his hopes, and that with good reason; the consequence of this affair will be the cutting off of some more heads, and I think it very probable that those of the conquerors of the tyrant will soon figure over the gate of Felicity of the imperial palace at Constantinople."

Extract of a letter from the Consul of the U. States at Fayal, to his friend in Winchester, (Vir.) dated 28th March, 1822.

"The political state of Portugal, is, I believe, daily becoming more and more consolidated.—A considerable change has taken place in the government of these Islands, of very little importance to the rest of the world, but very interesting and pleasing to us in this Island. A most arbitrary governor general and junta, established at Terceira, have, for centuries past, governed all these Islands; they are now divided into three districts; St. Michael's, Terceira and Fayal are the three capitals, or chief places; the first has St. Mary's attached to it; Terceira has St. George and Graciosa, and Fayal has Pico, Flores, Cowa annexed to it. This last is the most commercial and important of them all; our chief town, called Horta, or Garden, is to become a city, and great meliorations are expected to arise from this new state of things.—We have upwards of sixty thousand inhabitants, and send two deputies to the Cortes. This town

contains about eight thousand persons. "Flour is so cheap in America, that in the districts where that article is the staple, and where I should naturally look for the best customers, for my choice wine, they cannot afford to drink it. Nor do I see any prospect, for a long time to come, that the nations of Europe will set about cutting each others throats, to assist the flour dealers and me. It is true the Greeks are so engaged, that a partial failure of the grain crop in Spain or Portugal might help us a little; but I consider a market in Europe for our surplus 1 1/5 of bread stuff, as almost hopeless, and should rejoice to see measures taken in the United States, to consume a part of the surplus, and diminish the residue, by appropriating a part of the wheat lands to the culture of flax and hemp, the raising of sheep, &c. &c. and thus cease to be subjected to the caprice of the persons, or governments of Europe."

From London Papers.

A lady sometime back on a visit to the British museum, asked the person in attendance if they had a skull of Oliver Cromwell? Being answered in the negative, "Dear me," said she, "that's very strange; they have one at Oxford."

Musty Corn.—A scientific gentleman has communicated to the Royal Society a process for sweetening musty corn, by simply immersing it in boiling water, and letting it remain till cold. The quantity of water should be double that of the corn to be purified; he has found that the musty quality rarely penetrates through the husk of the wheat, and that in the very worst cases, it does not extend beyond the amylaceous immediately under the skin. In the hot water all the decayed or rotten grains swim on the surface, so that the remaining wheat is effectually cleaned from all impurities, and without any material loss.—The wheat must afterwards be dried, and occasionally stirred on the kiln, when it will be found improved to a degree scarcely credible, without actual experiment.

A Fire and Water-Proof Cement.

To make a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle it; then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four or five eggs, beating the whole together. When it is well mixed, add a little quick lime through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistency of thick paste. With this cement broken vessels and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

WRECK OF THE ALBION

Copy of a letter to the owners of the Albion, giving an account of what had happened to the ship previous to her being driven on the rocks.

Kinsale, (Ireland,) April 27, 1822.

GENTLEMEN—I have taken the liberty to perform the unpleasant task of giving you the particulars of the melancholy shipwreck of your ship Albion, commanded by my esteemed friend, J. Williams. After leaving New York, on the 1st, they had a fine passage until the 21st; then being off this coast, they experienced a tremendous gale of wind from S. S. E.

The ship was hoisted under a close reefed maintopsail and fore and main trysail, until about forty minutes past eight o'clock, p. m. she shipped a sea which knocked her on her beam-ends, swept her decks, and her mainmast went by the board. She righted; and they found they had lost one cabin passenger (a Mr. Converse, of Troy) and five of the crew; and their three axes they had previously prepared in case of necessity, were lost, which left them without the means of clearing the wreck. The cabin had filled to leeward, and every thing fetched away; and a number of the passengers very much injured. Capt. Williams made every exertion to encourage the crew to clear the wreck; but it could not be done, and she drifted in shore until about midnight, when they made the light of the Old Head of Kinsale. The gale continuing, attended with a heavy sea, their situation was now seen by Capt. Williams, but he kept constantly encouraging all on board, and exerting himself in every manner to save the ship, until about 4 o'clock in the morning of the 23d.

All hopes were taken away as the day dawned: they found the ship near the surf, which was breaking against the cliffs, which are 150 feet high, nearly perpendicular. Capt. W. then informed the passengers of the situation of the ship, and that no exertions could possibly save her; and in five minutes she struck; and but nine out of the whole number survived one, of which is Mr. Everhart, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, cabin passenger, and the only one of the cabin passengers that was saved.—Mr. Cammer, of New York, who was first officer of the Albion, and six of the crew, and one steerage passenger, who is an American, and the only American steerage passenger on board. The names of the crew saved are William Hyatt, boatswain, Hyan Raymond, James Richards, Ebenezer Warner, Francis Bloom and James Simpson, seamen. The ship went on shore in Courtmarshy Bay, a