

**EXTRACT FROM "AN EXCURSION TO NEW-ENGLAND."**

Published in the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

(On approaching Boston, no matter from what direction, the traveller cannot but admire the attention paid to horticultural and agricultural pursuits, as evinced by the increasing luxuriance of the fields, the thrifty orchards, tasteful gardens, and that proximity of the farm-houses, so indicative of the value of the land, and the profits of its culture—together with the beautiful villas of the retired—Bostonians, or their country residences which adorn every romantic spot.—When approaching by the Providence turnpike, the last stage, as we have remarked in a former number, is from the flourishing and beautiful town of Dedham, where the meanderings of the Charles so nearly connects it with the Neponset, which flows through Milton, that the manufacturers on the latter have in former times connected them—until the stupendous establishment at Waltham claimed all its natural rights. Although the ride from Dedham to Boston, direct through Roxbury, is very interesting and agreeable, it is perhaps still more so to leave the Neponset on the right, to flow at the base of the Blue Hills, the highest land on the coast, and commanding an extensive view, and descend along the Charles to the Cotton Factories at Waltham. This establishment was found (after passing the romantic upper falls, the site of many hydraulic works,) upon a site almost wholly artificial, for the extent of the pond shows that the streams must have been bordered by extensive meadows. The factories, consisting of two very large buildings, of six or eight stories, including the basement, and about two hundred feet in length, are surrounded by a neat and commodious village within the enclosures of the proprietary. And within it likewise are the stores, the packing-houses, and other appendages, where every facility of this branch of business is skillfully arranged. It affords a stranger great pleasure to trace the cotton from its first introduction into the picker, where it is tossed and blown till it is divested of all foreign matter, and lodged in its native purity like flakes of snow in the receiving chamber—whence drawn, it is carded and rolled, and spun and wove, by the magic of mechanism. To begin at the water-wheels, whose gigantic forms, in majestic motion, are regulated by an ingenious adoption, (by Perkins,) of the centrifugal force of balls attached to jointed levers, and following the power upwards to the delicate operations of warping, sizing and weaving, and observe the skill and industry, and we may add, the loveliness of hundreds of modest, and we should say as physiognomists, intelligent girls, is a pleasing spectacle—an evidence at once of the prosperity of the people, who thus spare from domestic occupation, a considerable number who soon acquire skill enough to weave a web of happiness for themselves, by the opportunity afforded of earning extra wages; and thus by prudence, virtue and industry, enabling them to lay the foundation of those domestic relations which every where in New England seem to spread its hills and plains with happy homes. This parent establishment has given origin to another of surpassing grandeur at Chelmsford. Charlestown appears more like a city than a town. It contains a population of 7000; is substantially and handsomely built, and is beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by Mytic and Charles rivers. It communicates with Boston, by means of a bridge 1500 feet long. This bridge was the first bold enterprise of the kind in that region; and being exposed to the ice of a rapid river, many must have been the dubious prognostications of its fate. This was in the year 1786, and the oak piles first driven, are said yet to remain sound. The cost was \$130 per share; but notwithstanding that three rival avenues have since been constructed, the shares are now worth \$1000 each. The Navy Yard, at this place, is remarkably well situated, a little below the bridge. The water is sufficiently deep for ships of the line. Here it is expected the Dry Dock will be constructed. The tide rose from 9 to 12 feet. There was a report by the Navy Board on this subject during the late session of Congress, but no decision made.

**GEORGIA AND THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.**

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, June 15th, 1825.

Sir—Your letter of the 3d inst. to the Secretary of War, has been received, and submitted to the President of the United States, who directs me, in the absence of the Secretary of War, to say in reply, that if the Government of Georgia should undertake the project of surveying the lands ceded to the United States by the Creek nation of Indians at the treaty of the Indian Springs, before the expiration of the time specified by the 8th article of the treaty, for the removal of the Indians, it will be wholly upon its own responsibility—and that the Government of the United States will not, in any manner, be responsible for any consequences which may result from that measure.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant.  
C. VANDEVENTER, Chief Clk. His Excellency George M. Troup, Governor of Georgia.

Executive Department, Geo. Millidgeville, 25th June 1825.

Sir—I received this morning the note which in the absence of the Secretary of War, the President of the United States directed you to address to me, and in which I am informed that "the project of surveying the lands ceded to the United States by the Creek nation of Indians at the treaty of the Indian Springs, before the expiration of the time specified by the 8th article of the treaty for the removal of the Indians, will be wholly upon its (the Government of Georgia's) responsibility; and that the Government (of the United States) will not in any manner be responsible for any consequences which may result from that measure." A very friendly admonition, truly; so that whilst you referred your resistance of the survey to the evils already produced by mere effort on the part of the Government to obtain permission to make the survey, and when the fact of that cause producing those effects is disproven, and it is made known to you that nobody here, either whites or Indians, ever conceived such a thing as possible, before you had assumed it upon the representation of the Agent as undoubtedly true, & that your own Agent, to suit his own purposes, had fabricated it to deceive and mislead you—nevertheless, you continue to issue order after order forbidding the survey, as if you had predetermined from the beginning, that under no circumstances should we proceed to the survey without your express permission first had and obtained. Nay, more—you repeat this order to General Gaines, who is charged to promulgate it to the hostile Indians; so that whether there be any thing obnoxious in the survey or not, they may seize it as a pretence under the authority, and with the support of the United States, to scalp and tomahawk our people as soon as we shall attempt that survey; and that in fact, you adopt for the Indians, gratuitously, an imaginary wrong done to them; persuade them even against their will that it is a real one, and then leave them to indulge in unbridled fury the most tempestuous passions; and this, I presume, is the meaning, in part, of the responsibilities which we are to incur, if we disregard the mandate of the Government of the U. States. You will, therefore, in the absence of the Secretary of War, make known to the President, that the Legislature having in concurrence with the expressed opinion of the Executive, come to the almost unanimous conclusion; that by the treaty the jurisdiction together with the soil, passed to Georgia; and in consequence thereof, authorized the Governor to cause the line to be run and the survey to be made; it becomes me in candour to state to the President, that the survey will be made, and in due time, and of which Major General Gaines has already had sufficient notice.

Whilst in the execution of the decrees of our own constitutional authorities, the Government of the United States will find nothing but frankness and magnanimity on our part, we may reasonably claim the observance in like degree of these noble qualities on theirs. When therefore certain responsibilities are spoken of in the communication of the President, we can rightfully inquire, what responsibilities? Georgia in the maintenance of her undoubted rights, fears no responsibilities. Yet it is well for Georgia to know them so far as they are menaced by the United States. If it is intended that the Government of the United States will interpose its power to prevent the survey, the Government of Georgia cannot have too early or too distinct notice.—For how highly dishonourable would it be for the stronger party to avail itself of that power to surprise the weaker?

If the Government only mean that omitting its constitutional duty, it will not pacify the Indian and make safe the frontier, whilst the officers of Georgia are in peaceful fulfilment of their instructions connected with the survey, it is important to the Government of Georgia to know it; that depending on itself for safety, it shall not depend on yours;—but if the Government of the

United States mean, what is not even yet to be believed, that, assuming, like their Agent upon another not dissimilar occasion, an attitude of neutrality feigned and insincere, it will like that Agent, narrow up the Indians to the commission of hostile and bloody deeds—then, indeed, the Government of Georgia should also know, that it may guard and fence itself against the perfidy and treachery of false friends.

In either event, however, the President of the United States may rest content that the Government of Georgia cares for no responsibilities in the exercise of its right, and the execution of its trust, but those which belong to conscience and to God, which thanks to him, is equally our God as the God of the United States.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,  
G. M. TROUP, To C. Vandeventer, Chief Clerk, war Department.

**NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.**

In consequence of an informality in the record of the Court Martial on Commodore Porter's case, rendered to the President of the United States on Thursday last, the whole of the proceedings, defence, &c. were yesterday returned by the President for revision, which the Court went through (with closed doors) to-day; and adjourned at half past one o'clock—it assembled again on Monday, when, it is said, the trial of Lieut. Whitlock will be next taken up.

[Note. We are told that the informality alluded to above, was owing to the Judge Advocate's not having included the second part of the defence in the record before being rendered to the President of the U. S. After the decision of the Court and delivery of the proceedings to him—which being informal, it was thought proper, in consequence, to return the whole for arrangement or revision. This circumstance has necessarily occasioned a delay.]—Gazette of Saturday.

**CUBA.**—The apprehensions entertained by some that this important island was immediately to be placed under the control of the French Government seem to have rapidly subsided. It is stated by the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, that Don Francisco Yallas, the political and military Governor of the province arrived at St. Jago de Cuba, on the 18th of July, and immediately entered on the discharge of his official duties.

A private letter states that Don Francisco Yallas and family, arrived from Porto Rico in a French schooner of war. The same schooner brought intelligence that the Spanish King had confirmed the appointment of Mr. Bannery to the office of French Consul for the city of St. Jago.

The island of Cuba is divided into two governments, one at St. Jago, the other at Havana, and the above named Governor, we believe, will have no jurisdiction beyond his province—consequently the inference that he is to supersede General Vives is not correct. We have seen nothing as yet to induce the belief that the office now so honourably filled by General Vives is to be administered by any other person.

**THOMPSON'S ISLAND.**—Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New York from the commanding officer at Thompson's Island, dated July 12th: "We have thirty of the public men on the sick report today, and the disease begins to assume a more malignant form. A number of the citizens are sick, together with about thirteen out of thirty seven men brought here by the contractor with Government to cut roads," &c.

In the village of Salina in the State of New York, about 1500 bushels of salt are made daily by boiling. Forty-five gallons of the spring water make a bushel of salt, while of Sea water it requires about 300 gallons. In Syracuse, between one and two hundred acres of land are covered with water, in which salt is made by the process of evaporation.

The frigate *Brandywine* and store ship *Alert*, passed down on Friday, towed by the steamboat *Surprise* and *Independence*.—Alex. Gazette.

Two vessels arrived at Baltimore state that a French Fleet, consisting of at least ten vessels, has entered the Chesapeake bay.

The National Journal contradicts the report of the arrest of Captains Greighton and Deacon of the Navy.

**THE WAR IN INDIA.**

A letter has been received by his relatives in Bath, from an officer in the East India Company's service, stating the capture of the King and Queen of Ava, with immense treasure, in a fort where they had taken refuge; the native troops suffered great loss. The writer's share of prize money, as lieutenant is estimated at 18,000l.—London paper.

**FOREIGN.**

By an arrival at New-York from Liverpool, bringing Liverpool papers of the 24th and London of the 22d of June.

From the Commercial Advertiser. It was the general opinion in London, that an act of grace would be passed by the King, in favour of the restoration of Sir Robert Wilson, to his former rank in the army. There was a dreadful fire in London on the 21st of June, which broke out on the premises of Mr. Cruzet, carver and gilder, in the rear of Tichfield-st. and spread to Great-Portland-g. &c. and destroying property to the amount of 1200,000 sterling, about 20 buildings were reduced to a pile of ruins.

London, June 21. On Monday morning, William Probert, for horse-stealing, together with three other convicts, named Harper, Smith, and Sargeant, underwent the dreadful sentence of the law at the Old Bailey, London. It seemed that Probert, up to the last hour of his sentence, had indulged a hope that his sentence would be mitigated, through the active intercession of his professional adviser and his friends, and consequently he did not bear his impending fate with that resignation which was visible in his fellow sufferers. He was obliged to be supported to the drop, and appeared to be greatly agonized. It was expected he would have made some disclosures respecting his connection with the murder of Mr. Weare, but nothing of the kind transpired.

**SPAIN.** Letters from Malaga of the 1st, state that every day intelligence of some new capture by the Colombian corsairs, one of the most formidable of which is called the "General Santander." Accounts from Barcelona, up to the 1st, mention the recent capture of six or seven merchant vessels. The Times says, a crisis in Spain cannot be far distant. Never was the administration of the affairs of any civilized kingdom in a state of more "admired disorder." No party, any department, civil or military; no duty, the community performed; and the whole, therefore, in a state of bitter discontent andasperation. This is general in the interior of the kingdom, and in the towns along the coast; but it more particularly exists in the province of Valencia. Nothing but the presence of the French troops prevents perhaps a state of universal chaos. Among the recent freaks of the "beloved" Monarch may be mentioned, if the letters are to be credited, the cancelling licenses granted for the exportation of cotton goods, probably after the parties had entered into extensive purchases for the supply of the Spanish market.

A Madrid paper of the 6th, announces the arrival of Mr. Lamb, the British Minister, and adds—"It is pretended that the Cabinet of St. James has complained to our government, that the Clergy had intermeddled in the affairs of the Catholics of Ireland relative to their emancipation." Extract of a letter from Madrid. "The King is in a state of terror at the progress and audacity of Larrea, (an ex-officer of the Constitutional army—very wealthy,) who still scours the country near Aranjuez, and defies even the body guard of the King; but the chief cause of terror is, an officer of cavalry, who has sworn to avenge the murder of nine of the band which he has formed. These men were executed here the other day, and called upon their captain to punish his murderers. A detachment of the Lifeguards of the Royal Guard were sent out against the band two days ago, but they were shamefully defeated, and two of them fell by the sword of the captain, whose head has since had a price set upon it. A larger body of troops was ordered out, but they refused to march, unless they received their arrears of pay. This is now the tone of all, and Ferdinand threatens to raise money by a forced loan of sixty millions of reals upon the merchants of Madrid and Cadiz. The greatest misery pervades the country, and the fever is appearing in many places. In Andalusia the people are starving—corn is beyond their means of purchase. Fifty miles from that province it is only at one fourth of its price in Andalusia, but as nine out of ten of the convoys fall into the hands of the Constitutionalists, little can be obtained."

At a late hour this morning Brussels and Ghent papers to the 20th inst. were received. The Journal de Grand states in its correspondence from Madrid, that the Clergy here again offered to raise an army for Ferdinand, on condition of his agreeing to allow them the nomination of the officers; and to insist upon the evacuation of the fortified places by the French troops. The first in Spain has been so injurious to the corn that the price of bread has risen considerably. It appears by an article in this paper, that French money is no longer legally allowed to circulate in the Netherlands, the Bank having refused to receive it in payment of bills. The French money is to be exchanged for the new coinage of the Netherlands.

**THE ITALIAN STATES.** The project of forming a confederacy of the Italian states under the government of Bourbon Princes, has been abandoned for the present. Great-Britain has refused to take any part in these conferences. Speaking upon this subject, the London Courier says, the congress consequently only discusses the question of the recognition of the independent states of South-America. It is added—"The success of Bolivar, the act of recognition on the part of England, and the mission with which Sir Charles Stuart is charged to the Court of Brazil, appear to have decided this question. Austria herself cannot be in doubt as to the consequences which must necessarily result from the negotiations which the English ambassador at Rio Janeiro, is about to conclude, with the sanction of the King of Portugal. With regard to France and Prussia, we have before said, and we now repeat it, that their commercial interests, which are the predominant interests in the existing state of society, will obviously induce them to maintain a less exclusive policy with regard to the new states of South-America. And we certainly shall not view this policy with any feeling of jealousy, for upon this question, England at the commencement of the present year, proclaimed principles essentially liberal. We could not contravene the doctrines which we have promulgated on this subject, without compromising the dignity of the British name—an event certainly, not very likely to happen. Of this, at least, France may feel assured, from the conduct of our government towards St. Domingo—a conduct from which we have not swerved, even after the last resolutions of the congress of Hayti.

It is asserted that the Greek army of 34,000 men, which was to be put in motion without the supply of money and ammunition, this embarkment, however, the Greeks say, the Greek government will not allow, relying on the arrival of the material, which have been very lately despatched from England. On the arrival of the ratification of the last Greek treaty, thousand volunteers were sent to Greece; which, with an equal number, account of the preceding loss, may be considered as forming an ample supply for the pecuniary exigencies of the campaign. There have been also despatched for Greece, eight pieces of cannon, a competent supply of ball, and 1000 lbs. of gun-powder.

The Grecian struggle for liberty, presented the most animating prospect, that the London papers (the Scots) in displaying the intelligence from Greece, in the following "The taking of Odyseus with 200 Turks, is confirmed. The traitor had been sent to Napoli de Romania. It is said two battles had been fought between the Greeks and Turks, the particulars of which had not transpired. The arrival of vessels from the Ionian Islands at the port of Genoa, confirmed the accounts received by the Greek packet at Trieste, viz. the annihilation of the Egyptian fleet, and the blockade of Ibrahim's army.

We have received (says the Courier of the 21st,) the following important intelligence from Trieste, under the date of the 7th: "A Message of Joy for the Hellespont was spread here of many victories gained by the Greeks, but I would not relate them to you, before the confirmation arrived. Now, however, I can tell you a certain, and free from all doubt, that on Wednesday the 6th, (18th) of May, towards midnight, and at day light on Thursday the 7th, (19th) the glorious and holy day of the Assumption, the brave Greeks burned the whole of the remainder of the Egyptian fleet in the port of Navarino. At the same time the troops under the command of Conduroitis and Mavrouchialis, killed the Egyptian army, beat it completely, and made themselves masters of their camp. Few, very few Egyptians escaped to Egypt. This glorious and unexampled victory has freed the Hellespont from the Egyptian fleet, and secured the passage of the Sattap of Egypt, is dead. It is not true, that he is already dead. He will soon learn the entire destruction of his formidable expedition, which we have copied from all quarters."

**IRELAND.** With the people of Ireland, the Catholic Question is yet the all-absorbing topic of the day. The Courier gives the following as the copy of a hand-bill which has been extensively circulated in Drogheda—imprinting however, that it may be an ingenious contrivance of the Drapers to seduce their cloth.

**"IN HOC SIGNO VINCES!"** The Supporters of "The Rights of Man" and the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, are earnestly invoked to continue their struggle for "Unqualified Emancipation" with

**RESERVANCE & VIGILANCE,** In order to distinguish the Liberal from the Liberal, and the more rapidly to achieve a blockade consequent over a bigoted caste, who are to freedom when themselves are free, they will to secure extra votes to our cause, we request you to wear the following: Particulars may be known by visiting at the Drapers' Shops.

**PIRES IN NEUTRA.** A Vienna paper of the 28th ult. announces the destruction of more than fifty villages and market towns in the country of Neutra, within a single month. The greater part of these conflagrations are supposed to have been caused by incendiaries. No motive is assigned, but some of the perpetrators are said to have been arrested.

The Duke of Northumberland had given splendid fête at Paris, of which a good description is given. All the Royal Family, nobility, foreign ambassadors, &c. were present.

A meeting has been held, at which Mr. Francis Burdett presided, for raising money to erect a monument to the memory of the late reformer, Major Cartwright. £500 were subscribed at the meeting.

**ENGLISH HORSES.** The demand in France for English riding horses is increasing in a most unprecedented manner. For two months past, there have been daily arrivals at a restaurant in the Hay-market of French horse-dealers, who have come there to express their views of purchasing riding and cabriolet horses.

**DEAR MRS. FLESH.** It is reported that Mr. W. has sold the celebrated horse Memnon to the Duke of Wellington, for the small sum of 9000 guineas—near 40,000 dollars!

**ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1825.**

**TRIAL OF LT. WHITLOCK.** The latest advices from Washington, left the Court Martial assembled there, on the trial of Lt. Whitlock, on a charge of "Neglect of Duty," preferred against him by Lt. Oellers. The testimony on the part of the prosecution closed on Friday, when Lt. Whitlock put in a plea of "Not Guilty," and informed the Court that his defence would be handed in the day following.

The specifications Lt. W. is charged with having been found asleep during his watch, were read to the Court on Friday.

**FRENCH FLEET.** The French fleet now in Hampton Roads, consists of 10 vessels.

**RAIN.** After a long succession of dry, hot weather, this city and neighbourhood were yesterday visited by a refreshing rain.

**ARRIVAL OF CHARLES ROBERT VAUGHAN, BRITISH MINISTER.** On Friday night last H. B. M's. frigate *Uganda*, of 44 guns, Capt. Sturt, having on board Mr. Vaughan, minister plenipotentiary for the Court of St. James to this country, dropped anchor in our outer harbor, on Saturday an interchange of salutes took place between the ship and Fort Mifflin. The day following, Mr. Vaughan, with a family, landed on shore before the ship, and on Monday proceeded to Washington, accompanied by Capt. Sturt.

Mr. Vaughan, the Mayor of our city, General Harwood, and a number of other gentlemen, waited on Mr. Vaughan, at the City Hotel, the day before his departure for Washington, and congratulated him on his arrival in our city. Mr. Vaughan is a single man about 40 years of age, and is said to be an accomplished scholar, possessing distinguished talents, and a great share of moral worth. The day preceding his appointment to the office which he now fills, he devoted to his duty in the capacity of minister to Sweden. In 1820, he visited Spain, and shortly after published an interesting account of a voyage to St. Helena, which he acted as Secretary to Sir H. Wellesley, British Ambassador to the Constitutional Government of that island, and continued in that station until 1818, when Sir H. W. returning to England, he acted as minister. He has likewise served as Secretary to the British Embassy in France.

**PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE BRIGANTINE DRAGON.** The British Brigantine Dragon, Peter Mason, Master, sailed from the Colony of Bermuda on the 17th of July last, bound for Bermuda. In lat. 32° 6', experienced a severe gale, which commenced about eight o'clock in the morning of the 31st. Between 4 and 5 o'clock of the afternoon, a heavy sea, she was thrown overboard, and the boat, companion, and every thing on deck, going at the same time, the masts being immediately cut away, she drifted, and so much as to enable the crew to bail her out, which, with great exertions on the part of the crew, was effected about 1 o'clock of the following day. The passengers, Joseph Conyers, Esq. Miss Lockhart, Master Charles Conyers, Sawyer, and Miss Ketchum, a coloured woman and child, and a servant boy, with the Captain, Master and Crew, were thus exposed to a most painful expectation of a watery grave. After some severe sufferings of three days, during which time they were without a drop of water, they were fallen in with by H. B. M. frigate Phœnix Capt. Sturt, and after being on board the frigate for eleven days, were all safely landed in this city.

We regret to state that the passengers not only lost their wearing apparel, and so forth, but that they suffered much from bruises and the effects of the waves breaking over them.

To Captain Sturt, and his Lieutenants, and other officers, particularly those composing the Gun-room, the Passengers and Captain's Crew, are sincerely grateful for the friendly manner in which they were received and treated during their stay on board Phœnix. Their particular thanks are due to First Lieutenant MANABUTT, and Midshipmen GERRARD, who were the officers that took them from the wreck in a heavy sea. Surgeon GERRARD, of the ship bestowed the greatest attention particularly to Miss Lockhart, Master Sawyer, who could not have survived much longer, and from whom, he has the warmest acknowledgments.

**PART II, VOL. VI.** Harris's *Journal of the Delivery of* published, and ready for delivery to subscribers. GEO. BRAW. August 4.

**BEST GOLD PRESSED CASTOR OIL.** 7½ cents per Bottle. Egg-nut Oils, 18½ cents per pound. Glander Oil, 12½ cents per pound. For Sale by GEO. BRAW. Annapolis, Aug. 4.

Mr. Hanna's Settlement on the opposite side of the Chaudiere, 64 miles from Quebec, contains twenty seven families, and 700 yards of *Prunella*, of *Grist*, from 700 to 500 superior *Barley* of the same size, which is usually imported, and not with a quick sale. Next year, they intend to make 1500 *Barley*. S. GARDNER.