

FOREIGN NEWS.

"Tis pleasant, through the loop-holes of retreat,
To peep at such a world: to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd."

From the N. Y. Statesman, of May 27, 1825.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Brig Monroe, Humphreys, arrived this forenoon, in 28 days from Galway, we have received a Galway paper of the 27th ult. and the Dublin Morning Post of the 26th. The London dates are to the evening of April 23d, one day later than were received by the London Standard.

Accounts have been received from India, to the 5th of January, with despatches from Sir Archibald Campbell, announcing a decisive victory over the Burmese, by the British and native troops.

"Maha Boundoola, (says Sir Archibald Campbell) said to be accompanied by the Princess of Teenhoo and Sarawandy, appeared in front of my position, on the morning of the 1st inst. at the head of the united forces of the Burman empire, amounting at the most moderate calculation to between 50 and 60,000 men, apparently all armed, with a numerous artillery, and a body of Cassay horses. Their haughty leader had insolently declared his intention of leading us in captive chains, to grace the triumph of the Golden Monarch; but it has pleased God to expose the vanity of his idle threats, and crown the heroic efforts of my gallant little army, with a most complete and signal victory."

The despatch, dated Dec. 10th, states that Boundoola's army was driven from all their works, abandoned all their guns, and a great quantity of arms of every description, and suffered almost a total defeat. Their loss is calculated at 5000 men. The flight commenced during the night. Sir A. Campbell says, "humbled, dispersed, and deprived of their arms, they cannot, for a length of time, again meet us in the field. Those means which the Burmese government have been seven months in organizing for our annihilation, have been completely destroyed in the course of seven days. Of 500 pieces of ordnance which accompanied the grand army, 240 are in our camp, and in muskets, their loss is to them, irreparable."

There was another decisive victory on the 15th December. The Prince came down with an army of 20,000 men, all armed, under the pretence of suing for peace. Sir A. Campbell attacked him immediately, and put his army to route, taking 3000 stands of arms, the whole of the camp equipage, and 30 war boats."

A subsequent account states that Sir A. Campbell was dead, but does not mention the cause of his death.

Greece.—The Constitutionnel of April 20, gives an article under date of Zante, March 15th, which states that the fleet of Ibrahim Pacha which sailed for Candia in February, was dispersed by a storm, so that only 20 vessels reached Alexandria; the majority were driven on the coast of Asia and Africa, and 30 towards the Morea. From these last, 8000 men landed on the coast of Modon and Coron. The Argians attacked them before they had time to form, and all are said to have perished in the action. Forty Greek vessels arrived in time to cut off the Egyptian division from the sea, and to block it up between Modon and Neocastro. The President, Condouriotis, commands in person the troops besieging Patras, amounting to 10 or 12,000 men. Another letter gives all the advantage to the Egyptians, and states that the Greeks were every where beaten.

THE GENEVA PALLADIUM.



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1825.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

THIS DAY, the citizens of GENEVA, as well as those of the neighboring towns and villages, here assembled, were gratified with a sight of the HERO of the REVOLUTION, and companion of WASHINGTON, GEN. LA FAYETTE.

He was received by the Geneva Committee, and Escort, about eight miles west of this village, at BAILL'S public house—to which place he had been escorted by the Citizens and Military of Canandaigua, in very elegant style—having slept the night previous, in that village.

The GENERAL arrived in Geneva, about 10 o'clock, this morning, in a barouche, drawn by six white horses, which were decorated in the most elegant manner. He was accompanied by a large body of horse and foot, who had assembled from the surrounding country, and also, by a very considerable number of citizens on horseback, who went to welcome his arrival.

His entrance into the village, was announced by music from the Bands, the joyous acclamations of the multitude, and the roar of ordnance. On arriving at the PUBLIC SQUARE, he descended from his carriage, and, accompanied by his suite, and the committee appointed to wait on him, marched across the square, and passed under a splendid arch—on one side of which was inscribed, "WELCOME LA FAYETTE," and on the other side, "WASHINGTON AND LA FAYETTE." He was then conducted along the carpeted way, which was strewn with flowers, by the young Ladies ranged on each side, and which extended from the arch to the stage, erected on the square. He then ascended the stage, where he was addressed by Col. WRITING, in a brief, though elegant and impressive manner. The GENERAL replied in his usual appropriate and feeling style. After this, an ODE, composed for the occasion, was sung by the young Ladies, at the foot of the stage—and amid the discharge of ordnance, and the loud cheers of the immense multitude assembled, he descended to the carriage in waiting.

The GENERAL was then conducted to the FRANKLIN HOTEL, where he sat down, with a large company, and partook of an elegant breakfast, composed of every delicacy, which the country and season afforded.

After breakfast was over, he descended to the room, where was assembled a number of REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS—who, on hearing of the General's approach, had assembled from far and near—or at least, all of them who were able to endure the fatigue, or support themselves upon sticks and crutches. The interview between the GOOD GENERAL, and these hoary veterans, was truly interesting. They crowded around him with an eagerness and cordiality, which showed they had not forgotten the time, when the

generous and noble young Frenchman, fought so gallantly by their side. He gave each of them a cordial shake by the hand, and repeatedly expressed his happiness at seeing together, and yet in the land of the living, so many who had fought with him in the good cause.

And among all the vast multitude assembled on this joyous occasion, none, we are confident, were more highly gratified, or better enjoyed the visit of the GENERAL, than these veteran soldiers. "Tis true, they were old, and grey-headed—and among them were to be found the 'halt, the lame and the blind'—and the hands that once wielded the sword, and shouldered the musket, in the cause of LIBERTY, now shook and trembled with age. But, in the recollections of the past—of 'the time that tried men's souls'—and in recounting their hair-breadth escapes, and 'tales of battles lost and won'—their hearts were warmed, and they grew young once more. Their infirmities were forgotten, and 'each well contested field, fought o'er again.'"

After remaining in Geneva several hours—during which time, the GENERAL not only sustained, but even surpassed the previously formed opinions of his goodness, and kindness of heart, by his cordiality and affability to all around him—he took his departure for the eastward, accompanied by a large Escort—and with the good wishes and blessings of all who beheld him.

How nobly does this warm and spontaneous gratitude of a WHOLE PEOPLE, and a FREE PEOPLE, contrast with the mercenary "Vive le Rois, and 'God save the King's," of a hired mob.

Never, within the memory of man, or the record of the historian, was there a similar instance known, of a whole People thus spontaneously rising, and greeting, with such warm and heart-felt demonstrations of gratitude, an individual—as the People of these United States, have greeted GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

It is honorable to human nature, and doubly honorable to the AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The Patriotic feelings awakened at this moment, glow and burn in the bosoms of all around. They will be handed down from father to son—Mothers will point to the example of LA FAYETTE, as the true road to glory—and should there ever exist another period of darkness and oppression, they will steel the heart, nerve the arm, and render invincible, the defenders of our beloved country.

These honors to LA FAYETTE, are not only a richly merited tribute to his invaluable services, to his bravery and patriotism—but a noble excitement to deeds of glory, and the paths of honor.

The citizens of Geneva, feel themselves highly indebted to the Military of the neighboring countries, for their prompt and friendly assistance. And in the official report of the Committee, which will appear in our next paper, proper notice will be taken of the several Companies—and the address of Col. Whiting, the General's reply, and the ode, will then be published—together with every other matter, overlooked in our flying remarks.

We delayed our paper, and used every exertion to procure them for this paper—but circumstances would not admit of it.

We regret to learn, that Mr. Parsons, Jailor, of Waterloo, was killed by the bursting of a Cannon, in that village, this morning.

The Albany Daily Advertiser, states, that the TAX on PACKET BOATS, has been reduced, by the COMMISSIONERS, from twenty down to fifteen cents.

CUBA.—We are inclined to place confidence in the intelligence given in the Evening Post, derived from a respectable gentleman, "that a treaty had been concluded between the French and Spanish governments, by which the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico are to be occupied, like Cadiz, with the troops of the former nation. Of 16,000 French soldiers now in the West Indies, 8000 are to be drafted for Cuba, and 4000 for Porto Rico; and the garrisons now occupying these places are to be disbanded and sent to Spain, or to some other station."

That a Frenchman is to be appointed to succeed Genives in the government of Cuba, we are disposed to doubt. This would be extremely humiliating to Spain, and calculated to excite rather than repress, a revolutionary spirit among the inhabitants of that island. In either event there cannot be a doubt that England will be Vice-Roy over all the forces, both Spanish and French, which may concentrate in and about Cuba. Our own government will not fail to keep a vigilant eye upon the proceedings of both of these great European powers; in whatever relates to the commercial interests of this country, or the extension of liberal principles and free government, on this side the Atlantic.

N. Y. Statesman.

From the National Intelligencer.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.—We are sorry to have to inform our readers that the good General has sustained, by an accident, a very serious loss of property, but happily without personal injury. The accident is described in the following obliging letter, which we received by the last mail.

Post Office, Wheeling, 19th May.

GENTLEMEN: Believing you to be interested in the welfare of the "Nation's Guest," I hasten to inform you of a serious misfortune which befell him on his passage from Nashville to Louisville. The Steamboat Mechanic, which had been chartered to convey him to Nashville; and thence to Louisville, ran on a snag, about 150 miles below Louisville, and sunk in a few minutes. The General and all the passengers got safe to shore; but, I am sorry to inform you, that his carriage, baggage, and papers, as well as that of the other passengers, were lost, with the exception of five trunks. The steam-boat Paragon, with full freight for N. Orleans, passing down shortly after the accident, was hailed by her owner, Mr. Neilson, of Louisville, who happened to be a passenger in the Mechanic, when she struck. The Paragon rounded to, and brought the General and all the passengers to Louisville, where he arrived safe, on the 11th instant.

By the arrival, this morning, of the steam-boat, General Pike, in three days from Cincinnati, information was obtained that the General had left Louisville to visit Frankfort, Lexington &c. and is expected to be in Cincinnati this day (19th). He intends coming to this place by water, where we expect him on Tuesday or Wednesday next. In haste, respectfully yours, RICHARD McCLURE.

Messrs. GALE & SEATON.

The reception of General LaFayette at Nashville was enthusiastic and impressive. He arrived there on the 4th inst. The banks were lined with multitudes waiting for the steam boat, hailing their old friend with loud acclamations. He was received, on landing, by General Jackson, and after greetings on the bank, mounted with General Jackson, a carriage drawn by four superb grey horses, escorted by a

troop of cavalry, &c. Arches over the streets, flags at the windows, and unanimous voices, pronounced welcome to LaFayette. A neat and modest address was made to him by Governor Carroll, and another by the Mayor of the City, (R. B. Currey, Esq.) to which the General made appropriate replies. The following, in reply to the Mayor's Address, is particularly felicitous, both in sentiment and in expression:

"In this late tour through the Southern and Western States, which you have been pleased, with a kind solicitude, to mention, I have found a continued source of happy and grateful emotions in the blessings of republican patriotism, the prodigious results of national independence, self-government, and generous feelings, every testimony in my behalf that can elate and delight the heart, and every attention that can make a journey rapid, easy, and pleasant.—Such has been my progress to this metropolis, where on this day, the people of Nashville, their worthy Aldermen, and you Mr. Mayor, deign to welcome me, in the most honorable and affectionate manner."

While you, so very kindly to me, are pleased to refer us to these old times, of which it is true that your city, then unborn, cannot point out on her beautiful hills any local remains, we have the pleasure to see united in her bosom many of the veteran soldiers of independence and freedom, and their numerous gallant descendants, the latter theatre of whose glory, after having worshipped at the tombs of Greene, Kalb, and Pulaski, I had the honor to salute on these Orleans lines, where they nobly fought under their illustrious fellow citizen."

I beg you, Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen of the Corporation, in behalf of the people of Nashville, and in your own name, to accept my affectionate and respectful gratitude."

After receiving the Ladies of the city at the Masonic Hall, he partook of a dinner at the Nashville Inn, at which General Jackson presided, assisted by G. W. Campbell, H. M. Rutledge, J. Somerville, and F. Grundy, Esquires.

The Milledville Recorder, of the 3d inst. contains the following Postscript:

We stop the press to announce the distressing intelligence of the murder of the Indian Chief, Gen. William McIntosh, and the Chief of Cowetas, Tustunugee Tommie, which was brought to the Governor yesterday evening by Chilly McIntosh, the General's son, and five Chiefs of the Nation, who made their escape from the massacre. The mischief was perpetrated last Saturday by a large body of Indians, supposed to be 400, who attacked Gen. McIntosh in his own house, on the very day he had appointed to set off at the head of a mission to explore the country west of the Mississippi for the future residence of the Nation. There is too much reason to fear that white men were the instigators of this horrid butchery.

The National Journal adds the following information.

We are sorry to say, the truth of the above statement has been fully confirmed. The son of General McIntosh, and the chiefs mentioned in the Recorder, arrived in this city yesterday, from whom we have learned some further particulars of this unfortunate occurrence. He says, that his father's house was surrounded by a party and set on fire, on the morning of the 30th of April, at day-break; they immediately commenced firing into the house, and killed his father before he could escape. They then surrounded the house of Tustunugee, in which, besides himself, Chilly McIntosh, Mr. Kennard, (his brother-in-law), and two white men were. The chief was immediately killed; but the others escaped by flight; McIntosh and Kennard were pursued to the river, (Catahouchee), and fired at until they had crossed. They remained in the neighbourhood until about 11 o'clock, during which time the assailant party were shooting the cattle, and destroying the property of General McIntosh.

Chilly McIntosh believes improper influence has been used to produce this outrage; and attributes it in a great degree to the bad feelings of an individual (a white man,) who was opposed to the treaty, and the declared enemy of all who signed it. This person was at a Council that was recently held, from which the son and friends of Gen. McIntosh were excluded; within eight days after the adjournment of the Council the attack was made.

THE BLOODY 84TH.

We are too fond of a good thing, and too well disposed to contribute to the amusement of our readers to withhold the following, which we have extracted from the Philadelphia Gazette. Besides, our regard for the fame of that renowned regiment, in which our colleague, the real Simon Pure, once held a distinguished post, induces us, in his absence, to make its exploits a matter of historical record.

Noah's Advocate.

COL. PLUCK, the redoubtable hero, here alluded to, is a hostler at a public house.

The eighty-fourth regiment of Pennsylvania Militia assembled yesterday in Callowhill-street, west of Fourth-st. and thence marched to Bush-Hill, and thence marched back again. The reader will recollect the elegant classical distich.

"The King of France with twice ten thousand men," &c. We have, however, neither room nor time for quoting poetry, but must proceed immediately to business.

Our avocations did not permit us to be on the ground at one o'clock, the hour at which the roll was called, but we were so fortunate as to arrive a little before two, the hour at which the regiment, with the valiant little Colonel at their head, took up the line of march. "Pluck forever," then resounded from all sides, and on he marched, with his army of four hundred soldiers, to dust and glory, followed by precisely ten thousand five hundred and seventy-five men, seven thousand three hundred and forty-eight boys, seventeen women, and six little girls. We could not stop to count the blacks.

There was nothing peculiar that we know of in forming the regiment; but it is due to historic truth to state that this duty was performed by Sylvester Roberts, Esq., a gentleman who had previously immortalized himself by the military orders he issued previous to a certain town meeting. All, we are informed, that the valiant-colonel said or did, was to give the word "March," and so on the regiment marched.

Of the accoutrements of the soldiers, we regret that we cannot speak highly. There was, in truth, a sad deficiency of arms. This, however, must be attributed to the season of the year; and what we saw convinced us that the Legislature would act wisely in ordering all the trainings to take place in the fall when corn stalks are plenty. As it was yesterday, not a single corn stalk was to be seen in the regiment; and of course, as those who are versed in militia affairs must know, it was impossible to go through the exercises of the day properly. Some writers of great authority do, we are well aware, maintain that little sticks of wood of almost any description will answer admirably, in cases of exigency, as substitutes for corn stalks; but if they had been at the review, they would, we are persuaded, have renounced their favorite theory, and have become converts to our opinion. The sticks which some of the soldiers had, in the excess of their military ardor, and at their own private expense, provided for the occasion, were of all sorts and sizes, but generally so small, and so unequally distributed, that though displayed in the most ostentatious manner they produced but little effect. This deficiency of accoutrement, and diversity in the supply, both altogether unimpaired, is a necessary consequence of holding the trainings in the spring, and dispensing with the wholesome and long established custom of arming the men with corn stalks. It requires considerable labor to cut & trim sticks for the occasion, and even when every man takes ment out of ten) you have an army with guns of different calibre, i. e. with sticks of unequal sizes. Now, corn stalks are ready provided by the hand of nature for the soldier, require little or no preparation to fit them for the field, and are besides so similar in appearance that a regiment armed with them, has quite a military air. We say

nothing of their superiority over sticks when any commotions occur in the ranks. The captain who arms his men with corn stalks, need never fear to have to send them home with black eyes and bloody noses. Even sham-fights may be fought with corn-stalks with perfect safety.

We have dwelt at some length on this subject, because the want of these domestic firelocks was the want most severely felt yesterday. It was truly a mortifying sight, to see "the bloody Eighty-Fourth, Pennsylvania militia," (the very regiment, if we mistake not, from which the laughter-loving M. M. Noah of New-York takes his title of Major,) in the field so poorly accoutred. Not a corn-stalk was to be seen and only about forty or fifty sticks, most of them very small and ill adapted for the occasion, distributed among four hundred men! If the foe had come suddenly upon the regiment, we fear that not all the valor of Pluck, aided by the skill of the ex-major, could have saved it from defeat. Happily, however, no enemy was at hand, and our valiant colonel, by placing himself with his sword and pistols at the head of the troops, by fixing his skillful adjutant Silvester Roberts, with his sword and pistols at his side, by placing in different parts of the line the officers who had swords, and by bringing up the rear with the only company in the regiment that was provided with muskets, made the very best arrangement that circumstances would admit. The last mentioned company consisted of about twenty men, and had as we understand, borrowed the guns for that special occasion. They were commanded by a man with a very fierce and martial air, with white pantaloons, boots, and black stock, and who dashed through the mud in such style, that, though all his men admired his courage, few dared to imitate. The furious warrior had a walking cane for a sword.

On the regiment marched, as has twice already been said or sung, flanked by the powerful body of auxiliaries of which mention is made in the second paragraph. Neither dust nor dirt could impede its progress, piles of wood and heaps of stones were easily surmounted, and in springing over one or two mud-holes the men displayed an agility that would have done honor to veteran troops. The marching was performed in that easy unaffected manner which evinces that nature remains untrammelled by art. The beat of the drum was little regarded, and each soldier lagged behind or pushed on before his fellow as suited his inclination. Some of the platoons were less zigzagular than others, owing to the men inter-locking arms. This is an improvement in tactics, which we hope to see generally adopted.

Arrived at Bush Hill, the regiment fled off into the spacious field on the north, where it was paraded in double file, and then dismissed for an hour. Some of the captains called the rolls of their respective companies; but others very wisely dispensed with this useless ceremony.

After the hour had elapsed, the Colonel came forth from the Hotel, which he had made his head quarters, mounted his warlike charger, and sped his way to the spacious field on the north, where his men were again arranged in double line, and where we expected to see some military evolutions performed in first style; but owing to the want of domestic firelocks, nothing could be done. The Colonel was, therefore, obliged to content himself with looking at his men, and the men with looking at their colonel. Then a body of citizen cavalry, two hundred strong, formed themselves into a body guard of the colonel and pranced round the field in high style, scattering the different groups of men and boys, and making them scamper for life and limb. Then the regiment marched down to Callowhill-street, down Callowhill-street to Broad, down Broad to Race, down Race to Eleventh, down Eleventh to Arch, down Arch to Sixth, down Sixth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, and up Third to the Colonel's head quarters, where the men were dismissed. The streets were lined with spectators, and if all the front windows of the houses were not occupied by ladies, it must be attributed to its not being known by what route Colonel Pluck would return to his head quarters.

Every thing was conducted with the most perfect good humor, and we heard of no accidents."

INDEPENDENCE.

The next Anniversary of our National Independence, will be celebrated by the citizens of Geneva, and those of the county and elsewhere, who may feel disposed to join in its observance. Independent uniform Companies are invited to unite in the festivity of the day.

The order of the day will, in due time, be published.

D. S. SKAATS, P. PROUTY, W. V. I. MERCER, H. L. GRANGER, D. HUDSON, N. AYRAULT, N. PARKE,	Committee of Arrangements.
---	----------------------------------

A NEW BOOK.

The Apocryphal New Testament—

Being all the GOSPELS, EPISTLES, and other pieces now extant, attributed in the first four centuries to JESUS CHRIST, his Apostles, and their Companions, and not included in the New Testament—Just published and for Sale at

G. B. MORGAN'S

Cheap Bookstore, opposite Lynch's Eagle Tavern.
Geneva, June 7, 1825. SWS1

Geneva Reading Room.

(Main street, one door south of Lynch's Tavern.)
The subscribers to the "Geneva Reading Room," are informed that the establishment is now in operation, agreeable to the proposals. Papers have been sent for, and are now received from the principal cities in the union. Strangers not residents of the village, have the privilege of visiting the Room. Gentlemen who have not subscribed, are informed that the subscription paper is still open at the Reading Room. The subscribers are also informed, that the first instalment of one dollar is now due, and will be received by J. SMITH, Jr.

Geneva, June 8, 1825.

ATHENÆUM NOTICE.

The subscriber having been chosen Librarian of the "Geneva Athenæum," requests all those having Books in their possession, which they have had over one week, forthwith to return them to the Librarian; and in future, the delivery of Books will be regulated by the Constitution of said association, which provides that "No Book shall be detained by a member for a longer period than seven days, and for every day's detention beyond said period, such member shall forfeit and pay twelve and a half cents for the use of the society." It is hoped that this regulation will be strictly complied with, as the penalty will, in all cases of forfeiture, be exacted.

J. SMITH, Jr. Librarian.

Geneva, June 8, 1825.
Those members who have not paid their assessments for postage, will pay the same to the Librarian.

Just Published by Cummings, Hillard, & Co. Boston,
THE UNITED STATES LITERARY GAZETTE.

No. V.—JUNE 1, 1825.

CONTENTS.

Reviews.—Goslington Shadow, Brainerd's Occasional Pieces of Poetry, Government and Liberal Instruction of Boys. Miscellaneous.—Leaf from the Journal of a Traveller in England, Hyde Park—Statue in honor of Wellington—Kensington Gardens—Chelsea Hospital. The Lay Monastery, Poets and Gnomon-sense Men. Poetry.—Hymn of the Moravian Nuns at the Consecration of Polaski's Banner, Love Asleep, Song. Critical Notices.—Quarterly Review for March, 1825, Correspondence of Lord Byron, Robinson's Catalogue of American Minerals, Gow's Treatise on the Law of Partnership, Life of John P. Kenble, Esq. Intelligence.—Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, Livingston's Penal Code of Louisiana, Sir Walter Scott, German Universities, Ancient Chronicles of the North, Statistics of Harty, Discovery of an Ancient Well at Athens. List of New Publications, List of Works in Press.