

PUBLIC LEGER.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CANAL.—The party of Canal Surveyors and Engineers, under the direction of Mr. Williams, reached this city on Wednesday, the 25th ult. terminating the line of a canal from Dayton to this place. We are not particularly informed whether the surveys and estimates of the canal are completed; but of one thing we have been assured, that the undertaking is quite feasible, and will cost much less than was anticipated. An accurate account of the survey, route, &c. together with an estimate of the expenses, will probably be submitted to the public in proper time by the Commissioners.

The attention every where paid to internal improvements is daily leading to new discoveries and important results.—Had it not been for the appropriation made by the state to ascertain the feasibility of cutting a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, the one from this place to Dayton in all probability would not have been located for years to come. Although it was believed to be practicable, still no one would have been likely to have undertaken the project alone. If, therefore, the grand canal through the state should never be accomplished, still we have reason to rejoice in the Miami country, that it has been attempted. It has led to the survey of a canal, by experienced engineers, which may be justly considered as a gratuity to the citizens of this part of the state, and which, if carried into execution, will redound more to their permanent advantage than any other improvement that could be made.

When we recur to the immense benefits resulting to all the various interests of the community, by canal navigation, we are astonished that any should be found opposed to this kind of improvement. What could be undertaken in the Miami country that would so certainly increase the value of property, so effectually promote the interests of agriculture and manufactures, as a canal from Cincinnati to Dayton? The intercourse between the two places, and the adjacent and intermediate country, is already immense, and yearly increasing. The canal would form a cheap and permanent outlet for all that vast quantity of produce, which at present is brought to market at an expense almost equaling, at some seasons of the year, the total amount of receipts. It is to the people in the country, then, that this subject is particularly interesting. Every little village and town on the line of the canal would become a depot for the products of their labour,—intersecting canals would be made,—roads leading from distant parts of the country to convenient points on the route, would be opened and improved; till the benefits arising from the main channel, would be carried to every man's door, through a large portion of the most fertile and productive country in the world.

In connection with the advantages enumerated, those arising from the water privileges which the canal would afford, ought not to be overlooked. In a country like ours, where mills-seats are so rare, and where manufacturing establishments are so much demanded by the comfort and independence of the people, the privilege spoken of would be of inestimable importance. No power is so cheap and safe in moving any kind of machinery, as that obtained by water. In the cotton spinning business, which might be extensively carried on in the west, which requires a steady movement of the machinery, water power is considered almost indispensable. This could easily be taken from the canal to an extent sufficient for all the manufacturing purposes of the country. Even the U. S. Armory might be established on the canal, thus adding capital to the country, and affording employment to our citizens. All this is decided to be practicable:—will not the people endeavor to accomplish it?

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

U. S. ENGINEERS.—General Barnard, and four other gentlemen, employed by the U. States as engineers, under the act for the internal improvement of the country, by canals, &c. descended the Monongahela to this place on Friday evening last, and on Monday departed for Beaver.—They intended, we understand, to examine the country between Beaver and the shore of Lake Erie, in the state of Ohio, and along the south shore of the Lake, east, at least as far as the town of Erie, in this state, whence they will return to this place by French creek and the Allegheny river, early in Sept.

Their surveyors, whom they left employed in making surveys at the head waters of the Yough and Monongahela, they expect to meet here on their return, as also the commissioners, &c. employed by this state, and with them to survey the canal route from this place to Harrisburgh, by

the way of the Allegheny, Juniata and Susquehanna rivers.—The Pennsylvania Commissioners, we believe, are now in Lancaster county.

From the New York American.

Every day affords additional proof that the most sanguine expectations that have been indulged in, relative to our canals, will be more than realised. The tolls received from the opening of navigation to the 1st of August, have been about 130,000 dollars; nearly 90,000 dollars more than the amount received during the same period last year; and within \$70,000 of the whole sum calculated on by the commissioners in their last report. Among the particular advantages which will accrue both to the cities and country along the route, and the places having access to it, we find the following enumerated in the Albany National Democrat.—"From the rate of travel, which may be made to average 60 miles a day: the fine productions of the west—fruit, excellent vegetables, flesh and birds—together with fat cattle, and other articles of marketable consumption, can be conveyed in good order to the markets of New-York and Albany.

Lumber is now transported to Albany, as low as \$4 per 1000 feet; and merchandise, which formerly cost \$30 a ton, to convey to the northern country from New-York, is now delivered in half the time, at \$6 per ton.

Western gypsum in stone, has sold at Albany at \$3 50 per ton, and Nova Scotia, at \$4 50.

Western fine salt at 40 cents a bushel, and coarse at 53.

The western fine salt selling at Albany for 16 cents less a bushel than foreign salt, and our fine salt for 9 cents less."

FOREIGN.

[Selected from various Eastern Papers.]

Extract of a private letter of the 18th June from Frankfort.—"It seems that the assembly of Ministers at Johannisberg was a prelude to that Congress which was to have been held upon the affairs of Spanish America, if England had not refused to take part. It is not known whether the meeting at Johannisberg will remain, as it is at present, merely a friendly conference upon the affairs of Germany."

Extract of a private letter of the 12th of May, from Smyrna:—"The hostile note of Lord Strangford, and no less strange declaration of M. de Tatischeff, were no sooner known here than a new campaign to exterminate the Greeks was anticipated. It was still worse when we learned that the Viceroy of Egypt had frightened all the English, Austrian, and other vessels in the port of Alexandria with troops and ammunition, which, under the protection of the flags of Christian Powers, they could with impunity and without fear of being attacked by the Greeks carry for the sultan and enable him to spread desolation wherever he chose to land his destructive hordes. But our astonishment was at its height when we knew that M. Minziacki the Russian agent at Constantinople, allowed vessels of his nation to render the same services to the Porte.—Shortly afterwards, intelligence arrived of a descent made upon Crete by 1500 negroes belonging to the Viceroy, who fell upon the inhabitants, massacred some and packed the others on board European vessels to be transported to Egypt, where Mehemet Ali has the design to marry them with negroes in order to form colonies to people Nubia.—The massacre committed at Smyrna by the Turkish hordes in passing through are said by them to be only preparatory sacrifices, calculated to give heart to the soldiers.—Is it not horrible that the vessel of Christian States should be lent to the transport of such blood thirsty barbarians? These States know well that the object of the Porte is to extirpate Christianity from European Turkey, and if it succeeds, to replace the population of the Archipelago and the Morea by negroes and African tribes, in order to re-establish a kind of Saracen dominion in the Mediterranean. This is no vain alarm. Prudence forces us to be silent, or we could say more upon a multitude of base intrigues which time will bring to light."

GREECE AND TURKEY.—The Turkish expedition against Scioti and north of Negrion, had failed. The Turks have been defeated near Thermopylae, and many prisoners have fallen into the hands of the Greeks.

Accounts have been received in London, confirming the account of the defeat of the Turkish commander-in-chief. The Turkish troops fought with more courage than usual, and for a time the issue of the contest seemed doubtful. In the end, however, the patriotic defence of the Greeks prevailed, and the pacha was compelled, with some loss, to make a retreat to Larissa, where he was to wait for reinforcements from Romelia. From the same source we

learn that the corps of Constantine Bozaris, and the troops of the pacha of Scutari, had met, and that an engagement had taken place, which must have terminated favourably to the Greeks, as Constantine remained in possession of the field, and the Turks had fallen back 10 and 20 leagues, in all directions.

Prince Mavrocordato, the Greek president, has marched against the Turks, under Omer Vironi, with every prospect of victory.

Perfect harmony prevails in Greece. The chiefs conduct themselves well, and it was anticipated that the next campaign would be glorious to their cause.

The Greek government have ratified the loan negotiated in England.

PERU.—A letter (says the Argus of April 30) received at Buenos Ayres from Lima dated the 19th April, states that Bolivar has paid the navy in the Pacific up to that date, and that he was at Truxillo with 15,000 men, and Gen. Sucre at Huacho, with 8000. This account may be exaggerated, but the first we well know has not less than 10,000, and the latter 5000. We also know that he is daily receiving reinforcements.

MEXICO.—We yesterday received from our correspondent files of papers from Guadalajara, Jalapa, &c. They are the latest we have received, but come only to the 6th of June. They are much occupied with the proceedings of the legislative bodies of several of the newly formed states, now independent members of the confederation. It appears from various circumstances, that much uncertainty as well as solicitude is felt in the city of Mexico, and throughout the country, concerning the designs of Spain, and the reports which have been circulated of the motions and intentions of the ex-emperor Iturbide. We find frequent allusions to the subject in the papers, but every where the writers breathe the same spirit, whether they be editors, anonymous correspondents, or officers of the government; they all seem resolved to guard against the intrigues of the secret emissaries of Spain, as well as against any open attack upon their independence.

We have a handbill with this title: "The voice of reason against the Spaniards in office." It is written with great warmth and boldness, and calls upon the government to displace all foreigners from places of power and trust, on the ground that Spain has virtually declared her intention of attempting the re-conquest of Mexico.

The Congress of Jalisco have published a decree ordering the authorities, on their solemn responsibilities, to fulfil the decree of the Mexican Congress of April 18, 1823, which denounces as a traitor any person proclaiming Iturbide emperor.

An order published in Valadolid, on the 16th of May, to the military of that place warns them in pointed terms against the meditated attempts of foreigners across the sea, to establish tyranny in their country.

Buenos Ayres.—The political and internal affairs of this province are represented as being in a very prosperous condition. The election of a new govenor has taken place without any disturbance, it being the only instance where there has been a change in the executive without the aid of military force. A re-union of the provinces of Rio de la Plata is in contemplation, and representatives from most of which, have already been elected for the national congress, to be assembled at Buenos Ayres.

FRANCE.—On Monday, the 5th July, the Americans in Paris celebrated the anniversary of American independence. General La Fayette was present and gave the following toast:

"To the holy alliance of all the friends of liberty and equality, and may the enemies of the cause of independence never succeed in their intrigues to divide where they cannot conquer."

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Tama-hamalu, wife of the King of the Sandwich Islands, died in London on the 8th July.

Disturbances continued in Ireland. A respectable protestant was literally stoned to death in Scariff by the catholics.

Lord Byron's remains have been conveyed to England. The body was to be entombed at Nottingham on the sixteenth July.

DISCIPLINE.—Gen. Hull continues his letters in the Boston papers, in defence of his conduct during the unfortunate campaign of 1812. In his 32d letter, in order to show of what materials a good part of the army furnished him by the administration, were composed of, he speaks as follows:—"They were principally militia officers, born and educated in the wilderness of Ohio, who had no other knowledge of military movements, excepting what they had acquired in the training of companies about their doors. They had been elected officers by the men they commanded, who considered themselves in every respect as their equals, and would not sub-

mit to the necessary restraints of military discipline. If they received any orders from these officers which they disapproved, it was their custom to consult together, and determine what measures should be pursued. It frequently happened, that these officers were treated with the greatest indignity; and one of the officers of the 4th regiment testified on my trial, (see Col. Forbes' report, page one hundred and 24,) that one evening at Urbana, there was a noise, when he [witness] ran out to inquire the cause, and saw some men of his regiment, who informed him, it was only some of the Ohio militia, riding one of their officers on a rail."—National Gazette.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. LA FAYETTE.

It is with feelings of the utmost pleasure we announce the arrival of this distinguished soldier and patriot of the revolution. He came passenger in the Cadmus from Havre, accompanied by his son, George Washington La Fayette, and arrived at the quarantine ground, near New York, on the 15th August. He landed from the Cadmus at an early hour in the morning, and repaired to the dwelling of the Vice-President on Staten Island.

Immediately on his arrival being known he was waited on by a committee of the corporation of New York and a great number of distinguished citizens. He is in excellent health, full of conversation and rejoiced, beyond measure, in having his foot upon American ground."

On the following day he was conducted to the city amidst every demonstration of joy that a grateful people could bestow, reflecting the highest credit on the patriotic citizens of New York, and a just tribute to the veteran whose blood and treasure so essentially contributed to the enjoyment of our present blessings.

The following interesting particulars are extracted from the New York "Commercial Advertiser."

"The committee having chartered the steam ship Robert Fulton, and the steam boats Chancellor Livingston, Oliver Ellsworth, Henry Eckford, Connecticut, Bellona, Olive Branch, Nautilus, &c. they were all superbly dressed with flags and streamers of every nation, and directed to meet and form an aquatic escort between the south part of the Battery and Governor's Island, and thence proceed in order to Staten Island. The squadron, bearing six thousand of our fellow-citizens, majestically took its course towards Staten Island, there to take on board our long expected and honored guest. At 1 o'clock the fleet arrived at Staten Island; and in a few minutes, a landau was seen approaching the hotel, near the ferry. The General, the Vice-President and the Ex-Governor, Ogden, of New Jersey, having alighted, a procession was formed, and the venerable stranger, supported by these gentlemen, followed by all the officers of the island and a crowd of citizens, passing through a triumphal arch, round which was tastefully entwined the French and American colors. He was here met by the committee of the common council, who conducted him on board the Chancellor. On entering this splendid vessel, the marines paid him military honors. He was now introduced to the committees from the most of our honored associations, and the general officers representing the infantry. The West Point band all this time were playing "See the conquering Hero comes," "on peut en être mieux," "Hail Columbia," and the "Marseillais Hymn." The steam ship now fired a salute, and the whole squadron got under way for the city.

Decidedly the most interesting sight was the reception of the General by his old companions in arms; Col. Marinus Willet, now in his eighty-fifth year, General Van Cortland, Gen. Clarkson, and other revolutionary worthies. He knew and remembered them all. It was a re-union of a long separated family.

After the ceremony of embracing and congratulations were over, he sat down alongside of Col. Willet, who grew young again and fought all his battles over. "Do you remember," said he, "at the battle of Monmouth, I was a volunteer aid to Gen. Scott? I saw you in the heat of battle. You were but a boy, but you were a serious and sedate lad. Aye, aye; I remember well. And on the Mohawk, I sent you 50 Indians, and you wrote me, that they set up such a yell that they frightened the British horse, and they ran one way and the Indians another."

No person who witnessed this interview, will ever forget it; many an honest tear was shed on the occasion.

TERMINATION OF SLAVERY.—The period fixed by law, for the termination of slavery, in the state of New York, is the 4th of July, 1827. According to the census of 1820, there are 29,279 free persons of color, and 10,092 slaves, in that state.