

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

By some recent proceedings in the British House of Commons, we find that there was an appropriation made for charities in Ireland, of no less than 100,000 pound sterling—nearly half a million of dollars. It was stated by Mr. Hume that the sum applicable to charities in Ireland, for the purpose of Education, was £340,000, or nearly one million four hundred thousand dollars.—*Jour.*

It appears very evident, from all the accounts which we receive from the dominions of the Ottoman Porte, that it would be better policy for him to look to his own territories, than further to attempt the reduction of the Greeks. We learn from Aleppo, that the above named city suffers severely from incursions of the Arabs, who intercept the communication with the country, and have forced the inhabitants of the villages south of the city to abandon their habitations. Tripoli is now, or has recently been, in a state of uproar and consternation—the Anazi Arabs commit all sorts of excesses between the towns of Hamma and Damascus; it is expected that a civil war will break out in the mountains of Lebanon. Accounts, by the way of Persia, further represent that the Bedouins intercept the communications from Bagdad, by whom the troops of the Pacha, sent for their reduction, have been twice repulsed. The Emir Bechir is said to have received instructions from Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, to attend henceforth to his orders only, and not to those of Abdallah Pacha, to whom he is also said to have written, not to interfere in the affairs of Emir Bechir, on pain of incurring his displeasure, and even threatening to send troops to take possession of St. Jean d'Arc.

Upwards of 100 persons of distinction were strangled at Constantinople, in February, by order of the Sultan, on suspicion of being concerned in exciting discontent among the Janizaries!

The greatest preparations are making at Constantinople for the next campaign. The Turkish and Egyptian fleets will rendezvous at Rhodes. The plague has subsided at Smyrna.

The Greek admiral, Miaulis, has captured the squadron which was blockading Patras.

At Paris is an establishment for making crooked people straight.

The Edinburgh newspaper proprietors intend to petition to Parliament for a reduction of the duties on their papers and advertisements.

BOLIVAR.—The Washington City Gazette states, on the authority of a gentleman direct from Lima, and who as late as the 1st of February, had an interview at that capital with Bolivar, that the Liberator appeared to be in a feeble state of health, sallow visage, and of a very thin person. The fatigue and privations of his last campaigns had made serious inroads on his constitution, which was formerly robust. He was about to return to Colombia for the restoration of his health and consequent repose, from the toils of the field. This intention had been delayed in order to witness the fall of Calloa, and to organize a government adapted to the yet unsettled state of Peru. He was received with great enthusiasm in Lima, and was visited every day by crowds of the citizens, with whom he was very popular, and unostentatious in his behaviour; he was generally attended by an aid-de-camp, a son of Sir Robert Wilson. At proper hours none were denied admittance to his presence, and he conversed affably with all who approached him. The army which surrendered at Ayacucho had embarked, and were last seen steering for the Manilla. Our naval officers who visited Lima, distant from the coast 12 miles, were well received and permitted free egress and ingress without passports. The U. S. uniform, when recognized by the guards, was sufficient.

GUAYAQUIL.—Extract of a letter from an American in Guayaquil:—"I have been here about twenty days. The city is situated on a river of the same name, about 50 miles from the sea, and is by far the best port on the coast. A frigate of the largest class may come up to the city. The country abounds in ship timber, and many vessels are built here. The climate is perpetual summer, and rains are here common, although, fifty leagues south, at Payta, in Peru, a shower was never known to fall. [The Salem Observer says:—The writer is mistaken here. Rain, it is true, is considered as a prodigy in Payta, as well as in many other parts of South America, but it has been known to rain there. About a hundred years ago, a small quantity fell, and many of the buildings were ruined by it, being built of mud.]

"The latitude of Guayaquil is 2° 10' south, and its longitude about 79° 45' west. Be-

ing so near the equator, it is, of course, always hot; but its rich soil, so unlike the barren coast of Peru, produces all kinds of fruits in great abundance. Although we are so near the equator, we sometimes see the winter garments of N. England spread upon the neighboring mountains. In clear weather, the celebrated Chimborazo may be seen from the city, situated in latitude 1° 30' south, covered with eternal snows. The rays of the vertical sun of its double summer fall upon its ices as harmless and ineffectual as the lightnings of heaven upon the magical rod of Franklin."

An article from Madrid states, that some serious disturbances had broken out in the barracks of the Royal guard, where the soldiers of a battalion, discontented, because the term of their service had been extended, uttered cries in favor of the constitutional system.

PERU.—A letter dated "Lima, January 29th," gives the following interesting intelligence:

"The liberator has received despatches of the 31st ult. from Sucre, announcing the unqualified submission of Gen. Olaneta to his orders. Thus, with the exception of the Castle of Calloa, the whole of Peru is now rid of its oppressors. Should the obstinacy of General Rodil induce him to hold out as long as he has provisions, the siege may be protracted two or three months; but they are closely invested by land and sea, and we hourly anticipate some happy revolution will put them in the possession of the patriots. The Spanish squadron, immediately upon receiving the news of the battle of Ayacucho, sailed for Manilla."

The latest previous information, stated that the Spanish General Olaneta, who had revolted from the Spanish Viceroy some months previous to the surrender of the latter to Bolivar, still held a strong position in upper Peru, with an army of 5,000 men; and had issued two proclamations declaring his resolution to defend above the Desaguadero to the last extremity.

LONDON.—The following is from the log-book of the *Accession* (Roddam, master,) which arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday, bound to Hamburg, last from Bahia to which city she had put back to land forty-two African slaves, rescued from a slave ship, name unknown, which the *Accession* had fallen in with about 500 miles from the coast of Brazil. The ship was on her beams ends, surrounded by innumerable sharks, and, on nearing her, discovered a number of Africans on the forecastle; being the only part of the ship above water, the men succeeded in getting thirty of them safe on board the *Accession*, and they made signs that the sun had set three times since the vessel had been upset. By considerable exertion, the master of the *Accession*, cut a hole in the broadside of the vessel, and discovered in the hold a mass of dead negroes and casks of palm oil, and to his utter astonishment, had the happiness of rescuing ten more miserable Africans.

OLDEN TIMES.

The following extracts, from an interesting historical work, recently published in New-Hampshire, by N. Adams Esq., will afford amusement to the reader.—In the year 1649, the governor, deputy governor, and magistrates formed an association for the purpose of preventing the wearing of long hair, and the following was one of the articles they signed.—*Salem Observer.*

"Forasmuch, as the wearing long hair, after the manner of russians and barbarous Indians, has begun to invade New-England, contrary to the rule of God's word which says it is a shame for a man to wear long hair, as also the commendable custom generally, of all the godly of our nation until these few years. We the magistrates who have subscribed this paper, (for the showing of our own innocence in this behalf,) do declare and manifest our dislike or detestation against wearing of such long hair, as against a thing uncivil and unmanly, whereby men do deform themselves, and offend sober and modest men, and do corrupt good manners. We do therefore earnestly entreat all the elders of this jurisdiction (as often as they shall see cause) to manifest their zeal against it, in their public administrations, and to take care that the members of their respective churches, be not defiled therewith, that so, such as shall prove obstinate, and will not reform themselves, may have God and man to witness against them."

"1662, SEPT. 25. At a town meeting, ordered that a cage be made, or some other means invented by the selectmen, to punish such as sleep, or take tobacco on the Lord's day out of the meeting, in the time of the public exercise."

"1672, MARCH 12. Voted that if any shall smoke tobacco in the meeting house at any public meeting, he shall pay a fine of five shillings, for the use of the town."

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The Brookville paper of the 18th inst. contradicts the report that Samuel Fields, who was condemned to be hung for murder, has been reprieved by the acting governor. Yesterday was the day he was to have been executed.

The journey from Philadelphia to Huntsville, (about 1000 miles,) was made in twelve days, on horseback, by an individual, to make purchases of cotton, on the arrival of the late news from England.—He was six days a-head of the mail.

A writer in the Alexandria Herald states that some cotton thread, worth 10 or 12 per cent. more than those which are sewed with flax thread.

The Evansville Gazette, of the 30th ult. announces Judge D. PENNINGTON, of Corydon, as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, at the ensuing August election. This is the 6th candidate announced within a short period for that office, and Heaven only knows how many more may come forward before the election. Happy country! to furnish so many good men, who are willing to serve the people.—*Palladium.*

An intelligent farmer of this town has communicated to us, what, he says, is an effectual remedy against injury to horses and cattle which may have eaten too much grain. It is simply to administer a pint of melted hog's lard, as soon as the fact is discovered. He says he has tried the experiment a number of times, and always with success.—*Norridgewock Jour.*

EMIGRATION is powerful to the west. The vessels on lake Erie are hardly able to carry the passengers and their goods, tho' the steam boat conveys about 300 persons westward every week. The destination of the people is chiefly Ohio and Michigan.

The U. States' store ship *Decoy*, lieut. com. Mix, has arrived at Norfolk from Thompson's island. The captain of the pirates captured by the Sea Gull, had died of his wounds, and it was believed that the rest would soon be tried by a military commission at Havana. The officers and crews of the squadron were generally in good health. No reports of recent acts of piracy.—*Niles.*

A writer in the Pittsburgh Gazette gives the following brief hints to wool growers which we re-publish for the benefit of all concerned.—*Nat. Int.*

"As the prosperity of a country must always depend on the quantity of saleable commodities produced, it is highly important that wool growers would prepare their wool by washing, at least on the sheep's back, and removing the hiplocks, tag-locks, and dirt. There is no doubt but any quantity of Merino wool washed and tagged, would find a ready sale, if not in Pittsburgh, in Philadelphia averaging about 55 cents, and the operation of the new tariff will enhance the price."

RED RIVER.—The commissioners who have examined Red river to ascertain the best mode of rendering it navigable, have found that the expense of clearing it of the timber with which it has long been encumbered, would be far greater than that required for cutting a canal across the bend. It appears that the Great Raft, which covers the surface for about sixty leagues, proves to be composed of a great many small rafts, which it would be extremely difficult to remove. The proposed canal might be performed by the troops now stationed in the vicinity, at very little expense to the United States.

SILK COTTON OF COLOMBIA.—The Savannah Georgian has received from a gentleman in the country, a specimen of a particular kind of cotton, which is produced in the republic of Colombia, near Bogota, the capital. It is of an extremely soft and perfectly silky texture and glossy appearance, of a short staple and dark or dingy color. We are informed that it grows on a tree of considerable height, different from our plant. The cotton grows round the seed, in something like the shape of a pine-apple, so that when picked it requires no ginning. The Indians work it into shawls, &c. and a quantity has been sent to France, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it cannot be incorporated in the manufacture of silk goods. A gentleman of Georgia has planted a small quantity of the seed, by way of experiment.

Balt. Patriot.

Four or five years ago, most of the cotton consumed in Illinois and Missouri, was brought from the lower country. Its cultivation has since been attempted in each state, and proved successful beyond expectation. The importation of it ceased of course, but owing to the lowness of price in foreign markets, the raising of it has been limited to home consumption.

We would again impress upon the minds of the farmers of Illinois, the advantage to themselves and to the community in get-

ting, of producing such articles from their farms as will bear exportation, and thereby bring money into the country; and the cotton, as well as the castor bean, will not be overlooked.—*Edwardsville Spectator.*

ERIE CANAL.—The Albany Advertiser states that from the 12th of April to the first of this month, 349 boats departed from Albany, laden with 3038 tons of merchandise, &c.; and that during this time, the sum of \$17,096 was received on account of tolls by the collector at Albany. On Monday and Tuesday week there arrived at Albany by the Western Canal, 7753 barrels of flour, 7520 bushels of wheat, 834 barrels of ashes, and a great amount of other articles.—*Nat. Jour. May 11.*

FLORIDA.—When Florida came into the possession of the United States, it was nothing more than an immense wilderness, traversed by tribes of unconquered and restless savages; with the exception of the military posts of St. Augustine and Pensacola, and that of Fernandina; then provisionally occupied by the American forces. There were, it is true, a few settlers on the sea-board, and boats of some of the river, but the Spanish government could not protect them from the constant inroads of marauders. The ports held by Spain, eddied whatever of prosperity they experienced to adventitious causes which could again exist; nevertheless, Pensacola and Fernandina, from their excellent harbors, and St. Augustine from its salubrious climate and pleasant situation, must doubtless always be places of high importance.

Since this valuable possession has gone into the hands of the United States, it has been progressively advancing; its consequences has been duly appreciated by the general government, and the Territorial officers have faithfully and judiciously conceded its liberal and enlightened views. The Indian tribes, who previously roamed the interior, have been concentrated where they can be easily controlled, and the fertile and extensive country formerly overrun by them is rapidly improving by the enterprising spirit of our citizens. The adjustment of private land claims is provided for, in a liberal and regular manner, and the public lands, one year since an unknown wilderness, are now partly in market. A Capital has been established in a central part of the country, where the last council for the territory was held, where the executive officers reside, and where a newspaper is printed; roads and light-houses have been made where wanted, and a large appropriation made for a naval depot.—*East Florida Herald.*

SPECULATION OR CAPITAL.—We have already mentioned that ten millions of dollars were subscribed for the stock of the New-York water works company, though only two millions were wanted—and last week, in the same city, twenty millions were subscribed for the stock of the Morris canal and banking company, the capital of which is limited to one million. And lately, at Philadelphia, when the stock of the bank of Southwark was to be subscribed for, such was the eagerness to obtain it, that persons appear to have been employed for the express purpose of fighting their way to the books, and bloody noses and black eyes were "in order." Many persons were knocked down, and one, at least, is said actually to have died in consequence of the squeezing and scrambling and fighting that he met with. And at Providence, R. I. on the 22nd ult. when the books were opened to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Blackstone canal, \$1,127,900 were immediately written for, or nearly three times the amount allowed to be taken at that place, and more than twice that of the whole quantity required—the stock being only 500,000.

It is strange that no sort of madness can break out in England, without affecting us in the United States. At one time we have the mania, in the shape of militia societies or tread mills—at another, in "Logic hats" or missionary matters—at a third, in hissing at *Kean*, the adulterer, or plaudits of Miss F——, the kept mistress of *Miss F——*. Now we have it in stock companies. That will be a smash—equal to that caused by the blowing up of the banks some time ago. We are grossly abusing the prosperity that we have.—*Niles.*

Webster's Spelling Book set to Music. The Northern Iris says—"We understand that a new edition of Webster's Spelling Book is about to be published, with music set to each lesson. We witnessed, a few evenings since, the performance of an amateur found a rude boy in one of his apple trees, which was received with unbounded applause. The chorus was particularly fine, very much resembling the ball-stone chorus. We heartily wish the publisher success in their undertaking."