

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The election for members of Parliament was going on, and excited considerable disturbance at Carlisle, and other places. The military was called upon in Carlisle, and fired on the people, several of whom were killed. It was their opposition to a candidate who was favorable to the corn laws, which caused this—they pelted him and his friends with stones.

FRANCE.—The commercial cities of France have addressed memorials to the government upon the importance of negotiating treaties with the South American States.—The Greek cause continues popular. In Prussia, the queen subscribed largely to the ladies' collection. In Paris, the ladies are making fancy articles for sale to augment the fund.

GREECE.—The brig Seamen, of N. Y. while lying at the island of Samos, was attacked by two piratical launches of about 30 men each, but they were beaten off. The Archipelago appears to abound with pirates. The U. S. ship Erie was cruising therein to defend our trade. The whole squadron was daily expected to arrive at Smyrna.

We have no important news from Greece. The number of slain and slaughtered at Missolonghi is variously stated to be from 12 to 22,000 persons. Very few escaped. It was thought that the populous island of Syra would next be assailed by the Turks, and treated as Scio was.

Dates from Patras are to May 15. The army of Ibrahim, containing 2900 Egyptians and 1200 Turks, was still near that city, and so enfeebled by the siege of Missolonghi as to be unable to attempt anything. The soldiers from Missolonghi were most affectionately received at Salona. They are called the "sacred battalion."

A letter from Trieste, of May 22, confirms the report of 1800 men having cut their way through the Turks, and joined Karaiskaki. The Egyptian fleet was at Patras, and the Turkish squadron passed Zante on the 4th for the Archipelago.—Every preparation is making for the defence of Napoli; the soldiers have just been clothed by the French committee; and troops are assembling in all parts. A national assembly has met at Epidaurus, and Demetrius Ypsilanti is looked upon for President.

The Journal des Debats contains a letter from a Swiss, of the name of Mayer, written previous to his death with the defenders of Missolonghi, in which he alludes to the sworn resolution to contest every inch of ground with the "turban'd Turks." "We have reached," he says, "our last moments. History will do us justice, posterity will weep over our misfortunes. I glow at the thought that the blood of a Swiss, of a child of William Tell, shall be mingled with that of the heroes of Greece."

COLOMBIA.—Letters from La Guayra, to the 5th July, represent that all apprehensions on account of the recent revolutionary movement of General Paez, had subsided—commercial confidence had been restored, and business was transacted as usual. On the other hand, letters to the same date express a fear that the revolution will inevitably lead to serious and disastrous consequences, before affairs are permanently settled.

There is apparently in Venezuela much fermentation on the subject of a change in the form of government of Colombia.—Venezuela, and the other provinces or intendencies, as they formerly were called, are desirous of the establishment of a federal republic, preserving the central power at Bogota, but enjoying, each within its own limits, local sovereignty. In short, it is wished to assimilate the government of Colombia to that of the United States.

Of Bolivar the accounts are uncertain, some representing him as in upper Peru, others as at Panama. It is certainly a misfortune to Colombia that he is absent from his country in its actual condition.

Ohio Canal Loan.—We give our readers the gratifying intelligence that a loan of one million of dollars has been obtained to carry on our great work of internal improvement. It was taken by Mr. J. J. Astor, of New-York, who gave a premium for six per cent. stock. The National Intelligencer says, "we understand that the amount of money offered to the commissioners for stock, exceeded two and a half millions of dollars." From the fluctuating state of the money market it will be seen that near one per cent. higher interest is given than what was paid for the last loan. The terms we yet think are favorable to the state. New-York paid six per cent. for a large portion of her loans. From the large amount offered over the sum required it will be seen that the confidence of capitalists in the credit of the state is yet unabated.—*Western (Columbus) Statesman.*

MONROE, (Mich. Ter.) July 22.

Slavery.—It is generally known that the laws of our Territory do not sanction slavery; and we are happy in adding, that scarcely a negro is to be found in our country. One, however, found his way into this part of the country not long since, and entered into the employ of a respectable farmer in this vicinity. A few days since, a wily Kentuckian, by the name of Power, of Maysville, travelling through this part, thinking Coffee lawful prize, seized him by the collar, (presenting at the same time a pistol and threatening to blow him through if he did not submit,) and marched him to the county seat—doubtless with an intention of taking him *sans ceremonie* to Kentucky; but, finding the inhabitants here unwilling to part with the colored gentleman without the sanction of the necessary process of law, he quietly mounted his southern charger and speedily left the village.

Although it does not become the citizens of our Territory to screen negroes from justice; yet a proper respect for the laws of humanity, as well as a due regard for the credit of their country, ought to render them vigilant in preventing dealers in human flesh from taking human beings, either black or white, out of our bounds, without the regular operation of law and justice.—*Sentinel.*

NEW-YORK.—A destructive fire took place at Troy, on the 20th inst. and consumed many valuable buildings, especially the furnace-buildings of Messrs. Starbuck and Gurley. About forty workmen were thrown out of employment by this disaster.

A large factory at Scaghticoke, near Troy was destroyed on the 13th, together with its appurtenances. Loss estimated at \$120,000—of which only 16,000 was insured. By this fire, more than one hundred persons are thrown out of employment, and, says the Albany Argus, must literally suffer for the want of their daily bread, until they have an opportunity of moving to some other place.—*Ailes.*

Among the celebrations of our National Jubilee which have reached us, we are induced particularly to notice the manner in which this "glorious day" was observed in Patterson, New Jersey, because, whilst it shows the correct feeling which prevails among the enlightened citizens of that place, it also indicates the rapid growth of public spirit as well as population, resulting from the protection of our manufactures. It is well known that only a few years since, the town of Patterson exhibited slight appearances of prosperity. She had 1 or 2 manufactories, surrounded by an open country, and a scattered and scanty population. Now she presents to us an evidence of the power of industry where its recompense is secured—a picture of prosperity, enviable as it is astonishing; her manufactories have multiplied, and the products of her looms have obtained the highest reputation; she has increased in her wealth and population, not merely according to the ordinary ratio of increase, but far outstripping the usual course of experience and of calculation. The spirit which marked the celebration of our great anniversary was in consistency with the advanced character of the town. "A population of many thousands" united to give effect to the public ceremonies. In the procession, a conspicuous part was sustained by thirteen venerable old men, and eleven boys, each bearing an appropriate banner, the former representing the original thirteen states, and the latter the eleven new ones. The usual services were performed, an oration was delivered, and a banquet provided, at a table one hundred and fourteen feet in length, for such as were disposed to unite in the festivity. This table was beautifully ornamented by arches, banners, wreaths, eagles, &c. On uncovering a bird pyc, a white pigeon flew out, with a copy of appropriate verses beneath one of its wings. A variety of patriotic toasts succeeded.—*Nat. Journal.*

In a late number of the Washington (Georgia) News, the editor referring to the conduct of the Cherokee Chief (Hicks,) in preventing Mr. Fulton, the state engineer, from continuing his survey of a canal route from the waters of Tennessee to those of Georgia, through the territory of that nation, attributes this interference to the General Government, and asks, in a tone of confidence, meant, probably, to put down every doubt on the subject, "Cannot the finger of the Executive of the United States, with all his honorable ministers at his back, be traced from Washington, and seen directed to John Hicks, Ridge and Vann?" From the intemperate strain of the whole paragraph, we are almost inclined to suspect that its author may be one of the Representatives in Congress from the State, who has never been remarkable for moderation and candor. Let it come from what quarter it will, howev-

er, its palpable object is to create impressions which there are no facts to justify. The whole spirit of the article is in entire consistency with the constant efforts which for some time past have been made to induce the opinion that it is the disposition of the General Government to thwart and oppress the State of Georgia. Can any idea be more preposterous? Can the people of the United States be induced to give their consent to a conclusion so unwarranted—so opposite to reason? It is difficult to account for the infatuation which seems to prevail among some of the public speakers and writers of Georgia: it is difficult to discover the end which is to be attained by all this misrepresentation—by these persevering experiments on the credulity of the people of the whole union. Can any good result from cherishing a feeling of hostility between the State and Federal Governments? Do the men who thus exert themselves to perpetuate discord, desire to see the state brought into actual collision with the Union? It cannot, for a moment, be supposed, that such an issue can be desired. If we look to the last correspondence between Governor Troup and the Secretary of War, we shall find evidence of a conciliatory disposition. It is therefore still more to be regretted that the columns of any newspapers of the State should be occupied by incendiary efforts to revive a flame which, happily for the country, appeared to be nearly extinguished.—*National Journal.*

JOHN ADAMS.—The Worcester *Egis* states that in early life the late Mr. Adams taught a school in that town. Three of his old pupils are still living—Dr. William Paine, Captain Goulding, and Mrs. Jean Noah.

It is a matter worth remark, and to Europeans full of strangeness, that so many of our distinguished men should have been, in their youth, engaged in public instruction. It strongly and favorably illustrates the character of American society.

N. Y. Enquirer.

Every thing concerning John Adams, lately deceased, is worthy of recollection. We remember to have heard that Judge Tudor mentioned the following anecdote. He read law with Mr. Adams, and was a favorite pupil. On a visit to the former, a short time before the war began, it was proposed to take their guns to go after game.—There was some difficulty in finding more than one gun in the house in good order. Mr. Adams said "it is time to provide for this defect. Every man in the State must have a good firelock—for we shall soon have to use them, or be slaves."

Boston Advertiser.

Anecdote of John Adams.—Commodore Tucker commanded the public ship which carried out Mr. Adams, on his first embassy to Europe, early in the revolutionary war. On the voyage, she was attacked by a British cruiser. When the action began, Mr. Adams was walking on the quarter deck. The commodore pressed him to go below, as he was exposing himself, without the chance of rendering service. He refused and arming himself with a musket, fought out the action, which lasted more than an hour. The Englishman was finally beaten off with loss.

Nat. Journal.

We are told that a gentleman who stood at the bedside of Mr. Adams, during the firing of the guns in Quincy, in honor of Independence, asked him if he was not disturbed by the noise—"No," said he, "every gun adds five minutes to my existence."

Salem Gazette.

From Nile's Register, July 22.

Again we give up a large portion of our sheet to a record of things belonging to one of the most extraordinary events that ever happened; the decease of two wonderfully constituted, illustrious and venerable men on the same day—the fiftieth anniversary of the great deed which they performed; the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of a nation, which, by the blessing of Divine Providence, and the intelligence of the people, promises to become the greatest that the world every yet contained. We would not speak wildly or without thought—but, if the citizens of these states remain united, as they now are, if reason shall combat and put down error, as it hath done heretofore—if the mind remains free and the person sacred, as it is,—who shall limit the influence or calculate the moral and physical power of the mighty people that we must be? ADAMS and JEFFERSON lived to see the work which, when men they planned and perfected—to behold two millions grow into twelve millions—to witness the advance of a childlike nation, to the vigor and elasticity of youth; and we trust it will be allotted to many now living, (though many of us will, like the patriarchs who have gone before us,

be numbered with the dead), to glory in the pride of MANHOOD of these states—to do wrong, or suffer wrong,—but to come an arbiter as to the rights of the asylum of oppressed humanity,—the home of the free,—the seat of intelligence and the resting place of TRUTH.

As the fourth of July will never be remembered without calling to mind strange things we have witnessed, we yet give up much room to a notice of facts and proceedings belonging to the decease of Adams and Jefferson; believing that no part of our work will be more referred to; and here, in passing, it may well to observe, that, on Thursday last, the procession and ceremonies had in Baltimore will never be erased from the memory of those who beheld them while memory holds her seat in them. They were magnificent and affecting—sublime and solemn. The last survivor of the Declaration of independence, the hero of the "Cowpens," the veteran and venerable Howard, and the defender of "Mud Fort," gen. Smith, in conspicuous stations in them—and we see three such together, was worth a day's journey. Though it is probable that less than 40,000 persons were assembled on this occasion, as citizens or spectators, the most profound order was observed, and the whole was conducted with the dignity of thinking freemen. It reflects honor on the nation, being in truth a national concern.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman attached to the expedition to the Upper Lakes, to the Editor of the Michigan Sentinel, dated "Sault Ste Marie July 10, 1826.

Here we are at the outlet of Lake Superior—a magnificent River, little inferior to the Detroit River. Here is a little Village, which gives an air of bustle and activity to the place. The military establishment and the Indian trade furnish the inhabitants with business and support. But to the Indians nature has here offered one of her most bountiful dispensations. The rapids afford an inexhaustible supply of the finest fish. And it is not the least of the beauties of the place, to see the light birch canoes every evening pushing up the rapids, and after a few hauls with the scoopnets, return with an abundant supply for the succeeding day.

There are Indians here from the Fond du Lac and the Mississippi. We are gratified to learn, both from them and the traders, that the peace, concluded last year at Prairie du Chien between the Chippewas and the Sioux, has been uninterrupted by any sinister accident. There is every reason to hope, that this hereditary feud will be fully stayed; and that the wretched wanderers of the forest will not add to their calamities the misery of war without object.

Our arrangements are all made to leave here to-day. We shall probably find a large body of Indians, collected at the Fond du Lac, awaiting our arrival. We have not yet ascertained what are their views on the subject of the murderers who escaped last winter from the jail at Michillimackinac. Their apprehension is important to the peace and security of this frontier; but we shall probably find much difficulty in securing them."

Two female swindlers were examined this morning, [July 19.] on charges of very extensive depredations on the property of dealers in dry goods. They are married women and sisters: their husbands, it appears, are respectable individuals, had no knowledge of these practices, and are involved in misery by the discovery. These women have been, it is said, for a long time, in the habit of going into shops to price articles, and while the persons attending were answering their demands, purloining various goods of a light and costly description. A great number of hand-boxes and trunks were brought with them to the police office, containing goods supposed to be the product of their innumerable larcenies.

July 20.—Three other females, sisters of the above-mentioned women, one of them only thirteen years of age, were arrested this morning; and it is supposed there is still another concerned in these practices, who has not been taken. They have carried on the business of shop-lifting for above a twelvemonth, and have been very successful. The cause of the detection was a quarrel among themselves.

New-York American.

MISSOURI.—The burr-mill stone has lately been discovered in Missouri, on the Osage river, inexhaustible in quantity and equal in quality to best white Flint burr. It can be obtained of almost any size presenting a surface of from ten inches to five feet in diameter. The head waters of the Merrimack river, Missouri, have been purchased by a Mr. Massie, who intends, immediately to erect iron works.

Niles.