

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

Colombia. Accounts from this republic represent affairs as in a very unsettled state. At Bogota there is said to have occurred, if not a revolution, some decided manifestations of opposition to the measures of Bolivar, who uses strict means to preserve subordination. A proclamation was received on the 14th April, in La Guayra, requiring all foreigners arriving in that country, to behave themselves, and in case of any infraction of the laws, authorising the governor of the provinces where they landed, to order them forthwith out of the country. Another order proclaims death to any one who may speak ill of the existing Government.

This state of things cannot last, for such policy is death to free and liberal institutions, and fitted only for the government of slaves.

Central America. is represented as being in a state of anarchy and civil war. Business of all kinds was at a stand. No confidence whatever existed among the citizens; agriculture had become neglected. By advices from the indigo districts, the crop of this article would fall short two thirds of an average crop. The whole export of the republic, is computed at 65,000 pounds for the present year. The revolutions were rapidly destroying the cattle. Haciendas and Hides, which had hitherto formed an important item of export, were daily becoming very scarce. The numerous foreigners who have entered into mining speculations, find no prospect of realizing their golden dreams, and many who came to the country in affluence were now reduced to penury and want. The province of Nicaragua was involved in a most calamitous civil war. The cities of Leon and Granada, have made war upon the cities of Nicaragua & Managua. The latter city was surrounded by the Genadians and Leonians, and was hourly expected to surrender. The city of Mesasah had been plundered by the contending parties. Various reasons were alleged as the cause of these troubles, viz. that the president wished to change the present form of the government from a federal to a central—but the most plausible reason was the extreme ignorance of the people, their vague idea of liberty, and the animosity existing among the colored people, (who compose seven eighths of the population), against the whites, who held the reins of government.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres. The editor of the Baltimore Gazette has received intelligence that the great battle fought between the Buenos Ayreans under general Alvear, and the Brazilians at the Rio Grande, on the 20th of February, terminated in the total overthrow of the emperor's army—twelve hundred Brazilians were left dead upon the field of battle, a great portion of the officers made prisoners and nine standards taken. Notwithstanding this signal triumph, the Buenos Ayreans renewed their offer to the emperor of making peace upon terms formerly rejected, and despatches to this effect were forwarded by the English ship Ganges 71, to Rio, and it is now fairly to be presumed that the emperor will make a virtue of necessity and accept the terms so generously held out to him by his conquerors.

In addition to this signal defeat the Brazilians have sustained another loss, mortifying to their pride and humbling to their ambition. The fleet which was blockaded by Admiral Brown in the river Uruguay, was all captured, consisting of eighteen sail, the whole of which had arrived in safety at Buenos Ayres, and was rapidly fitting out to aid their gallant conqueror in his future efforts against his enemy—After having entrapped the fleet in the river Brown constructed several batteries on the land side which commanded its entrance, and at Punta Carbor and Punta Gorda, the cannon completely shut up all access to the fleet—at a place called Martin Garcia he erected immediately another battery consisting of six pieces of artillery, part thirty-two pounders, and part of less calibre, which, together with the gallantry and efficiency of the little squadron of Buenos Ayreans, destroyed all hope of escape among the Brazilians, and they were obliged to surrender unconditionally.

The Brazilians still shew a force of fifteen or sixteen sail off Buenos Ayres, mostly large vessels.

Since the above, the following official accounts has been received from general Alvear dated

Head quarters, in March Feb. 21, 1827.
To his excellency the minister of war:

The general in chief of the republican army has the satisfaction to communicate to his excellency the minister of war, that after two partial engagements, in which the division of Venius Manuel was attacked and beaten on the 13th inst. by colonel Lavalle, and on the 16th by gen. Mancilla,

the republican army fairly encountered, the imperial bands in the field of Ituzaingo. Their numbers amounted to 3500 fighting men, of the three descriptions of force; the battle continued to rage for 6 hours; skill and energy were displayed on both sides; at length the enemy gave way before the power of our brave troops, being completely routed, his cavalry was dispersed, and he left on the battle ground more than twelve hundred dead, among them marshal Abreu, ten pieces of artillery, all his munitions and baggage, many prisoners and arms.

The loss of the republican army does not reach four hundred wounded and killed, among the latter, and his fate is deeply lamented, is the intrepid col. Brandzen, who fell at the head of his regiment.

The immediate benefits of this victory and its consequences, are immense. The general in chief is pursuing the enemy, in order to improve his advantages to the utmost, and in the name of the army he! felicitates nation and government. All the individuals of the army have contributed in the most laudable manner to the fortunate issue of the day of the 20th.

CARLOS DE ALVEAR.

As an evidence of the total degradation of the government and the people of Brazil it is stated that the splendid frigate Baltimore, built in this city, by Mr. Beacham, for the Brazilian government, has literally been rendered a useless hulk, every thing of a moveable nature being stolen from on board by the crew left to guard her—and the captain of one of the numerous guards daily placed on duty on board the ship, actually took from the vessel the best part of the blocks, and subsequently offered them for sale to the government, when they were purchased, and the sum of four thousand milreas promptly paid to the captain for his perfidy. And this proceeding in the harbor of Rio, in the very face of the public functionaries—Verily, the "impartial government," under the guidance of Don Pedro, presents a degrading spectacle—but there is a hope, that the slaves, who now so meekly bear the yoke, may ere long feel its galling effects, and hurl their oppressors from their seats.

[From the Constitution.]

Extract of a private letter.

CORFU, March 24th—Athens is at length delivered—there can no longer be a doubt of it—from the presence of the enemy; the Greeks have succeeded in chasing Redchid Pacha from the town. All the letters announce to us the complete victory which the defenders of their country have gained over the Turks. Collieri and Gen. Caratasso had already disembarked on the Athenian territory, 1100 palicari of Olympus. The corps of Macedonians, Thracians, and Thessalians, confided to the care of D. Enian, and Gregory Soutzo, were in advance of the compact Eleusis. Towards the end of the present month, Mavromichaeli arrived in the same camp: he who, from the commencement of the Greek Revolution, has made so many sacrifices for the liberty of his country. He brought with him 1500 Mainotes. The number of the Greeks at this time assembled in Attica, amounted to more than 6000 men, and Kiontani, Seraskier of the Turkish army had nearly 3000 soldiers: but there was a remarkable difference in the two armies. The Turks, who were beaten at the Piraeus on the 16th February, and who returned to Athens on the 18th and 19th of the same month, had lost their courage; their provisions were also short and they were compelled to act, in order to get out of the difficulties of their situation. The Greeks, who expected no further reinforcements, wished for nothing else but a third decisive action, and a moment favorable to their wishes failed not to present itself. On the second of March a part of the troops of Redchid Pacha directed their march towards, Mount Pentelicus, in order to retreat into Boetia; the Greeks had quitted their camps at Eleusis, and advanced as far as Cepaisus. Having from that station noticed the retreat of the enemy, they fell on their rear; the Turkish cavalry, which the Seraskier commanded in person, rallied, and withstood the attack of the Greeks for three hours. Redchid Pacha showed in this affair great ability; a party from the Ionian Islands, commanded by Eumorphopoulo, and some Mamotes, having recognized the Pacha, made two attempts to reach him, but were repulsed—at length the Turks retired towards the hill of Brilissos. During the night nothing was heard but the enemy's cannon, and musket shots from every quarter. On the 3d. very early, the Greeks hemmed in the enemy very closely; the Turks kept their position until one in the afternoon; when favored by the dense smoke which covered the country round, they directed their march northward, and succeeded in making their way. The number of the killed and wounded is

not yet ascertained: a great many Greeks are wounded. As to the Turks, it is presumed, that one third of the army of Redchid remains on the field of battle.

ENGLAND.

The foreign news will command the attention of the reader—there has been none so important since the battle of Waterloo. The change of ministry—the elevation of Canning and Huskisson to the first places, in the government of the empire—both of obscure, if not unknown parentage, proves that England is closely approximated in fact to a Commonwealth—that the influence of the Commons has completely prevailed over that of the Nobility. It proves more than this—that the situation of England is so critical, her trade so much embarrassed, her manufactures in so suffering a condition, and her finances by consequence so much diminished, that the prejudices of the throne itself were obliged to yield to the force of circumstances, and consent to the elevation of the popular favorite, Mr. Canning, to the Premiership. George Canning, the illegitimate son of a strolling actress, is King of England in effect—the King *de jure* and *de nomine* is George Guelph.

Whatever cause the American people may have for disliking Mr. Canning—a cause in some degree removed by his subsequent apology on the Liverpool Hustings, and though there is no sufficient evidence that the change of ministry will lead to a change of English colonial policy—yet as the friends of popular rights, and as the enemies of aristocracy, the people of the United States have great cause of congratulation at the elevation of Mr. Canning. His triumph is the triumph of the people of England over the titled few, whose merit lies in their blood—of the whigs over the Tories—of the popular branch of the constitution over the aristocratic—of the latent republicanism which always existed in England, and which brought Charles I. to the block. It is not an ill founded hope, that the triumph of Mr. Canning will lead to the speedy emancipation of the Catholics, and the restoration of the oppressed and generous Ireland, to human rights, and that the temporising policy of his predecessor will be exchanged for a firm and decided interference in behalf of Greece. In short we hope a more glorious day has dawned upon England and the world.

Richmond Whig.

COUNTERFEITERS. A whole nest of counterfeiters of coin has been arrested near Panesville, Ohio, and another at Ash-tabula, consisting together of about twenty persons. They chiefly manufacture pieces in imitation of half dollars, and appear to have carried on a very extensive business for a considerable time. The base coins are said to be well made, tho' easily detected if care is used.—Niles.

Treating at Elections.—We should be sorry to see this practice, so disgraceful to any community in which it is tolerated, obtain even a temporary footing among us. The influence of the press, and the moral sense of society, should be raised against it; otherwise, legal penalties would be unavailing. It is no justification, that it is resorted to by one side, to counteract its effects by the other. We would not wish to inquire by what party or set of men it is used. We would give it a hearty reprobation, let it be practised by whom it would: and we should be humbled at the idea of introducing the subject to public notice, merely for the purpose of producing political effect.—Mich. Herald.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

In former ages we hear little of the punishment of this misdemeanor. The law of the present day, however, punishes it by heavy damages, as many no doubt have felt to their sorrow. At a late sitting of the Baltimore county court, Miss Mary Morse, for a breach of marriage promise, recovered \$3000—the whole amount of damages claimed in the declaration, from Henry Tomlinson. Another case similar to the preceding one has been decided in favour of the plaintiff in Alleghany county court, in which damages amounting to \$1953 was awarded. The Warren (Pa.) Gazette, also notices that of Miss Sarah Owen, who lately recovered \$500 from Johnson Watson for the same offence. If a damsel now-adays loses the hand and heart of her swain, she ten to one will be revenged by emptying his pockets of the "siller."

Com. PORTER still continues in the neighborhood of Key West, at which port he has free ingress and egress. A number of vessels had been captured by his squadron, among them a ship from Cadiz with a cargo valued at \$150,000.—Niles.

DIED.—On the 7th inst. in Rowley Mass. after many months of extreme suffering, Mr. ROBERT S. COFFIN, the Boston Bard, son of the late Ebenezer Coffin, A. M.

EQUAL LAWS! A broad cloth power loom has been exported from New York to Liverpool, and we do not object to it. But the export of like machinery from Liverpool to New York, would subject persons in England to transportation or other severe punishment. England is quite willing to obtain, but loath to grant, and perfectly understands the difference between mine and thine!—Niles.

MASSACHUSETTS. Items from the "Massachusetts Register." There are in this state 196 incorporated manufacturing companies, with an aggregate capital of \$22,765,000. There are 54 banks with a capital of \$16,100,000, of which 15, with \$10,000,000 capital are in Boston. There are also in the state 37 insurance offices. There are 103 turnpike corporations. There are 69 persons employed at the custom house in Boston.—Niles.

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES." The "Winchester Virginia" speaking of the "Hessian fly," says—"We are sorry to learn that owing to the ravages committed by this destructive insect, the wheat crop, which, until lately promised to remunerate the farmer for the deficiency of the last two years, begins to wear a sickly appearance, and that a general failure of it in this quarter is to be apprehended. Every thing seems to go wrong since the birth of the present administration. Contemporaneous with that event, [if we recollect aright,] the tariff of 1824 began to operate, and the moral first made its appearance: both of which have since been at work to the no small annoyance of the farmer."

["The Hessian fly and the tariff"] Dates are of no importance in matters of such moment! We remember to have heard, in the year 1800, being in the lower part of the state of Delaware, just before an election, that Talleyrand had lowered the price of shingles, and raised that of corn, but did not suppose the most "cunning man" could have manifested the "Hessian fly," or that the "Weevil" should have made its first appearance in consequence of the passage of the "tariff law."—Niles.

THE INTERIOR.—A gentleman in New-York, located about 80 miles south of Rochester, on remitting his subscription, says—"there is scarcely an article of produce that will not bring us into debt for transportation to market. We want one at home, and this can only be gained by encouraging manufactures among us. We have the finest country in the world (in this latitude) for sheep, and feel much regret at the loss of the wool bill, not to say indignant. We can never be prosperous with all our industry, so long as we are forced to buy of those who will not buy of us. There is but a gloomy prospect before us. Our country was rapidly settling and improving while even one article, that of ashes, paid the manufacturers and transportation; but now we are cut off from that. The only consolation we have is that a sound and enlightened policy will yet prevail over prejudice, passion and political intrigue." The preceding remarks will just as well apply to all parts of the interior of our country, wherein there are no manufacturing establishments.—Niles.

According to a recent return of the condition of the Banks in Massachusetts, the aggregate amount of their capital is \$11,550,000; and of their specie \$98,000 dollars.

LAKE ONTARIO is said to be considerably higher this spring than it has been at a corresponding period of any year for a long time past.

The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec, up to the third inst. is about 1500, and preparations both from Ireland and Scotland were making at the commencement of April, for the embarkation of thousands at the expense of the emigrant himself. Indeed, from what we have heard, we might almost say that the large number of poor manufacturers in Glasgow and Paisley are only prevented from coming out by the want of means. From Ireland thousands are coming out on their own account. Government have given information that 15,000 will be immediately sent out at its expense. We suppose that 25,000 emigrants will arrive here this season.—Quebec Gaz.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BLANKS, HORSE BILLS, CARDS, LABELS, &c. &c. Neatly executed at this office on reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.