

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

Turkey, Greece, &c. It is announced that the first enterprise of lord Cochrane has been successful, and that he has captured four Turkish vessels at Navarino, and another from Alexandria, laden with provisions for Ibrahim Pacha.

Miaulis has addressed a letter to the chiefs of the government congratulating them upon the arrival of lord Cochrane, and expressing his willingness to combat the enemy under the command of one "whose preceding deeds promise the country a happy issue out of the long and arduous struggle it maintains."

The treaty of Ackerman (between the Porte and Russia) was about being carried into effect. It was expected that the European powers would interfere powerfully in favor of Greece. Aga Pacha had been appointed Seraskier by the sultan, in the room of Redschid Pacha, dismissed; the former was the commander in the Bosphorus.

Aga Pacha was succeeded by Chosrou Pacha, called by the Greeks Tofal Pacha. The sultan had ordered the reis effendi to refuse intercourse with the European diplomatists. The Acropolis at Athens was either near surrendering, or the besiegers managed badly, otherwise the sultan would not have been so energetic. The following is the account of the refusal—

On the 18th the drogomen of these ministers waited on the reis effendi, and after hearing him invoke the justice of God and the assistance of the prophet, received for answer, that "the words arranged at pacification, and suspension of arms, employed with respect to the Greeks, appeared to the divan to be expressions out of place; that the revolt of some Greeks scattered about the Ottoman empire, would have been put down long ago, but for the assistance they had received from Europe, &c."

A vessel from St. Petersburg says, that orders have been received for the equipment of 18 vessels at Cronstadt, 7 or 8 of them line ships, so that several merchant vessels were deprived of hands for loading. The former are intended for the Mediterranean; and we shall of course feel interested to know what is their object.

The union of all the Greek deputies of the two assemblies, took place at Damala on the 8th of April. The first act was to approve the commission given to lord Cochrane as high admiral. He attended on the following day and took the oath.

Colombia. A degree of anarchy and confusion pervades this republic indicating any thing but a healthful state of the body politic. The people are loud in their complaints of the constitution and their rulers, and parties have been formed pro and con which threaten the republic with a repetition of events which have tended to bring in question the principles of those who have been heretofore the zealous advocates of a liberal and enlightened system of government. The present constitution is openly disobeyed in many parts of the country, and in some districts treated with an indifference which manifests an ignorance of those blessings which flow from a charter of liberty, based upon the reason and affections of the people.—That the constitution of Colombia possesses some objectionable features, we do not doubt, but they can be adjusted by an appeal to the ballot-box, and if the Colombians are really worthy of the privileges for which they so long and ardently contended, they must know that the very principle of a free government is a bowing down to the will of the majority when rightfully expressed.

Without detracting from the honor which is due to Bolivar, we think, that in one respect, at least, he has tended to retard the march of those principles which impelled him to release his country from the grasp of despotism; in the early stage of the republic it was certainly necessary that an individual of his talents, patriotism and discernment, should take the helm of state, until the government was somewhat matured, but when this was accomplished & the people manifested a capacity for self-government, he should have retired from the presidential chair and stood by in the capacity of a counsellor and friend, to prove that the existence of their institution did not depend upon one man, but that they were implanted in every breast by their Creator and are immutable as His truth. The consequence of Bolivar's continuance in the presidential office, has been to render the people distrustful of themselves, and hence it is that the congress which assembled at Bogota on the 12th May, have rejected the resignations of Bolivar and Santander. Distracted and torn as Colombia at present is by intestine commotions, it may be necessary for Bolivar to remain at the head of the

government for a short time, as he possesses the affections and confidence of the people; but we earnestly hope that he may be employed in rendering them capable of taking care of themselves; and, though he may be sincere in his expressions of a desire to retire into private life, he is not ignorant that his first obligations are due to his country.

Extract of a letter from Guayaquil, dated April 13.

"On the nights of the 15th and 16th instant, a revolution against Perez, and all the officers acting under the extraordinary powers of Bolivar, was effected and they and all the chiefs who have not sent in their adhesion to the new authorities, have embarked on board a brig of war, and will be to-day transferred to a transport, and sail for Panama.

General La Mar has been chosen by the municipal authorities as political and military chief; and colonel Elezalde, who was at the head of the revolution has been appointed Commandant des armes." La Mar is a very popular, and, what is more in politicians, a very honest and good man. The deposed chiefs are fully of opinion, that it is the intention of the party now in power here to annex the whole southern department of Colombia to Peru. Such is not believed by others to be their present intention; but circumstances may induce them to adopt such a measure." [Aurora]

By the last advices from Bogota it appears that part of the Colombian army in Peru, had again joined Bolivar's party.—They have seized the authors of the rebellion and sent them prisoners to gen. Florez.

According to a letters from Lagaira, England will agree to assist Colombia in her pecuniary embarrassment but only on condition that Bolivar will remain at the head of the government.

Mexico. Gen. Figueroa, in his official account of the suppression of the insurrection in Mexico, mentions that the tribe of Yaquis, who came to make their submission, declared that they thought they were fighting against the tyrannical government of Spain! The Yaquis are represented as possessing great elevation of soul, and are considered a valuable portion of the Mexican republic.

The despatch, particularizing the manner of the rebel chief falling on his knees, and suing for pardon for himself and two hundred of his followers, who had surrendered themselves prisoners observes that "the scene was truly moving; the presence of so many unfortunate men by the side of their families; their miserable situation; their humiliations, all caused the most lively feelings, and excited compassion from all present."

INDENNITIES. Washington July 11. The board of commissioners under the convention with Great Britain for the adjustment of the article of the treaty of Ghent, respecting indemnifications for deported slaves, met in this city yesterday, to carry into effect the objects of their appointment. These commissioners, our readers will recollect, are Langdon Cheves, of Pennsylvania; James Pleasants, of Virginia; and Henry Sewell, of North Carolina. The clerk of the commission is Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey.—Niles.

EMANCIPATION. Eight thousand and fifty families of serfs were enfranchised last year in Pamernolla. They have received a grant of 848,800 acres of land valued at 3,064,000 rix dollars. The ancient proprietors established a chapel on these lands, which brings them in double of what they yielded before!

Unlucky for Russia and other countries in the north of Europe, that their serfs are white, and that a rapid emancipation will rather add to the safety of other persons and property than diminish it, as it is supposed must result where the slaves are black, & numerous. If ours were bleached, the second generation, even of the most stupid of them, might become as valuable citizens as the descendants of other persons.—Niles.

MAIL ROBBERIES. Martin H. W. Mahon, a physician with a respectable practice, and in easy circumstances, who was the post master at Waynesborough, Ten. has been found guilty of robbing the mail of a letter containing lottery tickets. One of the tickets purloined drew a prize of one thousand dollars, which he sold for \$700 in cash. It was a desperate effort to procure something better held out by the promise of the fickle goddess, and on the "hazard of a die" he risked the "immediate jewel of his soul"—his reputation.—The post master at New York has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of the person or persons who cut from the boot of the mail stage, the bags containing the letters and papers mailed from Boston and eastward of that city, due in New York on the 10 inst.

DEPTH OF THE AMERICAN LAKES. Lake Erie has about thirty-five fathoms of water above its lowest bed, though it is not often more than twenty-five in depth. Lake St. Clair is shallow, scarce exceeding four fathoms. Lake Huron, Michigan and Superior, are in places, nine hundred feet deep, sinking about three hundred below the level of the ocean.—Aurora.

NASHVILLE, TEN. is one of the most flourishing towns of the south-west. The present population is estimated at 6000, being added since 1820. Twenty steam boats ply to New Orleans and Pittsburg, and from 25 to 40,000 bales of cotton are exported. It is this, probably, which has caused so great an increase of population and wealth at Nashville; the extensive cultivation of it is of recent date, but spreading over Tennessee generally.

Niles.

Rideau Canal. This immense undertaking is now fairly in progress, and has to be finished, if possible in the space of four years. Its length from the falls of Chaudiere, on the Ottawa river, to Kingston on lake Ontario, is 133 miles. There will be 50 locks on the line, as there are 230 feet lift to the grand summit level of the Rideau lake, and many dams and guard gates will be required on the river Rideau to surmount the wild rapids therein—huge gullies and ravines have to be passed over, requiring extensive aqueducts. The work taken altogether is certainly the most stupendous and extensive at present going on in the world, and when completed, will form a piece of ingenious art almost without a parallel. More than one thousand masons and four thousand labourers will find employment on it during the present summer, and as there will always be much quarrying required, the work, in consequence, will not be suspended, even through the inclemency of winter, but continue in operation the whole year round. This canal falls into the Ottawa or Grand River, 120 miles from Montreal. Montreal Herald.

Macon, June 13.—Creek Affairs.—The present difficulties with the Creek Indians we understand originated on the subject of damages in property sustained by the McIntoshes, at the time their Head Man was executed by sentence of the nation. At the request of the chiefs, Colonel Tutt, as special agent, was sent into the nation to estimate the loss; which was to be liquidated out of the annuity. This he appraised at about ten thousand dollars, and the Creek authorities appear satisfied with the decision. Through the intrigues of the Cherokee Scribes, Ridge and Vann, a law was however conjured up, and an agreement signed, by which they made themselves liable to the McIntosh for twenty-six or twenty-seven thousand dollars; which the latter now claim. Having discovered the imposition, the Chieftains reject its admission, and refuse to pay the amount; consequently the money continues in the hands of Col. Crowell, the Creek agent. To Washington City they have written, making heavy charges against the General Government, against Georgia, and against the agent. The finger of the Cherokees may be seen in this business. That crafty people, convinced from the tone of the Georgia papers, that as soon as the difficulties with the Creeks are settled, their own nation will be the next object, are anxious to keep alive the excitement among the Creeks to the latest hour. The family of the McIntoshes, who have this claim upon the Creeks, consists of Rolly, (brother to the late general) Chilly, (a son) and the general's two wives and daughters. The Creeks positively refuse any further propositions for the balance of their land in Georgia. These facts may be relied upon as substantially correct. Colonel Crowell is said to have set out for Augusta, and may, it is surmised extend his journey to Washington City before he returns. The Council House of the Creek nation has been removed from Broken Arrow to Watumkah, "falling water," a beautiful waterfall of twenty feet, on Little Uchie, fourteen or fifteen miles from the Chattahoochy.—Telegraph.

The blacks of this city and the vicinity had yesterday, in pursuance of a previous arrangement, a celebration of the day of their emancipation from slavery throughout this state. An oration had been delivered on the 4th in Zion Church, by Mr. William Hamilton, when the various societies of colored persons, in their uniform dresses and various badges were present; but the procession was deferred for evident reasons. The concourse was yesterday very great. It is supposed that about fifteen hundred joined the procession, which was conducted with a degree of sobriety and decorum highly honorable to this class of people. Another oration

was delivered at Zion Church, by Wm. Mitchell. The procession passed through all the most public streets, and was followed by vast numbers of negro women and children. The banners, which were numerous, were also neatly executed, and appropriate to the occasion. Among the paintings of Daniel B. Thacker, G. V. Jay, Wilberforce, and President Boyer. The music was most good; there were four or five bands, playing a great variety of instruments, believed, from the acknowledged taste for music of the African race.

An incident took place in the course of the procession, which is not only disagreeable but will serve to shew the admirable organization of this band of new-made men. While passing through Greenwich street a violent shower overtook them. The heavens seemed for a moment to pour out their wrath on the procession; the whole band dispersed, and sought temporary shelter under awnings and stoops of shops. The Marshall found himself, with his aids, suddenly left without a single fellow. He faced about, unmindful of pelting storm, and exclaimed in a voice of thunder, "For shame gentlemen—move on! you behave like boys! form up, move on!" This appeal had the desired effect: the men returned to their places, the banners were again raised, and the procession moved forward under the falling showers of rain.

In relating this incident, we have means wish to throw ridicule on the ceremony. Too many of our more fashionable race are disposed to content the degraded African, and his claim to be raised to a higher state of existence. Such is not our disposition.

A numerous body of men, joining in tribute of joy and gratitude for liberty, long denied them—a long oppressed race added to the ranks of freemen, is to the eye of philanthropy a sublime and graceful sight. With such feelings we look upon the celebration of yesterday, and the difference of colour was forgotten.

N. Y. Zephyrus.

Cuba.—The situation of things over the whole island of Cuba generally, is represented as very distressing, in consequence of the severe drought which has been experienced. The crops are generally very much injured—the planters are not expected to realize more than half a crop, and great destruction had taken place among the cattle. Business was very dull, and with a prospect of becoming still worse during the summer.

Paris alone consumes more than three times the quantity of wine consumed in the British Isles. It is true that much of the wine used in the French capital is of a weak quality, being drunk as a substitute for beer. But after every allowance made, enough remains to show clearly, if other proofs were wanting, how much the use of wine here is restricted by our exorbitant duties. We have always held that he who should prevail upon the people of this country to abandon the general use of ardent spirits, and to take such wines as the French drink, would be a greater reformer of manners, and more than John Knox himself, and would merit as many statues as the Athenians raised to Demetrius Phalereus.

Aboriginal character.—As an Indian was straying through a village on the Kennebec, he passed a gentleman standing at his store door, and begged a piece of tobacco. The person stopped, and selected a generous piece, for which he received a gruff "thank you," and thought no more of the affair. Three or four months afterwards, he was surprised at an Indian's coming into the store, and presenting him with a beautiful miniature birch canoe, painted and furnished with paddles to correspond. On asking the meaning of it, he was told,—"Indian no forget; you give me tobacco—me make this for you." This man's gratitude for a trifling favor had led him to bestow more labour on his present, than would have purchased him many pounds of his favorite fumigatory.—[Bost. Spec.]

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