

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

Greece and Turkey. Paris, June 2.—The journal de la Belgique, of the 31st of May, contains the following note: "It is rumored at Brussels, that Russia, wearied with the eternal terrors of the divan, & justly irritated at its refusal to listen to the proposals which the English & Russian ambassadors have repeatedly made to the Turkish government of the pacification of Greece, has resolved to have recourse to arms as the only means of deciding a question which interests all the civilized world."

An insurrection has broken out at Constantinople among the Janissaries, in consequence of the removal of the aga pacha, who was a great favorite among that horde of licensed plunderers and murderers.

Private accounts from Greece confirm the intelligence that the executive authority, for seven years, with the title of governor, had been tendered to count J. Capo D'Istria.

"A letter from Corfu, of the 7th May, states, that, according to the reports in circulation, the Seraskier, Redschid Pacha, had been attacked by the Greeks before Athens, and after an obstinate engagement, forced to quit his entrenchments, and retreat to the distance of two hours' march from the city; it was then easy for the Greeks to completely provision the citadel.

"A letter from Zante of the 3d May confirms this news, and fixes the date of the attack made by the Greeks on the 19th and 21st of April. The latter were commanded by general Church, Karaiska, colonels Gordon and Heidegger, and Colocotroni. The same letter states that Ibrahim Pacha, after having, in his excursions from the 20th to the 25th of April, ravaged the country, was then besieging Castel Tornese, (opposite Zante.) It is said to be garrisoned by 600 men, under the command of Sistini, who made a brave resistance. It was feared, however, that they could not long hold out.

"The captain of a vessel which has arrived from Modon affirms, that on the 29th of April, the Egyptian fleet of 27 sail, of which four or five were frigates, five schooners, and the remainder transports, had arrived at Navarino with troops, number was not known."

Lord Cochrane was in the vicinity of Poros, and had purchased 40 Greek vessels, which he was furnishing with rockets and other instruments of destruction. It was asserted that this armament would be ready on the 15th of May, and that Lord Cochrane would then sail for Tenedos, to wait for the Turkish fleet. Meantime captain Hastings has taken, in the gulf of Volo, six Turkish vessels laden with ammunition, and has burnt four others. He thus has placed the Seraskier, who depended on these supplies, in a very embarrassing situation.

All these accounts have considerably irritated the sultan and the divan.

On the other hand, it is said, that a Tartar is gone to the Dardanelles, with orders to the fleet not to quit the Hellespont. After several meetings of the council of state, the Porte is said to have caused Mr. Stratford Canning to be asked if it was at war with England, since its troops had to combat fewer Greeks than English? Every thing appears to announce a crisis which must lead to a decisive result on the question of the affairs of Greece.

Augsburg Gazette.

The Algemeine Zeitung, of the 2d June, states that the British ambassador at Constantinople had sent off a despatch, announcing the entire defeat of the Turks before Athens, on the 29th of April, loss said to be 10,000 men. Ratisbon letters of the 13th of May, confirm the above, and state, that the Turks were successively driven from all their entrenchments, and forced to abandon all their artillery and baggage. The lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, on the 5th of May, despatched a courier from Corfu to London, with another confirmation of the above.

It is also stated that a great European power has addressed a circular to its allies, in which it is intimated that in consequence of the latest declaration of the Porte, there remained scarcely any hope that it would ever listen to the dictates of justice and moderation, unless coercive measures were adopted, and proposed that a certain time be permanently fixed, within which the Porte must declare itself, and which period was fixed for the middle of June.

Egypt. It appears that the Pacha in addition to being a cotton grower on a large scale, carries on business as a manufacturer to a great extent. He has at present in Alexandria and the neighborhood, not less than 18,000 weavers engaged in the manufacture of ticks and other kinds of coarse cotton goods. They are natives of the country, and are in an

equally degraded condition as the rest of their countrymen. They weave the goods in houses belonging to the pacha, and are tasked to the production of a certain quantity of cloth daily. As a compensation they receive subsistence, clothing, and lodging, but nothing more. For the sale of his goods the pacha has agents at several towns in Sicily, and at Leghorn and Florence, to which places they are sent and from whence they find their way over the greater part of the continent. For the purposes of this trade he had lately a vessel built at Leghorn, which is said to have cost upwards of \$130,000.

China. A rebellion in western Tartary has given the Chinese emperor considerable alarm. The leader of the rebels is represented as a Mahomedan, the head of the descendants of a former rebel. The seat of the rebellion is in lon. 78, E. lat. 46, N. and the territory surrounding.—Twenty thousand men have been ordered to advance from the north west province of China. Absolute power has been given to the commander of the army, who ten years ago was governor of Canton. Pardon is offered to the rebels who submit.

Mexico. A proclamation of the governor of Vera Cruz, dated 12th April last, invites natives and foreigners to offer plans for the projected canal between Vera Cruz and Alvarado. Each plan offered must be accompanied by an estimate of time and cost. The third part of the estimated expense of that which shall be adopted will be advanced as its execution is begun; another third when it is half finished; and the remainder will be paid on its completion.

MANUFACTURES. &c. That valuable journal, the "Utica Sentinel," contains a statistical view of the manufacturing establishments of the rich county of Oneida, of which the following is a brief summary. Number of establishments, 16; capital originally invested, \$541,000; present actual value about 373,000, with that of one establishment which cost \$74,000, not stated; persons employed 100 men, 400 women, boys and girls; spindles 14,950; power looms 462. The "Sentinel" says "By reference to the table, it will be seen that about 2,900,000 yards of cotton cloth are manufactured in this country annually; in which are consumed about 625,000 lbs. of cotton. The cost of this stock will not vary much from \$60,000; the gross value of the cloth manufactured, will amount to about \$301,750; leaving \$233,000 for the product of labor upon the raw materials. Besides the cloth made by the power looms, these factories make a large quantity of varo, which is manufactured into various kinds of goods by hand looms; so that the gross product of their labor may be safely estimated at \$300,000. This result shows how deeply this country is interested in domestic manufactures, and how prolific a source of wealth these establishments are becoming to its inhabitants."

The woolen factories are capable of making 50,000 yards of broad cloths and cassimere annually, but appear to be in a "distinguishing condition." Those of cotton are doing well, and many spindles and looms will be added in them during the present season.

Worcester, June 27. An article in our last may serve to give some idea of the importance of the woolen manufactures to the people of this country. By reference thereto it will be seen that 11 factories, situated in the towns of Mendon, Uxbridge, Northbridge, and Grafton, when in full operation will manufacture 2,152 yards of sattinet, 31,300 yards of kersemere, and 103,290 yards of broad cloth. Estimating the average value of these goods per yard, at 75 cents for sattinet, \$1 for kersemere, and \$3 for broad cloth, the yearly value of the woolen goods, manufactured in these four towns alone, will be \$845,000.

[But these factories are not in "full operation."]

Singular Fish.—In the Mississippi and its tributaries, several fishes of the snout species, called spoon-bill sturgeon or Padle Fish have been caught. One taken in the Ohio had a nose or snout 13 inches in length. Of what use this long nose can be, is not easy to determine, but it is conjectured that it is used for digging up the soft mud in the bottom of the river in search of food.

Fossil Trees.—Near Gallipolis on the Ohio, are several petrified trees, imbedded in a precipice of sand stone. They are deposited in the rock, with their tops or branches in different directions, and some of them look like elm. They are darker and harder than the rock in which they are imbedded, and sparkled briskly when struck with a hammer. The bark readily separated from the wood, and resembles iron rust or black sand.

A Summary of Summaries.—A militia company at the eastward has lately marched

el from one town to another, and drunk many excellent sentiments! Four men in Rochester have tumbled from a cotton factory. A murder in Pompey—a suicide in Tuscaloosa—a breach of promise in Savannah—and a hanging exhibition in Ohio.—The sea-serpent discovered to be a whale. The New Bedford people resolved to keep sober on the 4th of July. Stalks of rye in Bucks county have grown to the height of 8 feet—great ryes. Caterpillars are cutting capers in Massachusetts.—An Edinburgh surgeon makes noses out of forehead. The Philadelphia Gazette says, in substance, that a good newspaper is a good thing; so say we. A western editor exclaims, "Oh for an ounce of common sense!" A Mr. Dunn has been put in jail; it is a place where all duns ought to be put.

Philadelphia has a population of 105,000, New-York 170,000, and Baltimore 70,000, inhabitants.

A private census has recently been taken in the town of Springfield, Mass. which shows a remarkable increase of population. In the year 1820, the number of inhabitants was 9,914; it is now 5,764.—Within less than ten years, four spacious and elegant churches have been erected; besides many dwelling houses, stores, shops, &c.

We have lying before us, the Message of Guadalupe Victoria, President of Mexico, pronounced at the close of the Session of Congress on 21st May last. It gives a summary of the external political relations and interior condition of Mexico. In speaking of foreign powers, Great Britain is first named; great joy is expressed at the ratification of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with her—upon the return of which (says the message) she has promised us a Minister Plenipotentiary—and at the same time, one named by this government, will enjoy that honorable rank in the capital of the nation which exercises so great an influence over the destinies of Europe."

Of the United States the message merely says, that the treaty which had been concluded between the two countries had been ratified, with some modifications and alterations, by the Senate of the Union which alterations would require a renewal of the negotiations &c.—that the best harmony existed between the two nations, and both were anxious to arrange a treaty of limits and boundaries, "so essential to the preservation of the good understanding of two neighboring and friendly nations." In relation to Porter's squadron, we find the following passage: "A portion of our marine has been in campaign since last December, and in sight of the enemy and although with inferior forces, the accredited chief who commands it, sustains with advantage the honour of his flag, causes enormous losses to the commerce of Cuba, and has made various prizes, without as yet, a single adverse incident occurring to any of our vessels."

New York American.

"It is no question with me, in this discussion, whether the people in the exercise of their legitimate power have erred or not. I contend they have a right to err, without any responsibility excepting to the suggestions of conscience, and the throne of Heaven. But no agent or Department of our Government is independent. All public officers are the offspring of the people, and accountable to them. Search the historical records of Greece, of Rome, and of England, three great powers, which at certain periods of their history, have enjoyed a high degree of liberty, and you will find no safety, no curb to despotic aims, no restraint to tyranny, but on the principle that the authority of all officers of the government is subject to the will of the people. Their responsibility ought ever to be visible, tangible, and controllable. I care not what the patriotism, what the virtue, what the talents of particular individuals may be found no body of men has ever existed, or ever will exist, who have not forged or are forging the chains, who have not dug or are not digging out dungeons, for the fair form of Liberty, that are not responsible to the will of the people. In a Government such as ours, we must not contemplate the people as a "swinish" multitude. They are entitled to confidence; they are to be regarded as a nation virtuous, high minded, desirous of doing right, lovers of freedom, jealous of their privileges; a people who in defence of their rights, are prepared to jeopardize their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor: such should be our estimates. It is preposterous, it is unavailing to pretend that the people cannot be trusted; sir they can be trusted, while no other body can. I do not contend that they are perfect, either as individuals, or as a body aggregate; but, I do affirm that they have a

higher claim to respect than any Person, or any Public Department. The theory of our constitution, and it our practice ought to coincide.

Col. Johnson.

THE CANAL.

The late fine weather has brought considerable accession to the force employed on the Canal, and the work is progressing more rapidly than at any former period. On the 9th instant the last stone of the mitre sill of the first Lock was laid by David S. Bates Esq. the Engineer. Extra refreshments were distributed to the men employed on the work after the business of the day was over. The work is now going on, and is calculated to be finished, simultaneously with the excavation of the rock at the eastern terminus of the canal.—*Lou. Pub. Advertiser.*

ERIE, (Pa.) June 20.

An old resident found.—A boat, resembling a common Durham boat, was some time since found in the Pymatuning swamp, between this place and Lake Erie. One end of it was near the surface and the other was several feet deep in the mud, and a tree about two feet over, growing on the top of it. When this boat may have been navigated here, no man can tell. The remains of an old fortification are perceptible on the margin of the

Eric Harbor.—We understand the work going on for the purpose of dredging the entrance into the harbor of Erie is likely to meet every expectation, and will ere long be ready to admit all vessels that sail the Lake.

Indians.—It is almost as great a curiosity to see an Indian now a-days in this quarter of our country, as it would be at Philadelphia. Not long since, four of these sons of the forest made their appearance, about twenty miles northwest of this place and were observed to be at one particular farm for the most of a day, when they borrowed a spade; went into a corner of one of the farmer's fields and dug up three or four small sized brass buttons, which must have been buried there long before the improvements were made. This done, they talked together for some time, pointed with their fingers in different directions, then hung the kettles on their backs, and quietly walked off toward the setting sun, in Indian file.

COURTLAND, (Ala.) June 22.

Tennessee Volcano.—We have just conversed with a gentleman directly from Kentucky, who passed through Sumner county, and he says that he was there informed by several, that it was then ascertained to a certainty from whence those meteoric stones which fell in Sumner on the 9th of May, came, viz:

A Volcano has broken out in Sumner county, between Gallatin and the Kentucky line. It is said that the explosion was seen by a negro, who represents it as a stream of fire, of considerable extent, rising from the earth as high as a tree. The marks are yet visible to all who call. The earth on the knob is considerably torn up and the trees adjacent are scorched and burned to the tops; but there is no fire or smoke issuing at present.

This discovery accounts for the phenomena of the rocks falling 3 or 10 miles from that spot on the 9th of May last.

Herald.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 6.—The steam boat Henry Clay, arrived here on Tuesday, on her return from Green Bay. On her outward passage she proceeded from Mackinaw to the Sault de St. Marie, from whence the passengers of the Clay went up the river to the outlet of Lake Superior in canoes. Gov. Cass left Green Bay on Thursday, the 28th ult. for Chicago, from which he would return to the Bay in time to go up the Fox River about four miles, where the treaty with the Indians is to be commenced on the 15th inst. The Clay will make a second voyage to the Bay in about a month.

Gen. Scott of the army, who has been inspecting the upper posts, returned in the Clay.

Col. Kearney, with a detachment of U. States engineers is now surveying the route for the cross Canal, from Akron through the Mahoning valley to Pittsburgh. By the construction of this Canal, the Ohio Canal will be connected with the Pennsylvania Canal.

AUGUSTA, Geo. suffered much by a fire which broke out on the 2d inst. It consumed seventeen houses. The loss is estimated at \$35,000, of which \$45,000 was insured. Thus the chief part of the loss is divided among many, instead of falling on a few.—*Advertiser.*