

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

Greece. Paris papers to the 15th June, inclusive, have been received at New York; they contain the melancholy intelligence that two thousand five hundred of the Greeks have been put to the sword in a battle which took place on the 16th of May. The Greeks, it seems, had assembled 10,000 men for the relief of Athens. Four thousand had marched in the direction of Asomato, at the north of the Pyreus, for the purpose of attacking the Turks in the rear, who occupied a fortified position among the olive groves, while the other troops were to attack them in front. On the 4th, Kariaskaki commenced the attack on the Turks, and was killed, with 300 of his men. On the 6th, an engagement took place between the Turks and those Greeks who had effected a landing from the fleet. Two thousand men, sent by Redschid pacha, attacked them, and the defeat and slaughter of the Greeks was horrid. Out of 22 Philhellenists, 13 were killed. The total loss of the Greeks in killed was 2,500 men. Lord Cochrane with difficulty succeeded in taking on board the fleet, and the remnant of the army; general Church, in rallying his troops, narrowly escaped being made prisoner. The expedition is said to have been well planned, and the defeat is attributed to the superiority of the Turkish cavalry.

The Greeks, however, though defeated with great loss, still continued their efforts for the preservation of Athens. At the receipt of the last intelligence, general Church still kept possession of the heights of Palermo with 3,000 men, and on the 16th of May, that is ten days after the defeat, the Acropolis held out. On the 13th Lord Cochrane was scouring the Archipelago in search of reinforcements.

After the battle an honorable capitulation was offered to the Greeks, who are yet besieged at the Acropolis; they returned for answer, that "if the pacha wished their arms, he must come and take them, and that they would not surrender the citadel until death." Before the attack, Lord Cochrane promised 1,000 talaris to the man who should carry off the color of Redschid pacha, and the same sum to him who should hoist the admiral's flag on the gate of the citadel of Athens.

The Augsburg Gazette contains the following intelligence dated Trieste, May 31. A vessel arrived here from Smyrna in ten days, announces that Redschid pacha, enraged by the massacre of the garrison of St. Spiridon, has caused all the Greeks that were in his power to be beheaded. According to letters from Zante, the Greeks who are found along the road were Ibrahim pacha passes, are obliged to flee into the mountains, to avoid being murdered. On the 25th April, upwards of 2,000 women and children were massacred. A great number who had gone in the direction of the coast were taken by the enemy's vessels; some succeeded in getting to Zante, from whence they were sent to Calamoni.

Extract of a private letter of the 11th ult. from Constantinople: "The marquis de Ribemont has made known to the Reis Effendi, that even if the other powers should abandon the intention of interfering in the affairs of Greece, the intervention of Russia would nevertheless take place. This declaration has made a deep impression on the Porte, and the important crisis is certainly at hand."

Indian Hostilities.—We have received but little additional information from our northern frontier since our last. A Mr. Nichols, who left Galena on the 8th inst states that seven men had been killed on Apple river. The letter of Mr. Madeira, published last week from the Spectator, speaks of the wounding of three men at the same place. Whether the reports have originated from one or two engagements with the Indians, we cannot determine. Four companies have been raised at Galena, three to remain at the point, and the other, commanded by Colonel Field, of this place, consisting of eighty men, to march for the relief of the inhabitants of Prairie du Chien. Colonel Field and his company were to have left Galena on the 6th inst. Report says Gen. Samuel Whiteside has the command of another company of one hundred and twenty men; and that he had left the Point in pursuit of the Indians. That on arriving at the place where a large party had camped the previous night, consisting of seventy lodges, he had sent back to Galena for a reinforcement. General Whiteside is an officer of much experience, having, during the last war, upon more than one occasion, distinguished himself in his engagements with the hostile savages.

The regular troops stationed near St. Louis left that place last Sunday, in steam boats. These consists of the entire 6th

regiment, and two or three companies of the ———— regiment commanded by Gen. Atkinson.

The hostile movements of the Indians, have created considerable alarm in our frontier settlements. The proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Peoria (Fort Clark,) will be found in this paper. An express reached the Governor, who was at the Springs at Mount Vernon in this state, on Saturday evening last. In consequence of the intelligence contained in the despatches, he immediately transmitted orders by express, to the commanders of all the regiments and odd battalions of General Hausen's brigade, on the Eastern side of the Illinois river, requiring them to detach into service, one fourth part of their respective commands; and upon the event of an invasion by the Savages, of the country south of Rock river, to repair to the point attacked, with the least possible delay. Colonel Neal, of the 20th regiment, was also authorized to raise a regiment of volunteers, not exceeding six hundred men, and to rendezvous at Fort Clark; and to order a draft of six companies from his regiment, to march at a moment's notice.

It is believed that the force now in service, will be more than sufficient to repel any attacks of the Indians; and severely chastise their temerity. At the same time, it may be necessary to station a small force at Fort Clark and Lewistown, to protect the inhabitants of that section of the country, from the small war parties that may be despatched from the main body.

We do not learn that any other Indians except the Winnebagoes have taken up arms against our citizens. They are a nation whose origin cannot be traced; and it is believed cannot bring into the field one thousand warriors. Their men are remarkable for their size and strength; they are brave and crafty, and conduct their hostile operations with much skill and prudence. It is more than probable, that some other tribes are dissatisfied, and secretly lend, or have promised them assistance.

It is supposed that the recent extensive emigration to the Lead Mines of Fever river, has induced the Indians to take up arms to check, if possible, the settlement of the country. The sympathy of many will doubtless be extended to them, when it is remembered that they have gradually receded; but the Winnebagoes are not deserving this sympathy. As it regards them we have the light on our side. They never had the title or possession of one foot of the territory for which they are now contending. The country including the Lead Mines, was originally owned and possessed by the Sacs and Foxes, and was ceded by them to the United States by a treaty held with them by General Harrison at St. Louis, in November 1804. Subsequent to the ratification of this treaty, the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potawatamies interposed a claim to a portion of the land ceded by the Sacs and Foxes, which occasioned the treaty of 1816, at St. Louis, between the United States and those tribes of Indians. At this time the Ottawas, Chippewas and Potawatamies, ceded to the United States, all their right and title to all the lands contained in the cession of the Sacs and Foxes which lies south of a due west line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, to the Mississippi river; and the United States relinquished to those tribes, all the lands ceded by the Sacs and Foxes north of the aforesaid due west line—reserving to the United States a tract of country three leagues square at the mouth of the Ouisconsin, including both banks; and such other tracts on or near the Ouisconsin and Mississippi river, as the President of the United States might think proper to reserve, provided that each of said tracts should not be more than five leagues square. The land reserved by the President, in pursuance of this treaty, embrace the mining country near Fever river.

Thus it will be seen, that the title of the land, (with the exception of the reservations which may be made by the President of the United States, and which are somewhat unlimited,) is now in the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potawatamies, who have never resided upon it, and make no objections to the settlements which have subsequently been made by our citizens.

Illinois Int.

Since the above was in type, we have conversed with a citizen of this county, who left Fever river on the 9th instant, and came through by land. The report of the killing of seven men on Apple river is incorrect—none of our citizens have been killed excepting the two on the boat near Prairie du Chien. The miners at Fever river, consisting of rising three thousand, were badly armed—not having more than one hundred and fifty guns for the whole

number. No arms had reached there from Fort Armstrong. The miners had altogether left their diggings, and were employed at the town erecting temporary forts and blockhouses, receiving from the agent of the United States daily rations in consideration of their services. Great numbers were daily leaving Galena on their return to their homes. Colonel Field, with his company proceeded to the relief of the inhabitants of Prairie du Chien on the 5th inst. by water.—*lb.*

We freely publish the following letter to a respectable citizen of this place. If it will tend to produce a harmonious union of sentiment, on the subject, we shall rejoice. It is not needful that the great work to which it refers should produce bickerings between the villages.

Eaton, July 24th, 1827.

Dear Sir: Our little company were completely successful in surveying a straight line from this place to Richmond. Without the least variation from the course in which we left Richmond, we hit Eaton almost central. The distance is a little more than fourteen miles & a half. It is shorter than the present road perhaps two miles or more. The present way is called sixteen miles, but it is said to be nearly seventeen. On the direct line the ground is not so good as I expected; it is more broken with branches; but it abounds with materials for the construction of the road far above my expectations. There will be no difficulty in making the road from here to Richmond. Every obstacle can easily be overcome with but little if any variation from the straight line.

Many of us here feel a great interest in the great National Road; & we do not pretend to conceal our anxiety & deep solicitude. The towns through which it passes will bloom and flourish, while those it misses (especially the little ones) must wither and die. Very few here can boast of opulence; but our little possessions are the labour of our lives, and the hope of our declining years. With the fate of our town, & almost our worldly all at stake, no wonder if we cannot lie still and unconcerned. Our great interest naturally excites our powers to action.

Ever since the first settlement of this place, our minds have been stimulated with the prospect of the great national highway. If after all it should pass us by, our disappointment will be great, & the misfortune serious. It is the moral duty of all to seek the welfare of the place of their residence. This virtue we are determined to practise, in every way that is fair & honorable. We have already been at considerable pains, & perhaps to little purpose. In early times with the view of obtaining the National Road, the people of this place, in conjunction with those of Dayton, surveyed a line from here to the Wabash river. And it was with the same end in view that we lately surveyed the line to Richmond. And although we are resolved on continuing our efforts by letters, memorials & every laudable means we do not wish to injure any town or neighborhood, nor to oppose the interests of any people. In contending for our own important interest we wish to be just and liberal. And we rejoice that our interest is closely and inseparably connected with the general interest of the Whitewater, Miami, & Madriver countries. For the road to come through Dayton and Eaton is evidently the interest of Richmond, Centerville, Springfield, Union, Lewisburg, Paris, & other towns & villages. It would be much better for Union, Lewisburg, Paris, and other little towns for the road to come this way than to pass in their immediate vicinities. (Where ever it misses a town, the farther off the better.) And for it to come this route would be the interest of Springfield, Centerville and Richmond, and other towns, and surrounding countries, by giving them the great advantages of the Miami Canal. This is undoubtedly an important consideration. A great part of the business now done at Cincinnati will soon be transposed to Dayton. This will soon be the emporium of all these upper countries, and it is obviously their general interest to have the great National Road their highway there.

Last winter in a committee at Congress when Mr. Woods mentioned these general and great advantages, a member, I think from Pennsylvania, proposed continuing the canal up to the present located line. But this would be an arduous and serious undertaking. Before this could be accomplished, and a capital established at the point of connexion equal to the stock at Dayton, the present generation will have passed away. But by locating the road this way, the country will soon enjoy the advantages of both the road and the canal, without the least injury to posterity; for here the road will forever be of the greatest utility.

The people of Centerville would need not indulge the apprehension of losing the road by being able to this route. The same general principle which requires it to come to Centerville; with the additional inducement of returning to the direct line. Knight when here made very inquiries about the ground and was from this to Richmond, but was indifferent about the western route, has never examined that way, and inquiries have been asked for direction.

I am happy in the belief that the jealousies which have unfortunately between the people of the several are entirely without any foundation. I indulge the pleasing hope that the National Road (instead of being a contention) will be a lasting bond of peace and union to the Miami, Madriver, and Whitewater countries.

I have been more prolix than I ded. In candor and sincere friendship have freely expressed my mind, taining a high opinion of your intelligence and liberality I have taken liberty of addressing those thoughts to you. As an individual I am greatly interested in the issue. Perhaps this may have influence on my judgment. But I endeavored to weigh the matter fairly. I hope that my private interest will detract from the weight of my arguments with intelligent men. If I should be unfortunate as to be disappointed in my high expectations of the National Road, I wish not to have the sorrowful reflection that I had been too negligent in the matter. On the other hand if this little town which my lot has been cast, in which we have so long lived, and where I expect to end my days, should have the good fortune of obtaining the road, I wish it to be by such honorable means as will not excite the bitter feelings of remorse. I am determined to enjoy the pleasures of a clear conscience. With these sentiments ever yours.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL

THE EMIGRATING CREEK INDIANS.

Arkansas, June 10.

The Delegation of Creek Indians, passed up the Arkansas about two months ago, under the direction of Colonel B. for the purpose of exploring the country west of this territory, preparatory to the commencement of the emigration of the nation from the state of Georgia, returning to this place on Thursday morning last. We learn from Colonel B. that his party proceeded to Fort Gibson, where they procured horses, and set out from there to explore the country west of our territorial limits. Their route lay on the side of the Arkansas during the first days of their journey, when they crossed and pursued a Southwest direction across the several forks of the Canadian, to a main branch of the river, which forms the Choctaw line, and from thence in various directions to the mouth of Grand and thence down to their starting place. We are pleased to learn from Col. B. that the country which they explored, far exceeds their most sanguine expectations, and that the opinion of the deputation accompanied him is, that it is by far the best adapted to their purposes of any they have seen. This opinion, he thinks will induce an immediate and large emigration from the Creek nation, and he expects to be able to conduct out some 3000 or upwards in the course of the ensuing Autumn or Winter.

Colonel B. has determined to commence the first location of his Indians on the north bank of the Arkansas, immediately west of the Territorial line, and about 10 miles West of Fort Gibson, and he has already made arrangements for the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the first emigrants who may arrive.

Col. Brearly speaks in highly complimentary terms of the polite and hospitable reception which he met with from Col. Arbuckle, and all the other officers of Fort Gibson, who afforded him every facility and means within their reach, to promote the objects of his long and laborious journey, and which could tend to his own individual ease and comfort, or to that of his party.

It gives us the pleasure to state, that Col. B. has stood the fatigues of his long and arduous journey remarkably well, & appeared to be in excellent health when he left here, with his party, on Friday morning, on his return to the Creek nation in Georgia.—*Gazette.*

BOSTON ELECTION.

The Hon. Benjamin Gorham is elected a member of the next Congress, in the room of Mr. Webster. Mr. Gorham is an Administration man, and favorable to the manufacturing interest.