

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

The ship *Amethyst* has arrived at Boston, bringing London papers to the 20th of April, inclusive.

The *Madras Courier* says, that "the Mahah Rajah had been, by dint of intimidation, induced to affix his signature to an unconditional surrender of himself and country to the British Government."

While the *Medway*, Capt. Wight was in Bahia, refreshing, on her voyage to New South Wales, a small schooner came in from the coast of Africa, with 400 slaves. It appeared that she had, originally, taken on board 600 in all, male and female, but, being chased by a ship of war, to prevent capture, and to lighten the vessel, the captain had thrown 200 of them overboard.

A call has been made for a return of the Slave Population of the Colonies. The Anti-Slavery Society of Liverpool has petitioned. It wishes Sugar from slave labor not to be encouraged. It states that the slaves, in the Colonies, have diminished 28,000.

The People of New South Wales have petitioned for a Legislature, equal representation, and trial by jury. They state their number at 55,000—35,000 free English. The residue convicts. Government returns give the British population 49,000 only 18,000 free. It was remarked, in Parliament, that party spirit raged, owing to the number of persons of education among the convicts, and that such should not be sent out.

### GREECE.

Ibrahim, having demolished the fortress of Tripolizza, has set out to raze that of Patras, after which he is to depart for Egypt. It is said that the squadron, coming from Alexandria, has been much injured by a storm, twelve ships having been upset; others took refuge in the ports of the Morea, and fell into the hands of the Greeks, who sent the crews to Candia. A Turkish frigate, having refused to attend to the orders of the French frigate *L'Armide*, was sunk after a battle of two hours. The nature of these orders is not mentioned. An abridged second edition of *Navarino*.

*New York, May 26.*—The arrival of the Napoleon packet ship from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 25th ult., leaves the important question of peace and war between Russia and Turkey, where it was—that is, in our judgment, certain, but not yet commenced. The *London Courier*, in treating of such a war as definitively resolved upon by Russia, expresses the strongest confidence that it will be confined to Russia alone.

GREECE.—Count Capo d'Istria, President of Greece, has issued a proclamation, in which he invites "soldiers and sailors to come forward at the momentous crisis, to make sacrifices for the welfare of their country, which cannot now be requited, but which, when the national independence has been secured, shall be faithfully repaid." The President dwells on the importance of expelling the enemy from the soil of Greece, and putting down piracy. He recommends the establishment of a National Bank.

The *London Morning Chronicle* states that the Russians will not cross the Pruth till the beginning of May—the change in time is said to be attributed to the state of the weather.

The latest dates from Constantinople say the Divan considered the war with Russia as inevitable, and defensive preparations were carried on with great vigour.

SPAIN.—Trade is said to be at a complete stagnation in Spain. Money is very scarce, but provisions plentiful. The crops are in a very forward state, and never more promising. As well as serving the grain, the late very heavy rains will be of infinite service to the olive, by cleaning the trees after pruning; and giving nourishment to the roots. The crops of peas and beans are almost unprecedented.

*Eastern Boundary Line.*—It is stated in the Boston *Centinel* that Commissioners have been appointed by both governments to settle the North Eastern boundary line, between the U. S. and the British Province, and that the new agents will be able to fix the line without the intervention of a third power. By a mutual understanding, each government has employed a small force for the sole purpose of preventing the repetition of transactions which might embarrass the negotiation.

*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

WELLAND CANAL.—This splendid link for connecting the chain of ship navigation between Ontario and that wonderful expanse of inland seas which we familiarly denominate "the U. pr. Lakes," is steadily progressing; and seems indeed near its completion, as all accounts agree in anticipating that it will be navigable through its entire length, in the course of the present

season. Vessels suitable for lake navigation, are already built upon its borders and launched upon its bosom; & a new schooner of this description, appropriately named "Welland Canal," took its departure, fully laden, on the 10th inst. from the thriving little village of St. Catharines, for the broad bosom of Ontario.

*Albany Chronicle.*

Text. "We now issue, weekly, about 40,000 copies of the *Telegraph*."—*Duff Green & Co.*

Comment. "Two hundred and seventy-five packages of the *Telegraph* were recently received at the Zanesville post-office by one mail, all franked by the Hon. T. P. Moore, a member of Congress from Kentucky."—*Ohio paper.*

White Slaves.—The truckling subservience of those northern men, who, from mercenary motives, have lent themselves to the Southern faction and policy, is well rewarded by the following scornful taunt: "You talk of our governing you by the representation of our black slaves at the south—you are mistaken; we have governed you by means of your white slaves at north, and we will continue to do so."—*Randolph.*

In the *Florida Advocate*, we notice an advertisement by Achille Murat, as a Counsellor at Law, wherein it is said he will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. He was in Savannah during the sojourn of Gen. Lafayette in our city; and many here will recollect, that the demeanor of the son of late King of Naples had less of pretension and importance, than could be justly remarked of some of the Magnificos among ourselves. This is a good lesson to us, as republicans.

*Georgian.*

A law has been passed by Congress at the present session, providing that all the lands in the state of Indiana, to which the Indian title is extinguished, which lies east of the line dividing the first and second ranges east of the second principal meridian, and north of the southern boundary of Fort Wayne District, shall be attached to the Land District the Land Office of which is established at Fort Wayne; and that all the lands to which the Indian title is extinguished in said state, and which may be west of the line dividing the first and second ranges east of the second principal meridian, shall be attached to the Land District the Land Office of which is established at Crawfordsville; and that the Surveyor General shall cause the second principal meridian to be extended to the northern boundary of the state of Indiana; Provided the assent of the Indians be obtained to the running and marking that portion of the meridian line which may lie within the land not ceded to the United States. —*Ind. Gaz.*

LOUISVILLE, MAY 20.

### STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The *Car of Commerce*, commanded by Capt. J. Cock, and owned by Messrs. Walter, Cock and Hardin, of this place, burst her boiler about 10 o'clock on Wednesday last, the 14th inst. in the Canadian reach, Mississippi, about 130 miles below the mouth of Ohio. She had taken in wood about three miles below, and while running under a high pressure of steam, the force pump was discovered to be out of order. The engine was stopped, a minute or two, while the pump was righted, without blowing off the steam; and when the engine was started again, about the third stroke, the stern head of the middle boiler gave way, and drove the boilers forward, with the end down on the bow. The stern end being thus elevated, sent the contents of the boilers backwards on the upper deck, carrying all before them, and producing terrible havoc among the deck passengers. Nearly fifty persons were injured; of whom a few were killed at the instant. The whole number said to be lost, by the latest accounts from the boat, was between 15 and 20; and many others were so severely injured, that there was no hope of their recovery. The whole loss of lives it is supposed will be upwards of 20. Most of this destruction was caused by scalding. The sufferers who were not instantly killed were in a most deplorable condition. The captain escaped unhurt. One of the pilots was slightly injured. Both the engineers were dead, and nearly all the rest of the persons belonging to the boat. Only one of the cabin passengers was injured, and he is dead. The damage to the Boat herself was much less than might be expected from the terrible destruction of the people on board. We have received this information from several intelligent gentlemen who were passengers, and others who have since passed the boat. The passengers, arrived here, speak in high terms of the good conduct of Captain Cock on this trying occasion. —*Focus.*

The two Houses of Congress terminated their legislative labors, for the present session, on Saturday night. The meeting this morning is merely a *pro forma* matter; and before this paper will be in the hands of the greater part of even our City readers, the adjournment will have taken place. The House of Representatives were taken by surprise, on Saturday, by the unusual course of Mr. S. Wright, evidently the result of concert and consultation, in moving a vote of thanks to the Speaker. Such a resolution, at the first session of a Congress, unless where the Speaker resigns his station, is entirely without precedent. It is true, that the leaders of the Opposition have omitted no opportunity, during the session which has just terminated, of expressing their universal and unqualified contempt of precedents; and in this case they have given another practical illustration of that feeling. The Speaker has certainly merited the thanks of his party. Those thanks he has now received. But the people may be as much at a loss as we are to discover any extraordinary merit in his course, or ability in his decisions, which should call for so extraordinary a mark of approbation. Did the Opposition party in the House consider it necessary to direct and fix public opinion on the subject? Did they desire, by this course, to awe the people into that admiration which they might not voluntarily express? Was it intended to convert the voice of the nation into a mere echo of a party acclamation? We are justified in supposing that some such motive led to this movement; because we are utterly at a loss to perceive, in the career of the Speaker, any of those indications of mental superiority or political magnanimity, which, of themselves, would be sufficient to warrant this novel procedure.

*National Journal.*

### Louisville and Shippingport Canal.

The last number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts* contains a notice of this work. It is only at Louisville that the navigation of the Ohio is any where obstructed. In two miles it falls twenty two feet and a half, with a perpendicular fall of no more than three feet in any one place. A long time ago, an attempt was made to construct a canal on the Indiana side of the river, but did not succeed well. The present company was chartered in January, 1825, with a capital of \$600,000, to make the canal on the Kentucky side. The work was put under contract in December of the same year, to be completed by the first of November, 1827.

It commences at the lower end of a basin, or estuary, which extends along the shore of the river for the whole length of the village of Louisville, and is connected with the river at its upper end. From the lower part of this basin, the canal traverses the point formed by the bend of the river on the falls, and enters the river again at the lower part of the little village of Shippingport. Its length is about two miles; it is fifty feet wide on the bottom; and its banks are forty two feet above its bottom, which is four feet below the surface of the water in the basin at Louisville, at the time of low water. A mark on a house in Louisville, is said to be at the height of the highest flood known, since the settlement of the place. This mark was found to be fifty feet above the bottom of the canal; the banks are to be two feet above this indication of the highest floods.

The whole amount of earth excavation is 687,000 cubic yards; of rock 111,060. The rock extends through the whole canal and forms the foundation and commencement of a pavement which is to extend to the top of the banks of the canal. This is found necessary in order to prevent their abrasion from the motion produced by the wheels of steam boats. There are three lift locks and one guard lock, which are all combined, and situated at the lower end of the canal, immediately below Shippingport.

The guard lock is one hundred and ninety feet long, and fifty wide in the chamber. Its walls are forty feet high, thirteen feet thick on the bottom, and five at the top, the upper ends are semi-circular with a radius of thirteen feet. The three lift locks have a lift of nine feet each; they are of the same dimensions, in the chamber as the guard lock. Their walls are twenty feet high, eight feet thick on the bottom, three at the top. The upper gates to these locks, are sunk four feet below the canal, or lock above, so that the water can be discharged through them to fill, and empty the locks without inconvenience to passing boats. Culverts of sufficient size, through the walls in the usual way, would too much weaken them.

The canal is not above half completed. There is great difficulty in procuring laborers, particularly in the summer. It is even a matter of doubt whether it will be completed in a year more, the time allowed by the legislature. —*Balt. Am.*

Remarking upon the recent appointment of a minister to England, a correspondent in Baltimore makes the following just observations: "This man, the President's confidence is the more served, and will be the more approved by his friends, as the support given by Governor Barbour to his administration has been unwavering and genuine, from to list. Living in affluence, yet leading an active life; enjoying the confidence of his state, and filling the highest office, few had less temptation than to encounter the sedentary labors of a department, and the violence of unceasing opposition. The sphere to which he has been translated, if more agreeable, is more important, and must be viewed as appropriate theatre for his talents, as a suitable tribute to his fidelity, not made to the administration, out to the cause of the country in the worst, and in all the

*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Intrepidity.—An instance of heroism has been mentioned to us, which deserves to be made public. On Sunday last a fall through the old bridge in this village, a few rods south of the falls of Genesee. Its cries attracted the attention of a person named Peter Keyser, who immediately plunged into the river—followed the rapidly drifting towards the falls—and the imminent risk of his own life, preserved the object of his pursuit! The high velocity of the stream, and the proximity of a fall of 97 feet perpendicular will enable those acquainted with the quality to form a pretty accurate idea of the noble daring of the intrepid man. A more perilous act can scarcely be conceived.

*Rochester Advertiser.*

We believe that the people of Indiana have been faithfully represented by Mr. Blake, as well as Mr. Smith, both of which gentlemen the opposition paper assailed, the one by imputation and the other by direct abuse. Mr. Blake has been a spirited defender of the Administration, as well as an active advocate of the interests of his State, from his first appearance in the House; and Mr. Smith, who has also evinced much ability and attachment to the interests of his constituents, has, in his circular, asserted in language too plain and forcible to be mistaken, a feeling in favor of the administration. Both these gentlemen have sustained the reputation of their state for talent & sound principles; and will, in their turn, be sustained by their constituents.

*National Journal.*

We have pleasure in stating that, on Thursday last, the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, subscribed for one Million of Dollars to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, and paid the first instalment of ten thousand dollars upon it.

We have no doubt from our knowledge of the sentiments of Mr. Rush on this subject, that his official agency in this great work afforded to him as real satisfaction as the signature of the law upon the subject must have given to the President of the United States; both of these eminent citizens having been known to be decidedly in favor of this great measure of internal improvement. —*Nat. Intel.*

Gold Mine in South Carolina. We were politely furnished with the following extract of a letter, dated Camden, 25th April, received by a gentleman in this City. Although the possession of gold is considered wealth, we confess we should be much better pleased to hear of an extensive bed of iron ore of good quality, being discovered in our state, believing it would prove of more substantial benefit to our people, than the finding of a quantity of any of the precious metals.

"Mr. Barrel Blewer, brought to this town yesterday, 120 dollars worth of pure gold, collected on his plantation on Lynch creek, Chesterfield district."

*Charls. Cour.*

We learn from an intelligent gentleman from Mississippi, that the Jackson fever is most rapidly abating in the state; that the Administration is daily gaining strength. On his way from Mississippi, he passed through Tennessee, and spent some time in Nashville. He says that since the candidates have come out for the Administration, the friends of Mr. Adams' re-election are astonished at their own strength. In the town of Nashville, within point blank shot of the Hermitage, there is acknowledged to be a strong majority for Adams' re-election. The cause of the Hero is gone in his own neighborhood, and it is much doubted whether he will not lose Tennessee—such is "the mutiny and desertion in his ranks." The people of Tennessee are not it seems, deterred by military executions, and Mobile court martials.

*Kentuckian.*