FOREIGN.

POLITICALLY IMPORTANT.

A letter from a correspondent dated in Guayaquil, Aug. 31st, has this important paragraph:—

"A conspiracy has been discovered at Lima, directed against the Liberator Bolivar. Among the conspirators were some of the principal chiefs of Peru, who were all immediately arrested, and put in close confinement, the instant the plot was discovered, by the authorities.

"What connection there may be between the present plot, and some singular rumours from Chili, I am unable to say, but one thing appears to be understood, that the communication between the countries is likely to be suspended, as far as relates to Peruvian and Chilian vessels."

"LA GUIRA, Oct. 17—Great changes, and for the better, have taken place. The leaders and promoters of the faction are by their recent acts convinced that the people are not to be ruled, or even urged into a civil war, and that their devotion to them is not so absolute as in the first instance their vanity led them to suppose. At the meeting of the people, called by Gen. Paez, upon his arrival at Caracas, it was resolved 'to discharge the forces raised for defence, or other purposes; that a deputation of three of the most respectable men of Caracas, be forthwith despatched to Bogota, humbly to represent the wishes of Venezuela; in short to place things as near as possible as they stood ere this unfortunate event took place. *All this has been done*, and the consequence is, confidence is about to be restored. We certainly consider the affair entirely at an end, so far as concerns the power of the government over this district. BOLIVAR is *absolute* in the hearts of the people. We have certain accounts of his being on his way, and from what has taken place in affairs, and the great intimacy that subsists between General Paez and Madam Bolivar, some of the wise ones augur, nay assert, as a fact, that Paez and Bolivar have a perfect understanding—but that great sacrifices are to be made—names are mentioned, &c. Upon this we are silent, congratulating ourselves upon the happy termination of this affair.

COLOMBIA.—Most of the intelligence from this quarter seems to intimate a quiet arrangement of the affair of Venezuela, and, indeed, an understanding between Paez and the Liberator.—Such an issue of the existing difficulties, would be seen with much gratification in this country, which, for many obvious causes, feels a lively interest in the progress of this sister republic towards pacification and permanent tranquility.—But why, with this prospect of amicable arrangement the good people of Colombia should, according to the following letter, deem it advisable to invest Bolivar with temporary dictatorship, much more with perpetual supreme power, is a question that may be asked with as much surprise as pain. The writer suggests this last indeed, only as his own conjecture; and whatever he might be inclined to think of the condition of *Bolivia*, it is incredible that the Colombians will by such an act confess their incapacity of self-government, and take such a huge step backward to perpetual thraldom.

IMPORTANT.—We announced a few days since, that the provinces of Cumana Quito, and Guyaquil, had joined what was called the confederacy of Venezuela, and united in calling for the immediate assembly of a National Convention:

By way of Jamaica, we now have advices that the Department of Magdalena has also united with the above provinces for the same purpose. Carthagena papers of the 29th of September, with which we have been furnished, contain the details of this act of the Municipal Authorities, and declaration of the necessity that exists for an improvement in the present state of things. We have also been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a very respectable gentleman at Carthagena, by which it will be seen that a most important change in the government of Colombia is about to be made, and, that BOLIVAR *is to be invested with supreme authority!*

CARTHAGENA, 1st Oct. 1826.

Dear Sir:—"An opportunity offering for Jamaica, permits us to enclose to you an extraordinary Gazette of this city, containing the proceedings had and resolutions adopted by the military chiefs, municipality, and citizens, on the 28th and 29th ultimo, by which you will perceive that our province joins Venezuela, and the other departments in their call for a reform of government; the affair has been conducted in the spirit of good order and unanimity; our common occupations, were not interrupted a moment, and all goes on as though nothing had happened; a messenger is to be sent immediately to Bolivar, who is expected in Bogota on the 12th of this month, and whose presence will, we hope, restore concord to the republic. We beg leave to convey to you our firm conviction, that no event will endanger foreign property in this country; whatever change may take place in the form of Government, neither we nor our property will be molested—and we shall be glad to learn that all who have interests here, feel satisfied under this assurance. The present intention of the people is to give to Bolivar extraordinary power, to act as he may think proper, the end will probably be, that he will be named Perpetual Dictator. Friends as we are to the name and march of liberty throughout the world, we cannot help admitting that this people are not capable of enjoying it; and would be more happy under a rigorous military despotism, which we are fast approaching to. These frequent political movements will we fear affect our friends in London, but, we do not ourselves doubt, that if Bolivar returns and acts under the extraordinary powers given to him, all the creditors of the country will feel the benefit of it. One of his first measures will be, to re-establish the national credit abroad as well as at home. We see no evil to apprehend, and a great deal of good to result from the change."

In relation to the affairs of Greece, it is said that Athens was taken on the 5th of August, after an obstinate resistance on the part of the garrison, most of whom have been massacred.—Gouras had shut himself in the Acropolis, which was provisioned for some time. The Porte attaches less importance to this than to the voluntary submission of 32 villages of Attica; which have sent deputies to the Seraskier, and have promised to remain tranquil.

The news of the commencement of hostilities between Russia and Persia is confirmed. The ambassadors of the former, together with those of the Sublime Porte, are amusing themselves at Akermann with the evolution of a company of tumblers! The late fire in the Turkish Capital, was supposed to have destroyed seven thousand houses.

Captain Franklin had penetrated, on his northern expedition, on the 25th of January last, as far as the Great Bear Lake & had met nothing likely to impede his progress. Captain Clapperton, the African traveller, was by the last accounts, (4th March 1826) at Katungo, and was well.

Our Ambassador, Mr. HUGHES, arrived at Brussels on the 21st September.

SPAIN.—The Madrid DIARIO of Sep. 14th, says—"The desertion among our troops becomes frightful. The public knows only as yet that which has been announced in our Gazette—the desertion of the regiment of the Queen's Infantry, and of 500 men of the cavalry of Queen Amelia; but the minister knows from official reports, sent from the Captains-General of Estremadura and Gallicia, that the desertion which has followed that of the two squadrons of cavalry, has taken from the Spanish army, 3,400 men, of whom 2000 have entered Portugal by Portuguese Estremadura and 1400 by the province of Tras-os-Montes.

From a late Foreign Journal.

ROYAL ACCIDENT.—"The Gazette of France gives the following account of an accident that happened to the king yesterday, during his visit to Calvary:—"The king was coming down surrounded by his suite, one of the steep stairs that led from the platform of the Church to the Chapels of the stations, and thence to the road 'when his foot slipped, and he fell on his knee. By a happy effort of reflection and coolness, his majesty threw forward his hands, and the support they gave kept his head from striking on the steps!!!' The king immediately rose up, and noticing the alarm of his attendants at his fall, 'condescended to reassure them, by a gracious smile,' and continued to descend the hill on foot as far as Suresne."

[This is the miserable style in which many of the courtly Editors of Europe speak of the most ordinary accidents of royal life. A man stumbles and falls on his knee and tries to save himself from falling by putting out his hands.—This they call "a happy effort of reflection and coolness!" and the nonsense about "condescending to re-assure" his attendants by a 'gracious smile' that his royal person had not suffered any injury! Give us our western wilds where mind and tongue are free, and where, if a man stumbles, he picks himself up again instinctively, without any "happy effort of reflection and coolness." The rest is "leather and prunella."—[*Noah*,

From the Mediterranean.—The U. S. ship Erie, David Deacon, Esq. Commander, arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday morning, in 36 days from Gibraltar. The Erie left the Archipelago on the 12th of August—at that time nothing of importance had occurred between the Greeks and Turks. Since the fall of Missolonghi, the Captain Pacha with a fleet of 70 or 80 sail, had made an attack on Samos, where he was encountered by the Greek fleet and fire ships: the report was that several of his vessels were set on fire by the Greek fire ships.—When the Erie left Smyrna, the Capt. Pacha returned to Mistalehe for water, and had effected a landing at Samos as he intended. The U. S. ships North Carolina, Constitution, and schr. Porpoise were at Mahon. The Ontario was on a cruize in the Archipelago.—*N. Y. Adv.*

The Philadelphia National Gazette acknowledges the receipt of the *Patriota* of Guaquil, of the 29th August, containing an official report of the great public meeting there, over which the Intendant and Commanding General of the Department presided, and the object of which was, a declaration of opinion and system relative to the affairs of the Republic of Colombia. In the name of Guayaquil, it was resolved—1st that the exercise of the sovereignty, should be devolved upon *Bolivar*, the father of his country—That the Liberator, being invested with dictatorial power, should take charge of the destinies of the Republic. That he shall call a Grand Colombian Convention to fix the Constitution of the Republic;—that a copy of the foregoing Resolution should be transmitted to his Excellency—that all the departments of the Republic should be invited to follow the example of Guayaquil—and that until his Excellency should arrive and undertake the Dictatorship, the authorities of Guayaquil should remain the same, and in the same state as before.

The Barcelona Gazette announces officially that in consequence of the non-payment by Spain of the accustomed tribute to the Dey of Algiers, he had sent a squadron to cruise along the coast of Spain.

A letter from an Englishman in Alexandria, Egypt, says, that the news of Lord Cochrane's leaving England for the Levant had caused a great sensation there, and it was feared that unpleasant consequences would result to the Englishmen residing there.

The lost books of Livy.—A piece of intelligence which, if true, is one of the highest possible interest to the historian and to literature in general, has been received from Pisa. It is asserted, that the learned Abbe Rosch, who is employed in the library there, has discovered in a Capuchin Convent, fifteen of the lost books of Livy, which have been a desideratum for so many hundred years.

Generosity and Loyalty.—A Russian merchant of the third class, named Kingloff, has, on the occasion of the Emperor's coronation, excused 218 poor creditors from the payment of 4,822 rubles. He has published their names, with a request that they will, in return, pray for the welfare of his Majesty the Emperor, and the whole of the Imperial family.

MR. WIRT'S EULOGY.

The following is Mr. Wirt's description of Mr. Adams.

"Of "the chief of the Argonauts," as Mr. Jefferson so classically and so happily styled his illustrious friend of the North, it is my misfortune to be able to speak only by report. But every representation concurs, in drawing the same pleasing and affecting picture of the Roman simplicity in which that Father of his country lived; of the frank, warm, cordial and elegant reception that he gave to all who approached him; of the interesting kindness with which he disbursed the golden treasures of his experience, and shed around him the rays of his descending sun. His conversation was rich in anecdote and characters of the times that were past; rich in political and moral instruction; full of the best of wisdom, which is learnt from real life, and flowing from his heart with that warm and honest frankness, that fervor of feeling and force of diction, which so strikingly distinguished him in the meridian of life. Many of us heard that simple and touching account given of a parting scene with him, by one of our eloquent divines. When he rose up from that little couch behind the door, on which he was wont to rest his aged and weary limbs, and with his silver locks hanging on each side of his honest face, stretched forth that pure hand, which was never soiled even by a suspicion, and gave his kind and parting benediction. Such was the blissful and honored retirement of the sage of Quincy. Happy the life, which, verging upon a century, had met with but one serious political disappointment! and even for that, he had lived to receive a golden atonement, "even in that quarter in which he had garnered up his heart."

This portraiture of Jefferson is as agreeable as just:

"While the visiter was yet lost in the contemplation of these treasures of the arts and sciences, he was startled by the approach of a strong and sprightly step, and turning with instinctive reverence to the door of entrance, he was met by the tall, and animated, and stately figure of the patriot himself—his countenance beaming with intelligence and benignity, and his outstretched hand, with its strong and cordial pressure, confirming the courteous welcome of his lips.—And then came that charm of manner and conversation that passes all description; so cheerful—so unassuming—so free, and easy, and frank, and kind, and gay—that even the young and overawed, and embarrassed visiter at once forgot his fears, and felt himself by the side of an old and familiar friend. There was no effort, no ambition in the conversation of the philosopher."

"He was a thorough master of every subject that was touched. From the details of the humblest mechanic art, up the highest summit of science, he was perfectly at his ease, and every where at home. There seemed to be no longer any *terra incognita* of the human understanding: for, what the visitor had thought so, he now found reduced to a familiar garden walk; and all this carried off so lightly, so playfully, so gracefully, so engagingly, that he won every heart that approached him, as certainly as he astonished every mind."

In the circumstance recorded in the following passage, there is a *sublime* modesty which cannot be passed by:

"One circumstance, alone, remains, to be noticed. In a private memorandum found among some other obituary papers and relics of Mr. Jefferson, is a suggestion, in case a memorial over him should ever be thought of, that a granite obelisk, of small dimensions, should be erected, with the following inscription:

HERE LIES BURIED
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Author of the Declaration of Independence,
Of the statutes of Virginia, for religious freedom,
And Father of the University of Virginia."

FORTIFICATIONS IN THE CANADAS.

We learn from the Black Rock Gaz. that the British Government is establishing defences, & purchasing sites for fortification, at various points,—at the Short Hills near Queenston, where barracks are contemplated for 2,000 troops, and sites for two forts are fixed on, at or near the mouth of Grand River; on the Chateauque River; and on Montreal Mountain, on which an impregnable fortress is to be erected. The Montreal Herald states that twenty millions of pound sterling have been appropriated for the defences of Canada,—a sum vastly exaggerated no doubt. On this subject the Black Rock Gazette says:—

These "notes of preparation," do not sound "dreadful," to those who have passed the scenes of war—when nations join in the "unprofitable contest to do each other the most harm," it is generally in those cases, where the unpreparedness of one side is contrasted with the thirst for conquest on the other. The doctrine that security provokes or invites aggression, is, or ought to be, discarded, as unworthy a moment's attention. To ourselves, those preparations only indicate the prosperity of the Canadas, and an enchanced value put upon these provinces by the mother country: the tide of emigration, too, flows more rapidly to them of late years; possessed, likewise, of a healthy, though variable climate; and in those parts of these provinces now in a state of nature, there is abundant territory, favorable for agricultural pursuits to sustain, to feed, and comfortably support, the whole surplus population of the Kingdom of Great Britain, with suitable encouragement from the governments of both countries.

One thing is certain; if these national works proceed in the Canadas with activity, our own government perfectly understand their own interest, and the defence of the interior frontier, as well as that on the sea-board, will most unquestionably be sound policy; and, instead of the solitary soldier, who, it is stated, is left in charge of the public property at Fort Niagara, that ancient fortress will again bristle with glistening steel; and these courts, now encumbered with dust and cobwebs, will again be filled with choice spirits; and that plan of securing and rebuilding those works, which was commenced and relinquised by President Monroe, will again be under contract, and in active progression.—*Balt. Amer.*

LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—It must be grateful to the feelings of every peaceable citizen of this state, to witness the unanimity of sentiment that prevails among us, upon the question of who shall be our next President. Except it be with a few citizens in this city, and on the other side of the Lake, the present administration is, perhaps, the most popular one we ever had. It is believed that no opposition can be so organized as to prevent the voice of Louisiana from being given to Mr. Adams at the next Presidential election. The Legislature of this State, at the late election of President, was divided as follows, viz: For HENRY CLAY, 29 votes, Gen. JACKSON 19; JOHN Q. ADAMS 15. Uniting, at that period, more than two thirds of the votes of both houses for the present order of things, and which will hereafter be consolidated in their support. With respect to the feelings of the friends of Mr. Clay in this State, towards Mr. Adams, since his election to the Presidency, it is believed they cordially assimilate with those of the supporters of Mr. Adams, and that their efforts will be directed to his re-election. While Mr. Adams pursues an independent and firm political course, his opponents cannot injure him. They may establish presses, call meetings, talk of the impropriety of his election but the whole will vanish when tested by the common sense of the nation.—The old maxim, that no citizen can be condemned without a show of guilt, or malfeasance in office, will always hold good whether it be applied to an humble individual, or to the first man in the nation. So that, until the opponents of Mr. Adams make it appear that guilt of some kind attaches itself to him their efforts to counteract his re-election will be without effect.

[*Mercantile Advertiser.*

North Carolina Gold Mines.—The quantity of gold that is daily found in and about Montgomery county, is become so very important, that the officers of the mint of the United States, have offered eagles, ready coined, weight for weight, for the gold bullion as it comes from the mines, but in Philadelphia there have lately been established no less than eight gold beaters, who offer to give four per cent, more than the current coin; for they find the gold so pure and ductile, that nothing can exceed the excellence of the leaf Gold made thereof. The little farms of from 50 acres, to 3 or 400, for few exceed these in quantity of land, have produced their owners such quantities of Gold, whenever searched, that every little farmer calls his land a Gold mine, and from the trials made in every part, they are not improperly called so.—We noticed lately in our columns two new mines, one at Mr. Rudisill's, where during the last month, more than 1200 dollars worth was found; and in Major McCombs' mine, four hands obtained in four days, 196 dollars worth. Many of the negroes search for Gold on Sundays and holydays, and several have found so much as to pay for the freedom of themselves and families.—*U. S. Tel.*

Not to put off until to-morrow, what may be done to-day, is a motto as applicable to the business of a farmer as to any other, and especially in regard to the plantation of trees. The truth of this is illustrated by a remarkable fact, mentioned in this office yesterday, by an elderly gentleman of great judgment and observation. He said that he was on the farm of a son-in-law, superintending the planting of an apple orchard of three hundred trees, when he heard the news of the war in 1812, and that the proprietor of that orchard is fully of opinion that it bears fruit enough this year to make ten thousand gallons of cider! Think of that procrastinators! Ye who are too selfish to plant, for fear that your children only can gather the fruit!—*Amer. Farm.*

Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts.

The name of Professor Silliman, and the Scientific Journal conducted several years by him, are well known to the reading part of the public in America. It will learn with chagrin, that the patronage of this work is inadaquate to its expenses; and that hitherto its Editor has laboured wholly without profit to himself, prompted only by his own love of science and the desire of advancing it in his own country. That he should find less than five hundred coadjutors to this object in all America, does not look so auspicious to science, as might be wished by its friends, and by the friends of the nation. This is the more surprising, as the United States, from the extension of their manufactures, and the amount and variety of their natural productions, are in a particular manner interested in the diffusion of physical science, and of the useful arts. While Mechanics' Institutes, and other associations for extending knowledge & improvement among citizens and manufacturers, are founded in so many places it is rather singular that so valuable a vehicle as this Journal, of the very information most useful to them, should meet with so much neglect.—*Balt. Amer.*

Law.—By the statutes of Maryland, as also of this and other states, a man may not marry his wife's daughter. A resident of Baltimore, it appears, came into Pennsylvania and married his wife's daughter; returned into Maryland, and was there indicted for the offence. An objection was made to the jurisdiction of the court, the crime having been committed out of the limits of the state; but the court overruled the objection and pronounced judgment. Where was the venue laid in the indictment? Was the offence laid as committed in Pennsylvania or Maryland? If the former, the court of appeals at Annapolis which made the above decision, kindly volunteered to relieve our judges from trying the cause; if the latter, the evidence did not support the indictment, and in either case, the defendant may be indicted in this state and again punished for the same offence.

[*Miner's Journal.*

TOTAL COTTON CROP OF U. S.

For the year ending October 1, 1826,	720627
Crop of last year,	569249
Increase,	150778

The very great transition from the high prices of 1825, to the comparatively low rates of 1826, it is presumed, has tended to keep the article back; and the quantity withheld from the market, in the interior, and in the hands of the planters, in some of the cotton growing states, is probably much larger than it was last year—but as we have no satisfactory data on which to found an estimate, our readers are left to their own conclusions.

[*N. Y. Price Cur.*

A meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, was held on the 8th inst. Matthew Carey in the chair, at which a committee was appointed to "report upon the expediency of opening a subscription throughout the Union, to raise funds for building or purchasing a vessel of war, and presenting the same to the Greeks, to indemnify them for the loss of the one they have been deprived of by mismanagement in New York."

A table spoonful of unslacked lime, given to horses regularly with their drink or food three or four days, night and morning, will, it is asserted, completely expel the botts.

We learn that THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH, late Governor of the state of Virginia, has been appointed by the Executive of the United States, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States, under the act of Congress of the last session, to run the Boundary line between the State of Georgia and the Territory of Florida.

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