

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.
New York, Sept. 19.

The ship Panther, arrived at Providence on Friday from Buenos Ayres, bringing advices to the latter part of July. The following is an extract of a letter to the editor of the Providence Patriot.

BUENOS AYRES, July 21.

"The war of the patriots, on the Banda Oriental, against the Imperialists, is carried on with success. The forces of the former are stated at 3000, and the Brazilians 4000 men; but of the latter there are 1300 kept for the protection of Montevideo, and more generally the patriots are stronger in the country, where they gain daily new advantages. By the last accounts a detachment of 300, from the corps commanded by the Imperial General Abreu, had been so completely defeated by the patriots, that only 37 men rejoined the main body.

The patriot had drawn a line round the city of Montevideo, and established a Custom-House at Carelones, where every article of produce or merchandize, passing in or out of the city had to pay duties. They had established a government at the village of Florida, and deputies from it to the Congress of the United Provinces, had arrived at Buenos Ayres, asking their aid and protection.—This circumstance, the news of a corps of Brazilians having invaded the provinces of Chequitos in Upper Peru, and the station of the Brazilian squadron in the outer roads of Buenos Ayres, had so inflamed the public mind and the Congress, that, (some time previous to the sailing of the Panther, the Congress seemed ready to declare war, even in opposition to the executive of the United Provinces, vested in the government of the province of Buenos Ayres, when he gave in its resignation as Executive of the United Provinces; as under present circumstances no longer compatible with the interest of their own province.

This event, which would have thrown the nation into a state of anarchy, induced the Congress not to admit the resignation, and quieted in a measure, the opposition which had drawn the executive government to an account for their inactivity in preparing for war, notwithstanding that the Congress had, as yet, provided no national means or resources, but that the province, the government had been authorised to apply to national purposes, \$500,000 out of the provincial treasury, and to supply 1500 men ordered by Congress to be placed on the Wruguooy, until the other provinces might furnish their quota. No other change in government had consequently taken place but that of D. Marcos Balcarce taking the situation of minister of war instead of D. La Cruz.

It was generally expected that the government of Buenos Ayres would try to prevent a war with the Imperial government of Brazil until they could form a junction with Gen. Bolivar, known to be on the road to the Upper Provinces. Gen. Alvear, late Minister to the United States, had left Buenos Ayres early in July, on a mission to him, and by letters dated early in June, it appeared that Gen. Sucre had left Chequitos on the 31st of May, to meet him (Bolivar) near that city, where a Congress of the four Provinces of Peru was also to meet. By the same mail news was brought that the division of troops detached by Sucre against the Brazilians, who had invaded Chequitos, had arrived near Santa Cruz.

When the Brazilian squadron first arrived, it was confidently expected that war would take place immediately. But a correspondence commenced between Admiral Lobos, and the government of Buenos Ayres, in which the Admiral required explanation relative to the insurrection of the Banda Oriental having been promoted by a body of men from Buenos Ayres—and respecting the abuse of the Imperial government by the public prints. On the Minister's requiring to see the Admiral's credentials, he acknowledged he had none, except a letter of instructions. On which the Minister refused to enter into any diplomatic correspondence with him as derogatory to his government to give an explanation to the commander of an armed force, appearing in a hostile and threatening attitude—but repelled the charges of the Admiral—observing that the relation between the two governments would appear from the result of the mission which would be sent to Rio Janeiro. The Admiral denied that he appeared in hostility—but intimated his determination to keep his station, to prevent their furnishing supplies to the Patriots of Banda Oriental.

The Indians recently made another incursion into the province of Buenos Ayres, but had been defeated with considerable loss. Several vessels with emigrants for agricultural and mining purposes, had arrived at Buenos Ayres from England. A company of merchants had applied for a charter and privileges to enlarge the port of Ensenada, to make a navigable canal from thence to

the city of Buenos Ayres and to construct a dock.

The following is a list of the Brazilian squadron:—Maria de Gloria, 36 guns—Liberal, 23—Cabouel, 18—Real Pedro, 12—and five schooners and two gunboats.

THE GREEKS.

A correspondence from Gen. Roche is given in the Paris papers, dated from Napoli di Romania, the last letter being of the 28th of June, addressed to the society established at Paris in favor of the progress of the Egyptian troops, of their having taken possession of Calamata and Tripolizza, and of the burnings and barbarous devastations which spread general desolation, and would if continued, reduce the Peloponnesus to a desert.

On the 29th of June Ibrahim Pacha appeared before Napoli di Romania, and began an attack at 5 in the morning on an important outwork, called the Mills, which was defended by Prince Ypsilanti, and a small body of Greeks, aided by the counsel and presence of General Roche.—The Egyptian forces consisted of 5,600 infantry, and from 6 to 700 cavalry. In spite of the great inequality of numbers, the post was bravely maintained by the Greeks, and after a resolute resistance against all the attacks of the barbarians, they succeeded, at 6 in the evening, in driving away Ibrahim Pacha, with the loss of four hundred men. He directed his retreat by the road which led both to Tripolizza and Calamata, and it was expected the want of provisions would force him wholly to withdraw while the Guerillas were ordered to follow and harass his march in every possible way.

Several letters, dated Trieste, 28th ult. give most important intelligence, and are, we hope, from circumstances entitled to some credit. Two vessels had arrived from the Levant with nearly similar reports respecting great successes of the Greeks; one of them had been spoken by an Austrian vessel off Cape Matapan, the other by a Greek cruiser. The captains had reported that the Greeks had been completely successful in the vicinity of Napoli di Romania.—Ibrahim Pacha had found his situation so critical, that he commenced a rapid retreat, but the Greek forces having taken possession of all the passes, he was brought to action, and completely defeated; himself a prisoner, and brought to the capital severely wounded. Both accounts agree in this general outline. We are however, sorry to state, that the Egyptian fleet succeeded in throwing in reinforcements into Navarino. Between five and six thousand men are reported to have landed in the neighborhood of Navarino.

A letter from Leghorn, of August 1st, states that the same intelligence had been received there by an Austrian vessel from Constantinople.

The Neckar Gazette, of the 8th of August, says, that on the 16th of June, (O. S.) they observed from the Ramparts of Napoli di Romania, a retrograde movement of the Egyptian army. Towards midnight the government received the news that Colocotroni had attacked the rear of the Egyptians and killed 300 men. On the 17th the enemy was already out of sight of the fortress; on the 20th it was that Ibrahim Pacha had sustained fresh losses near Tigea. Colocotroni was there at the head of 16,000 men.—On the 24th information was received that the Egyptians had sustained a new defeat at Phlores, and that he was surrounded in the defiles, so that it will be difficult for him to get back to the coast of Messenia. General Roche, who was sent to Greece by the Committee at Paris, to obtain information respecting the state of affairs, writes from Argos of the 2d July, that the Peloponnesus had risen in a mass, and that the Egyptian army was annihilated. Never was a popular movement more terrible, more just. The life of 400,000 souls was at stake.

Extract of a letter from Havana, Aug. 31.

"The city is much agitated to-day in consequence of an execution that is to take place to-morrow of a notorious villain and assassin, who counts no less than nine cold-blooded murders with his own hands, besides a number in which he was an accomplice, and a still greater number of robberies and stabs. Astonishing as it may seem, this monster has so many friends, that, after having been three times condemned, he has found means to appeal, and lately did so as a soldier, to a court martial, who have now ordered him to be hung and quartered. Much fear is entertained of a commotion, and all his relations are held in custody until he is no more. The execution of nine negroes concerned in the late insurrection, is to take place this day at Matanzas—they consist of one of the ring-leaders from each of the seven plantations, and two from the city.

"Another plan of an insurrection of more consequence has lately been discovered, and sixteen blacks, several of them French and English, have been convicted, and have confessed that their object was to destroy all the whites they could, and to promote a general insurrection."

From the Boston Patriot, Sept. 17.

An accomplished thief.—The following circumstances have been narrated to us as having occurred in a town in Worcester county. They present a skill and boldness in the way of thieving, which might do credit to the most accomplished graduates of European prisons, and a genius worthy of the most noted 'of the light fingered gentry in this country. A man on horseback, in the dress of a farmer, overtook upon the road a lad driving a yoke of oxen, with whom he entered into conversation; in the course of which he learned of the lad, that he was driving the cattle to a distant pasture, and that his father was back upon the road, but was to meet him at a certain tavern. The man when they came near to the appointed tavern, told the boy to go forward to the house and direct the bar keeper to make him a mug of punch, and he would immediately follow on with the cattle; but as soon as the boy was out of sight, which was but a short time, for his generous and unsuspecting nature prompted him to great alacrity in the discharge of his commission, to oblige his quondam companion, he turned off with the cattle into a bye road and drove them some distance round and beyond the tavern. In the mean time the mug of punch was made, and the boy and soon the father were both anxiously waiting the coming of the man with the oxen; but after nearly exhausting their stock of patience in waiting, and then wearying themselves in an unsuccessful search after them, they set off for their homes. The following day the man drove the cattle back to the tavern, stating that he had purchased a yoke of oxen, but they did not drive well, and he doubted whether they would answer his purpose, and remarked that he had been induced to buy them because they had been offered cheap, but as they did not exactly suit him, he would sell them at a small advance on the cost. The landlord who had never before seen either the driver or the cattle, and not therefore the least ground for doubting the correctness of the story told him, finally bought them, and the man spent the night at the house. It had not escaped the watchful eye of our traveller, that the landlord had a very handsome horse in the pasture into which his horse had been put; he, therefore in the morning, with a view to an exchange, took his saddle on his arm, telling the landlord he would save him the trouble of bringing up his horse to the door, by taking him from the pasture as he passed along. As others have done before him, however, he mistook his horse, and saddled and bridled the landlord's, with which he rode off towards the seaboard, where he sold him at a very high price.—In the course of the day the owner of the oxen came to the tavern to inquire if any thing had been heard of his stray cattle, and was not a little pleased to find them in the landlord's possession. But the chagrin of the latter was equal to the satisfaction of the former, on finding that he had purchased unwittingly the cattle stolen from the farmer the day before. In such a case, however, there is no appeal, and the right owner drove off his cattle. With the money he had received for the horse, our traveller transformed himself into a well dressed gentleman, and in his disguise, retracing the road he had travelled, called at the tavern where he had before stopped; and while very carelessly looking round the bar room, discovered among others the landlord's advertisement for his horse, offering a reward of \$100 for the return of the identical horse which he had stolen. After questioning the landlord as to the correctness of the description given of the horse, and severely taxing his own recollection, our gentleman in disguise remembered that he had seen such a horse somewhere in his travels; and upon being assured by the landlord that the offered reward should be paid on the horse being returned to him, immediately set out for the seaboard, contrived to steal the horse from the person to whom he had sold him, and returned to the tavern keeper, who paid him the reward;—but the landlord's suspicions being awakened, inquiry was instituted, and in the assumed garb of the gentleman, was discovered the "farmer," the "ox thief," the "driver," the "horse thief," and finally the gentleman in disguise.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.

LAFAYETTE'S RECEPTION ON BOARD THE BRANDYWINE.

We announced on Thursday that the steamboat Constitution had left this city on the preceding evening with a large party of gentlemen for the purpose of paying a farewell visit to the beloved Guest of the Nation on board the frigate Brandywine. Our readers will peruse with mingled emotions of regret and pleasure the subjoined account of this event, which has been politely communicated by a gentleman of the party:—

"We left Baltimore at 9, P. M. on Wednesday, and arrived at the mouth of the Potomac at 9, A. M. on Thursday morning, where we found the Brandywine riding proudly at anchor, awaiting the Nation's Guest.

The General came on board about 10 o'clock, accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, Commodores Bainbridge and Jones, &c. &c.—The ceremony of the General's reception was exceedingly interesting and impressive—the yards were all manned in beautiful style, and soon after he and the Secretary of the Navy were received at the gangway by Captain Morris, a salute was fired in honor of the occasion. Of the tout ensemble of the scene it is impossible to give you an adequate idea—you ought to have witnessed it as something that you would never forget, and could not forget if you would.

Captain Morris, with the mildness and courtesy which distinguish him, received every one with affability—lost sight of not the minutest duty or ceremony—had the ship exhibited in every part to all who wished to see her, and entertained the very large company with an elegant collation. There were many sentiments given, of appropriate feeling and character, which I cannot furnish, but of all the incidents, the most touching was the address delivered by General Smith on behalf of the citizens from Baltimore, and General Lafayette's reply. They both burst into tears, and every one present was so overcome with the emotions excited by the scene, I cannot attempt to give you a sketch of what passed. The old General once again paid the tribute of respectful gratitude to the Ladies of Baltimore. It is to be remarked that their sermons were adverted to by him on the first public occasion after his landing at New York, and now again at the very moment of leaving our shores forever, he renews the expression of his profound gratitude and affection for the 'LADIES OF BALTIMORE.'

In the evening when the Secretary of the Navy left the ship, the yards were again manned, and a salute fired, amidst general cheers.

High life at a Watering Place.—We learn that a singular rencounter lately occurred in fashionable life at one of our Watering places, filled with taste and fashion: A gentleman who had been indulging in copious libations, not of Spring Water, and being in *vino veritas*, went up to his chamber to disencumber himself of coat, cravat, and other obstacles to a free circulation of air—while fanning himself with an old newspaper, the American perhaps, he heard the voice of a female chaunting an air with much sweetness in the adjoining chamber—he joined in as a second—she sung first—she paused—he paused—she commenced another air, he followed, until charmed with the voice and good nature of the warbler, he presumed to approach her cage, when suddenly the whole house was alarmed by her shrieks—Walters ran across the corridor—lodgers sprang from their beds—the intruder had retreated—indignation followed him.—One of our honorable judges, in a mistaken pursuit after the culprit, burst in the door of a member of the Hartford Convention, who was bathing his feet for the gout, and charged him with an additional and original sin, which he denied with much spirit, and high words passed.—The offender was found;—scuffling and an attempt at horse-whipping followed on the piazza, which was succeeded by explanations, mutual apologies & Champagne.—Sir Benjamin Backbite, who is at my elbow, declares that I have told the story wrong—there were no singing—there were several ladies in the chamber with the door ajar, and several gentlemen were talking jocosely and gallantly to them from the corridor, but one with more temerity, as Sir Benjamin calls it, than the rest, pushed open the door when the shrieking began—however, my story is the best and most romantic. Every year we have some fashionable fracas at the Springs.—They drink so much water and Champagne it makes them quite frisky. Noah's Adv.

Cincinnati, Oct. 3.

Improvement of the Ohio River.—Mr. Bruce who has the contract for clearing this river of all snags, and obstructions to navigation, had reached Maysville early last week, with his boats and implements for performing the work. He had commenced at Pittsburgh, and descended thus far, cutting off in his progress, the largest description of trees, to low water mark.

This improvement will be of great benefit to the western states—but the advantages anticipated by the removal of all obstructions to navigation, would be more fully realized, were the logs, after being sawed off, carried out of the stream. We are informed that this is not done—that they are dropped frequently across the channel of the river, and prove more dangerous to navigation than when they first presented themselves.

It was the intention of government, we presume, to cause the complete removal of these obstructions: the appropriation for this purpose was large, and sufficient for the accomplishment of the undertaking, where speculation was not the object.—Nat. Crisis.