

PUBLIC LEGER.

AMERICAN NOMINATION.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN,
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

JESSE L. HOLMAN, Dearborn county,
JAMES SCOTT, Clark county,
ISAAC BLACKFORD, Knox county,
CHRIS'R. HARRISON, Washington do.
DAVID H. MAXWELL, Monroe do.

VIRGINIA.

At a large and respectable meeting of the "county of Elizabeth city and town of Hampton," Virginia, held on the 27th ult. Gen. B. W. Pryor was called to the chair and Dr. Wm. Hope appointed secretary. The following among other resolutions were adopted with great spirit and unanimity.

Resolved, That the claims of JOHN Q. ADAMS to the Presidency, founded on his eminent public services during a period of 30 years, and on his strict integrity, tried patriotism, and constant devotion to the best interests of the country, entitle him, more than any other candidate, to our confidence and support.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the republican principles, political experience, zeal and fidelity of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, which, added to splendid talents, and a thorough knowledge of the foreign relations and internal concerns of the U. S. amply qualify him for filling the important office of Chief Magistrate of a great nation—we therefore recommend him to the people of this district, and pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to ensure his election.—*Baltimore Pat.*

OHIO.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Union township, Union county, on Saturday the 28th ult. Maj David Comer, was called to the Chair, and Hugh Porter, appointed Secretary.—The vote was taken for President, when JOHN Q. ADAMS had eighty-three votes; Henry Clay one!

At the Jackson meeting in Vevay, it is said there were 14 persons present; but at the meeting advertised in this county for the 11th instant, none attended. What a falling off!! Reason again begins to assume her legitimate empire over the military infatuation of misguided enthusiasm. Laurels obtained from blood and carnage, are not the most substantial qualifications of the first Magistrate of the nation. Caesar was a famous General, yet Caesar overthrew the Roman Republic.

[*Corydon Gazette.*]

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

A correspondent of a morning paper inquired, yesterday, if the editors of the Philadelphia Gazette really remembered what was said and done by Mr. Clay in relation to the Missouri Question. We certainly do know that this gentleman was active in effecting what has been called the compromise, and if preserving a good understanding between the different parts of the Union, is only to be accomplished by sacrificing northern interests to southern, the dough faced Congressmen of the north deserve more praise than they have heretofore received from their constituents.—The southern people are, however, always threatening to dissolve the Union when they cannot carry favorite measures. Pass a tariff, or pass any other law which does not suit their wishes, and their first cry is, "dissolve the Union."

To Mr. Clay, there are, we think, stronger personal objections than to any other candidate; but the same liberty of opinion which we claim for ourselves, we are willing to allow to others, and our columns are at all times open for any temperate, well-written essays in his favor, or in favor of any other aspirant for the presidency. Such discussions would, however, at the present moment, seem useless, and therefore, we do not court them. If the feelings and affections of the people of our state be not irrevocably fixed, no confidence must hereafter be placed in any indications of popular sentiment, however strong, and however general.

By a late law of the Legislature of Ohio, it is made the duty of the master, at the expiration of the term of service of the apprentice, to furnish him (the apprentice), "with a new Bible, and at least two suits of common apparel."

At the late Caledonian Ball at Almack's, London, the Hon. Mrs. HOPE, the wife of a Banker, is said to have worn jewels worth £700,000, or three million and eight hundred dollars!!

[From the Cincinnati National Crisis.] OHIO WESTERN CANAL.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

From White's Mill, two lines have been located, one of which is continued on the same level to the upper plane of this city, at a point a short distance north of the Court-house, thence it descends the valley of Deer-creek, 108 feet, to low water mark in the Ohio river. The other descends with the valley of Mill-creek, by locks, to the lower plane of this place, and unites with the river at low water, between Walnut-street and the Glass-house. There is but little difference in the length of these two lines, and the whole amount of lockage to the river is of course the same. The upper line will be more expensive than the lower, principally from the following causes:—In the neighborhood of Irwin's Mill it passes along the face of a high hill, so steep as to incur the necessity of cutting it down from the top to the level of the canal. This hill is also liable in some places, to the occurrence of extensive slips; to obviate which will considerably extend the difficulties and expense of this line. It also passes over several extensive ravines or valleys, and being on an elevated level, the embankments necessary for the passage of them, will of course be expensive. These difficulties are all avoided on the lower line, which not being connected with the ulterior object of commanding the upper plane in this city, is enabled to fall by means of locks, from level to level, as may best suit the general declivity of the country.

On the first plan, all the locks required will be within the corporation of the city, and will constitute a water power nearly equal to 4000 cubic feet per minute, thro' a perpendicular descent of 59 feet to high water, and 58 feet more, to low water mark in the river. On the other line, only 12 feet perpendicular descent can be regularly employed, as the remainder of the fall is below high water mark. From the scarcity of suitable stone for the construction of locks in the valley of Mill-creek, it will be an important object to throw as much of the lockage as is practicable into the immediate valley of Ohio, where stone of an excellent quality is abundant, and near the spot where the locks would be required. The valley of Deer-creek too, from the head of Main street, affords facilities for the construction of dry docks to repair steam boats in, and for disposing of the locks at suitable distances, without much expense of excavation, which are not admitted on the lower line; as on the latter, some of the lock pits would require the removal of an immense quantity of earth, to place the bottom of the locks far enough below the present surface of the lower plane. These two circumstances will afford items of saving to a considerable amount, to offset against the excess of cost on the upper line, but the principal offset is the greater value of water power on the upper level:—and this alone may possibly compensate for the difference of cost.

With regard to your inquiry, as to the aggregate cost of the projected canal, or the expense of any particular section of it we can only add to what has been already said on the subject, that as the character and general features of that part of the line between Dayton and this place, are much more uniform than the section north of Dayton, it is less difficult to form an estimate on general data and principles. We can therefore venture to say that the whole 67 miles from Dayton to Cincinnati, with the whole amount of lockage to low water in the Ohio, will cost a sum not exceeding \$700,000.—This estimate is made for the upper line—the lower would cost considerably less money.

It will be perceived, that the velocity given to the water in the canal, from Middletown to this place, is fixed at 1212 yards per hour, to produce the results stated of the hydraulic advantages to be derived from its construction. This was done with reference to a local work, having its commencement somewhere in the Miami valley, and terminating at this place. But it must be observed, the assumed velocity would be too great when the current of water, and the great mass of agricultural products of the country, moved in opposite directions: and this would most probably be the case in the event of completing a canal from the Ohio river to L. Erie; hence it would be necessary, on the plane of an extended canal, to reduce the velocity of the current, and thus diminish the quantity of surplus water for manufacturing purposes.

On the subject of the income and advantages of the proposed canal navigation, it seems unnecessary for us at this time to say much, as at the present day there are few or none who do not acknowledge their conviction of the powerful influence it would have in promoting every interest of our country. It may however be remarked that if canal navigation is essentially important in the promotion of the interests and prosperity of countries whose territo-

rial limits are circumscribed, and whose situation is adjacent to the seaboard, it must be much more so to a country situated as the state of Ohio is, far in the interior of an extensive continent, without any direct communication with the Atlantic.—The time is unquestionably near at hand if it has not arrived, when the commerce that would flow through a line of canal navigation connecting the steam boat navigation of the west, (upwards of 5000 miles in extent) with the inland seas of the north, by canal navigation with the bay of New-York, would admit of a toll, without burthening that commerce, equal to the interests of the money required for the construction of the work. If there is any foundation for this opinion, which we think cannot be doubted, the importance of such a work to the people of the western country cannot be fully realized for the revenue derivable from it is amongst the least important of its advantages. Its effects upon the agricultural and commercial interests of the country, would alone justify the construction of such a work by the people of the state of Ohio, who are abundantly competent to its execution, if they are but united and determined in a liberal system of policy. In the completion of such an enterprise, the state would not only in the most effectual manner promote the best interests of her own citizens, and establish on a firm foundation her own honor and glory, but she would contribute in an important degree to the interests of her sister states, and essentially strengthen the bonds of our political union.

Very respectfully, M. T. WILLIAMS,
SAML. FORRER.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—Captain Butler arrived at this port last evening, in 36 days from Sicily, reports that about 4 or 500 of the banished Constitutionalists who had been secreted along the coast of Tariffa, had landed on the 4th ult. and were amicably received and joined by the garrison of that place, and subsequently by a number of the peasantry from the interior. Gen. O'Donnell who was stationed at Algeiras, sent two companies on the 5th, to reconnoitre, who also joined the Insurgents. Thirty individuals at Algeiras suspected of being connected with the captors of Tariffa were arrested and ordered to Ceuta, but the Insurgents fitted out a vessel and recaptured them on their way. A report stated that from 500 to 1000 French troops had advanced upon Tariffa and Cadiz. A body of the exiles about 200 had left Gibraltar on the night of the 7th, for the purpose as was said, to make a descent on Malaga. At 12 o'clock, P. M. on the 8th, on passing Tariffa heard a cannonading which lasted for some time, but from the position of the Constitutionalists, had every reason to believe that they had not only kept possession of the Island and Town, but had made good their footing on the main. The last mail had brought accounts of an affray between the French and Spanish troops in that city, in which many lives had been lost. The troops at Algeiras were much disaffected with their clothing and pay.

GREECE.—Files of the Gibraltar Chronicle have reached us to the 24th July, in which we find an extract of a letter, copied from the Augsburg Gazette, dated Alexandria, May the 1st, stating that the Sublime Porte had, at the request of the Viceroy of Egypt confided the pacification of Greece to that prince, who had agreed to pay the whole expense of the expedition. In consequence of this, steps, it is said, had been taken to accomplish the object by conferring unlimited powers on Ibrahim Pacha, who was to open the campaign by offering safety and protection to the inhabitants, if they returned to their former vassalage; but "if they obstinately reject equitable propositions, they will be exterminated." Ten frigates had been sent by the Porte to assist in this humane business, to which the Viceroy had added 35 other vessels, which were to convey 33,000 to the Morea; two-thirds of which had been trained after the European system. This letter is said to be official, to have been sent to the Augsburg Gazette by the agent of Mehemet Ali residing at Trieste.

Whether this statement be true or false, it appears by letters from Smyrna, that the Turks under the Captain Pacha, true to their system of extermination, drenched themselves in blood at every place where they touched, on their arrival in the Dardanelles. To stimulate them to those acts of barbarity, the government is stated to have withheld from them their food and pay, calculating that they would thus enter more warmly into a contest where abundance of plunder was to be obtained, than if their hands were full. Accordingly on entering Melenia they put to the sword all the Christians above eight years of age, and acted these scenes of carnage in all the hamlets within a circuit of 10 leagues.

But this was light, continues the writer, "compared with Pergamos, where 10,000 Christians were brutally massacred in 24 hours."

These disgraceful and barbarous proceedings, it is added, produced an effect which was naturally to be expected. After glutting himself with the blood of the inhabitants of Melenia and Pergamos and plundering their dwellings, the Capt. Pacha steered to the Thermaic Gulph to attack the Isle of Sciathos, where, it appears, the Greeks were expecting him. Being ignorant of their measures, he fired more than 7000 guns, and then landed a numerous corps. An action immediately took place, in which the patriots attacked the Turks with such fury, that the Pacha alone escaped in a gondola. On reaching his vessel, he sailed for Salonica, where he was represented to be in the greatest embarrassment, the contingents, which he sacrificed, being composed of Turks recruited in the environs of Cassandria, Naoussa and Macedonia.

It is always a source of gratification to find, that, notwithstanding the details of horrid cruelties committed by the Turks that so frequently reach us, they are accompanied by accounts of resistance and bravery on the part of the Greeks, which afford ground to hope that they will finally succeed in securing independence.

IRELAND.—The Belfast Newsletter mentions the assemblage of about 1000 Ribbonmen on the 12th of July at Tullyallen, near Ballygawley, armed with various weapons. A magistrate endeavoured to get them to disperse, but they would not unless he could promise that an Orange party, assembled in the vicinity, should not pass that way. His remonstrance with the Orange party was equally unavailing, but the latter, it is said, passed along the coast quietly and were not molested by the Ribbonmen. After this the magistrate rode towards Dungannon, and having proceeded a short distance, he saw 3 or 4 hundred Ribbonmen in a field adjoining the road, and as soon as they perceived him, they commenced shouting & calling out, "that's him, here he comes, down with him, pa him, &c." When he came opposite to where they were on the road, they fired 2 shots at him, the bullets of which passed near him, and he saw several guns presented at him, but the morning proving wet, may have caused them not to go off.

COLOMBIA.—Bogota papers to the 22d of July, are received at Philadelphia.—The account of the defeat of Cataracta Olaneta, in Peru, and the union of a Republican division with Bolivar, was published Bogota on the 11th. Col. Campbell one of the British Commissioners, set out on the 6th for England, by way of Carthagen.

BOLIVAR, with his characteristic magnanimity has declined the thirty thousand dollars voted him as an annuity for life by the Colombian Congress.

The Bogota Gazette, contains a law, directing the establishment of Special Tribunals of commerce, which are to have cognisance of all disputes relative to commercial transactions, and to be composed of four merchants who with the Alcalde President, are to decide all causes brought before them, without appeal provided the sum in dispute should not exceed 500 dollars; above that sum the people have the right of appealing to the superior Court of the District.

A decree has been published in the same paper, declaring the coast of the Mosquito shore, as far as Cape Gracias a Dios, an integral part of the Territory of Colombia according to the declaration made in San Lorenzo on the 30th of Nov. 1803, by which it was separated from the Captain Generalship of Guatemala, to which it formerly belonged and added to the Viceroyalty of New Grenada, and consequently all attempts to colonize it without the consent of this government, unauthorized and illegal.

The "Gaceta" of the 4th of July contains a decree on the new territorial division of the Republic. The principal alterations made is the division of what was formerly the department of Venezuela into two, called Venezuela and Apure, the capital of the former Caracas, and that of the latter Varnias; the division of that of Quito likewise into two, under the denomination of Ecuador and Asuay, the capital of the former Quito, that of the latter Cuenca.

Captain Chandler, of the brig Torpedo, who arrived at Baltimore on the 16th ult. in 35 days from Rio Janeiro, reports, that on the 25th July a hot press took place in which several Americans were impressed; and on the 27th, an Embargo was laid on account of the Brazilian squadron being about sailing to blockade Pernambuco—they sailed 2d August, with 2000 troops on board. The embargo was taken off on the 8th. On the 21st, Captain C. passed within 4 miles of the blocking squadron at anchor off Pernambuco and Orinda, consisting of one 74, two smaller ships and a brig.