

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

**TURKEY AND GREECE.**—We have now more pleasant accounts. Letters from Bitolia and Janina, announce that the Seraskier, Reschid Pacha, experienced a signal defeat on Easter day, and had captured, near Suda, three Turkish vessels that were conveying provisions to Patras. Letters from Constantinople announce the death of Abdal Hamed, heir of the Ottoman throne. His brother was also dangerously ill. The Janissaries, who were very desirous of giving the throne of the sultan to his son, are much grieved at his death, which is attributed to violence.

The Ottoman troops, who were marching for Thessaly, had been suddenly countermanded in consequence of orders from Constantinople.

Extract of a private letter, of the 5th May, from Trieste: "Direct intelligence, of the 11th ult. from Tripolitza, announces the total defeat of the Egyptian troops, under the command of Ibrahim Pacha. The Greeks gained this decisive victory on the 27th of March. The Egyptian expedition is now regarded as having completely failed. Several European officers, in the service of Ibrahim Pacha, were made prisoners, and immediately conducted to Napoli di Romania."

There are many reasons to believe that the successes of the Greeks, above spoken of, have really attended them. It is said that Ulysses, who deserted had been abandoned by all his men, and fled to the mountains. Colcotroni and his associates were yet confined at Hydra. It is supposed that the Albanians, on account of the beheading of some of their chiefs will make a common cause with the Greeks.

Extract of a private of the 18th May, from Smyrna: "Letters from Alexandria announce that the viceroy Mehemet Ali Pacha is preparing a fresh expedition to carry a prompt succor to the Egyptian troops that have disembarked in the Morea, but there is reason to fear that it will arrive too late to extricate Ibrahim Pacha from the wretched situation in which he finds himself. The expedition is to consist of 17,000 men, and be placed under the command of Defterdar Bey, son-in-law of Mehemet Ali. The defeat of Ibrahim, at Navarino, is confirmed from all parts. His loss is very considerable. Soliman Bey is among the slain."

The papers contain the particulars at length of the coronation of the king of France at Rheims, which took place on the 29th of May, with all the pomp and ceremonies usual on such occasions. The Archbishop blessed the crown and placed it on his majesty's head. The Prelate gave him the sword of Charlemagne; the Chamberlain put on the purple boots—the Dauphin put on the spurs, &c.—Fudge!

The horses of the king's carriage run away with it, and he owes his life to the skill of his postillion and coachman. Gen. Curial was thrown from his horse and had two ribs broken.—Gen. Bordeselle was thrown twice, but received no injury.

**SPAIN.**—The finances are in such a wretched condition, that Ferdinand had not been able to fit out a minister to attend the coronation of the king of France, or to allow the Spanish ambassador, at Vienna, to follow the emperor of Austria to Milan.

Spain is disturbed by parties of guerrillas—the regular troops are as badly paid, clothed and fed as is possible, and are rapidly deserting; they have mutinied on several occasions, and the cry of "live the constitution" is pretty frequently heard. Blood is oftentimes shed, and misery abounds. The wretchedness of the people is seemingly increasing, and would appear to have reached that point at which suffering becomes intolerable. But what the event will be, "no one knoweth."

**PERU.**—A late letter says—"The war in Upper Peru is at length closed, by one of Olaneta's colonels who deserted him, carrying a large part of his force. A battle ensued between them, in which Olaneta was killed when hostilities terminated. At the time of the action, general Sucre was in Olaneta's rear, and had already obtained possession of Potosi, but arrived too late to assist in the action. It is believed that Olaneta was killed by some of his own party, as he was the first person who fell, at the commencement of the action. The result of this affair must prove of immense benefit to the commerce of this place. Upper Peru is one of the richest provinces in this part of South America, and has always obtained its supplies of merchandise from this port, (Buenos Ayres). It has been closed for nearly 10 years.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated 11th May, received at New-York, states that Monte Video, was expected to be placed in a state of siege on the 3d of that month: on which evening the patriots were only 6 miles distant, the guns of the town of Candoras, 3 miles from Monte Video, had been spiked, and the garrison had arrived in the latter city, the gates of which were

to be closed on that day. All the fine country of Banda Oriental, stretching north-east from Buenos Ayres, is up in arms, and determined to assert its independence of Brazil.

The Government of Buenos-Ayres, on the 10th of May, deputed a commission to Upper Peru, to felicitate the Liberator Bolivar on his late successes, and to convey the grateful sentiments of the United Provinces of La Plata for distinguished services in giving liberty to the New World. They would also confer with him on the annexation of the four provinces of Upper Peru to the Union, to which they always belonged.

In the Province of Paraguay, by order of the Governor, all convents have been suppressed, and their property sequestered.

Sr. Bustamante, Governor of the Province of Salta, by despatches received from Gen. Medina Celi, announces the defeat of 700 royalists under General Olaneta, by 300 Patriot troops, at Tumusla, in Upper Peru 200 killed and wounded were left on the field, and the same number were taken prisoners, with 20 officers. Gen. Olaneta fell among the first. The battle lasted from three o'clock, P. M. till seven. All the baggage and military appointments of Olaneta were taken.

The extra concludes thus: This inhuman contest is now terminated. Not one enemy remains on the soil of Columbus. THE COUNTRY IS FREE.

The French Commissioner, Mr. de Monge, had been ordered to leave the Republic within 24 hours. The motive which induced this order was his interference in the concerns of the State. He was to proceed to Chili, where he would join his fellow-commissioner Lassuse, who had publicly advocated the dissolution of the Congress.

A meeting of the English Catholic Association had been held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in London, to express their sentiments on the rejection of the Catholic Bill, and to adopt measures for the further prosecution of their just claims to an equal participation in the rights enjoyed by their fellow citizens. The Duke of Norfolk was in the chair. This gentleman is of the Howard family, a Roman Catholic, and possesses much influence among all classes. The great advocate of Catholic emancipation, Mr. O'Connell, made a suitable speech, but its extreme length precludes its publication at present. However, the following, which is the conclusion of the address, will give our readers an idea of the style and forcible remarks of the orator:

"We shall now return to Ireland, and there shall advise our country to be patient, to bear the further delay of justice with calmness, but not to relax their fair, open, and legitimate efforts in again seeking for their rights. They have put down one association—I promise to treat them to another. (Loud cheers.) They shall trench further on your liberties—they shall dive deeper into the vitals of the Constitution before they drive us from our purpose. We will go on, but it will be without anger or turbulence. In that steady course, we will continue to use all legitimate means to accomplish our object, until English good sense shall overcome bigotry in high station, shall put down intolerance in persons great in office; until the minister be driven back to the half honesty which he before possessed, or to that retirement which he richly deserves."

From the Indiana Journal.

In last week's paper we made a few remarks on the subject of the gubernatorial election. We did so merely to give our opinion as to what should constitute the basis of preference, to intimate our preference, and shew the grounds of our choice. Our reasons for abstaining heretofore from remarking upon this election in addition to those stated in our last, were that we had the utmost confidence that the candidate whom we preferred would be chosen, and that the rant and abuse of our neighbours of the Gazette, if the opinions of the people can be gathered from their expressions, had a better effect in favour of Judge Blackford than any exertions we were capable of making. When the candidates were first announced, we determined to support Blackford, because we believed him to be best qualified. We intended however merely to exercise our right of suffrage at the polls, and not to interfere, in our editorial capacity, with the election. Nor should we have done so, if we had not supposed it possible that the slang and abuse of the Indianapolis Gazette might influence some (though we were well aware that upon the grand majority of the reflecting part of our population if any effect were produced it would be against Col. Ray,) to vote contrary to their better judgment. Towards Mr. Ray we have no ill will. As a citizen of our town, a neigh-

bour, and a member of our social circle, we highly respect him. As a candidate for Governor, however, we prefer another, because we believe his age and experience, to say nothing about talents and integrity, better qualify him to perform the duties of a Governor, and to sustain the dignity of our state.

Indiana has heretofore been fortunate in the selection of Chief Magistrates.—During her territorial government she had a Harrison and a Posey, men of talents, age, and experience, well calculated to render them respectable in their stations, and useful to the people. Since the organization of our state government we have had Jonathan Jennings and William Hendricks. Of the qualifications of Mr. Jennings for Governor, and of the ability with which he discharged the duties of that station, the public are well apprised, and no praise of ours could add to his deservedly high reputation. He had been for several years the Delegate to Congress from Indiana, and had acquired a popularity based upon talents and public services. He administered the government for nearly six years, and was succeeded by Mr. Hendricks, who entered upon the duties of the office with a personal popularity and a weight of character, to which few of our citizens have attained. Of the ability, prudence, and economy, with which he administered the government, abundant testimony has been afforded; and the Representatives of the people thought proper, at their last session, to transfer him to the Senate of the United States.

Shall we retrograde? shall we not, while we are increasing in population, wealth, respectability, as a member of the union, endeavour to place such men at the helm of government as will be best calculated to manage our affairs at home, and maintain our respectability among our sister states? The question then recurs, which of the two candidates are best fitted for these purposes? Our minds find no difficulty in determining favourably to Blackford. Others no doubt view things differently, and all have an equal right to entertain and express their sentiments. But who is this Isaac Blackford, against whom the writers for the Gazette have been so long venting their spleen? Is he, as they are endeavouring to make the people believe, a dangerous man, an ambitious aspirant, a man who disregards the fundamental principles of our government, and would, if it were in his power, trample under foot the liberties of the people? No. Different, widely different is the character of Judge Blackford. He is a gentleman, to whom has been committed important and highly responsible trusts, both in the Legislative and Judiciary departments of our government, and during the whole course of his public life his enemies are challenged to produce a single instance of dereliction of duty or violation of trust. Ask the members of the House of Representatives of the first Legislature of Indiana, over whom he presided as Speaker—ask his brother members of the Supreme Bench—ask the enlightened gentlemen of the bar who practice in the Supreme Court—ask all who are intimately acquainted with him, what is their opinion of Isaac Blackford. They will, with one accord, answer that he is a gentleman of rigid integrity, unassuming and amiable manners, respectable literary acquirements, and profound legal knowledge. Is not his appointment to the Supreme Bench, by the Governor and Senate, a strong evidence in favor of his talents and legal knowledge. Is not the fact of his coming within one or two votes of being elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Indiana, strong proof of his fitness for important political stations? Unheeded, then, and disregarded, be the denunciations of those who would sacrifice a valuable public servant to promote their unhallowed ambition. Shew us a better candidate than Blackford, and we will yield him our support.

From the Indiana Republican.

Messrs. Arion & Berryman.—The following letter was written with a view of sending it to my Angelina, but being dissuaded from it by diffidence, yet anxious that it should meet her eye, and unwilling that such a *sooterkin* of good things should be lost to the world, I send it to you for publication.

P. S. Angelina has an income of 1000 dollars per annum, which is a strong argument in favour of her charms.

My Dear Madam.—Permit me to state that I would willingly become your husband, as I am now your suitor, and serve you faithfully for the term of my life. I have lived in expectation of your favors these thirty years: I am a man—a gallant—a friend to the ladies—to love—have long been an open advocate for female talents—for their equal privileges—and to your interest—and your glory. Should you think fit to take me at my offer and make

me lord of your young and interesting person, to which I feel bound by the strongest ties, it will be for me to feel and acknowledge the extent of the enjoyment, that distinguished a mark of confidence and respect would lay me under, and to prove myself worthy of your expectations.

If, in your judgment, you choose another, at the expression of your will, I will cheerfully march from the post which you smiles and your favors have assigned me for the time being. If my course is improper, condemn my pretensions. If it is reasonable and agreeable, do me justice. For you to become acquainted with me in every respect is not at this time meet; but my bodily and mental powers are submitted to your scrutiny. With the maid that flourishes I flourish. With the nymph that withers I die. Your interest is mine—mine to advance yours—Society is formed for us, and we for each other. The eye of the world is upon us, and let us each perform our duty.

I have the honor to be,  
with great respect,  
Your most Ob't. S't.

WILL WIMBLE.

LEBANON, (Ohio), July 13.

A party of gentlemen from this place have for some time been occasionally engaged in levelling a contemplated route of a lateral canal, from this place to intersect the Miami canal near Middletown, on the Great Miami. From which it appears there can be no doubt of the practicability of the measure. It is ascertained from this examination that the summit near Union Village, is several feet lower than the creek at this place; and from a level of the little Miami taken a few years since by Allen Wright, Esq. (of this place) that the Miami at Mather's mill, is of a corresponding height and may easily be conducted to the summit from that point. George Kesling, Esq. who was the principal in this examination is of opinion that an abundant supply of water can be had for the supply of a canal from this place to the intersection of the Miami Canal, without being under the necessity of drawing on the little Miami for supplies. The plan suggested by him, is to have a reservoir formed in the summit swamp, south west of Union Village, embracing an area of from twelve to eighteen hundred acres of land, (if necessary) which would be abundantly supplied with the waters of Dick's-creek, & Muddy-creek: which may be thrown into and retained in the pond, at the height of fifteen feet, if necessary, which added to the resources, that would be drawn from Turtle-creek at this place, would be amply sufficient to supply a canal throughout the season. Should the quantity of water however thus supplied, prove insufficient there can be no doubt but a sufficiency may be obtained by cutting a line for a navigable feeder from the little Miami at Mather's mill. The latter course may perhaps be more advisedly pursued: as it would ensure more certainly of a sufficient supply of water; and at the same time accommodate a larger portion of the citizens of this county, especially those who own Mill property on the river.

When the examination of this project was first contemplated no doubt was entertained of the practicability of cutting a line near Waynesville, passing the river hills through a valley or low piece of ground near Mr. Hagerman's farm, and from thence down the valley of Turtle-creek to this place. But on examination it was found, that that point, was upwards of two hundred feet above the bed of the river, immediately opposite to that place, which it is thought will render the expediency of pursuing that course, rather doubtful—though, upon further examination it may yet be found, that a more favorable point may be discovered, which may render that route less objectionable, or that the water may be taken from the Miami at a point between Waynesville and Xenia high enough, to carry a canal across the summit at Mr. Hagerman's. If so, Green county would be highly interested in the project. In this event the route would be much shorter than to follow the windings of the river by Todds-fork.—Gazette.

Gov. Troup again.—Gov. Troup of Georgia has begun to change his tune, probably being convinced that he cannot reasonably expect to gain partisans by such bursts of passion as he has often indulged himself in. He writes to Washington that so far from wishing to produce a rupture between Georgia and the general government, he would lay down his life to uphold the national union for a single day.

N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Good breeding is the result of much good sense, some good nature and a little self-denial for the sake of others, and with a view to obtain the same indulgence from them.