

Foreign News.

From the Boston Patriot, Oct. 3.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival at New York of the packet ship Florida, in 30 days from Liverpool, we have London dates to Aug. 31, and Liverpool to Sept. 1. inclusive.

On the 28th August Parliament was prorogued to Oct. 30th, when it is expected to be prorogued to some day between the 16th and 26th November, then to meet for "despatch of business."

An improved state of weather had allayed the alarm about the crops, and prices of bread stuffs were rather on the decline.

Science and philosophy have just lost Doctor Gall. That illustrious physician died latterly, after a long and severe illness, at Montroig.

Nothing definitive is received from the Russian head quarters, except that there had been several days hard fighting before Shumla, which still held out. The Turkish bulletins represent their own arms to have been successful in the same affairs in which the Russians claim decisive victories.

It is said that the object of the emperor Nicholas in proceeding to Odessa, where he arrived Aug. 8th, is to meet Lord Heytsbury and other diplomatic characters, to form a Congress on the subject of Turkey, or in other words, they are to try by remonstrance or persuasion to induce Nicholas to relax his purpose of destroying the Turkish power in Europe.

Admiral Greig, with his fleet, had arrived at Favarna, whence it was to proceed to invest Varna. The report of the capture of Erzrum appears to be unfounded.

The dates from Constantinople are to July 29th, at which time the counsels of the Sublime Porte were said to be still for war.

Greece—Considerable speculation had been excited by the sudden departure of Admirals Coddington and De Rigny from Corfu, with a considerable naval force, towards the close of July. The French expedition to the Morea was expected to arrive there the latter end of August.

Its object is stated by Gen. Mason, in his proclamation, to be to put an "end to the oppression of a celebrated people." The islands of Sepineza, near Modon, are appointed for its rendezvous, in case of its being dispersed by any accident.

The French troops it is said will meet with some resistance. Six thousand Turkish troops are said to occupy Eubaea and the Acropolis Patras, Coron, Modon and Navarin are garrisoned by Turks.

Lord Cochrane left Paris on Sunday for Marseilles, accompanied by Mr. George Cochrane. At Marseilles his lordship will embark for Greece on board the *Mercury* armed steam vessel, carrying two 74 pounders. It is supposed that he is now in the employ of the French.

Russia and Turkey—No official information had been received in London from the head quarters of the Russian army, since Aug. 25. Meantime despatches had been received at the foreign office, the contents of which had not transpired down to the evening of August 30th, and a hundred rumours were afloat, most of which were of a character unfavorable to the Russian army.

On the 20th of July, an attack was made upon the Turks before Shumla, headed by the emperor Nicholas in person. After a good deal of hard fighting, the Russian bulletins say, being repulsed on every side, the Turks withdrew under the walls of Shumla. After this the emperor left the army for Odessa. On the same day, there was some fighting at Varna, the Turks having attacked the right wing of the Russian army besieging that place. In the Russian account, it is stated, that the Turks were driven into the fortress in great disorder, and with much loss. But it is added, as they had taken in front of Lieutenant-General Uzakew, a favorable position, the latter would not expose his corps to danger, and he retired behind the village of Driewent to join the first brigade of the 10th division of infantry, under Adjutant General Benkendroff, as that brigade was on its march to reinforce the corps besieging Varna. —*Courier*.

The report that the Russians have received a severe check at Shumla appears to have obtained general credit, and the assertion that Government has advices of this event is reiterated with increased confidence. It is said, that after several days severe fighting, the Russians were compelled to fall back, with a loss of 40,000 men in killed and wounded.

—*The Standard*, Aug. 29.

The German papers would persuade us that false estimates have

been formed of the strength of the Turkish army; that instead of 60,000, their infantry is 200,000 strong—that they have 50,000 cavalry—and that in Shumla alone, there are 500 pieces of cannon. Hence the necessity of strong reinforcements for the Russian army. These accounts make us regret that official intelligence is not dispatched more frequently & speedily. —*Courier*, Aug. 30.

Silistria was invested by the Russian division under Gen. Roth, July 21.

London, Sunday, Aug. 31.—To the great surprise and disappointment of the public, another week has passed without bringing any intelligence of the battle which was expected to be sanguinary and decisive of the fate of Turkey. We can account for this delay only on the supposition that the Russians find the Turks too formidable to be attacked; for had the Russians met with any success they would have been active in circulating the news, and had they met with any severe check the Austrians would have circulated it for them.

The last bulletin is dated the 28th of July from the camp round Shumla, and as the army broke up from before Bazargik on the 16th July, it had been twelve days in making so short a progress. There is a report that Varna has been captured, but we do not think it.

[From the N. Y. American]

The arrival of the Florida, last evening, gives us our London papers to 31st Aug. inclusive, and Liverpool of 1st September. The two important items of intelligence, at that as yet there is no certainty of any battle having been fought a Scoula, and that the harvest both in England and France would be well got in, and produce a good average crop.

As to the hostilities between the Russians and Turks, there were rumors of hard fighting for nine days, and much loss sustained, and no progress made by the Russians. We think it can hardly be doubted that the Russians had met with desperate resistance. Despatches of a late date were received in London on the 29th but on the 30th their contents had not yet transpired. The Courier of the 30th, in the evening, says, in relation to them—

The substance of the despatches brought by Mr. Clews from Berlin, which he left on the 22nd, has not yet transpired. And hence, we are unable to contradict or confirm the reports in general circulation yesterday evening, of several days hard fighting before Choumla.

The report at Berlin was, that no decisive advantage had been obtained by the Russians, because no additional bulletin had been published in the Berlin State Gazette.

It may be that the despatches do not relate so much to military operations, as to correspondence or explanations between the European cabinets.

Doubtless the despatches related to some important matters connected with the military operations of the contending powers. Meantime while all were on tiptoe for news, the French and English papers are speculating largely on the probable consequences of the Russian invasion, and the Courier seems very anxious to persuade its readers, that there is nothing to be feared from the ambition of Nicholas, in allusion to whom it thus speaks:

"Can he be so addicted to a servile imitation of the old conquerors and their mad schemes, as to think that addition to his empire can increase his strength? Or is it impossible or improbable that another ambition should fill his mind—that of affording, if not the first, the most conspicuous example of a sovereign, to whom the confidence of others became the most effectual of obligations, and who would derive nothing from conquest but his share of a general benefit? The restoration of Constantinople to the Greeks, says a political writer, under the guarantee of all Europe for their independence and neutrality, as possessors of an important naval pass, from which the military ships of all nations should be excluded, or nearly so, offers itself as a solution of the main difficulties, which are foreseen, when the present campaign is thought of. The possibility of such a conclusion of a long apprehended contest, and a much considered danger has doubtless been looked at by the greater powers; but we have no special information upon the subject, nor official authority for this suggestion."

The intimation in this paragraph, that Constantinople may again become the capital of the Greeks under the guarantee of Europe, is important and significant.

It seems quite certain that the Turkish forces are more numerous than the estimates of them, by the difference of 200,000 infantry, instead of 60,000—50,000 cavalry instead of 10,000—and at Choumla,

alone, 500 pieces of cannon. This force, with the standard of the prophet unfurled; fatalism to back them; and the Houris standing ready to receive into Paradise those who fall in battle, will make a desperate fight. Still we believe the Russian must succeed. Pending the preparations required for the attack on Shumla, the Emperor had suddenly gone back to Odessa.

Of the harvest, Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 31st August, thus speaks:

"The fine weather which we now enjoy has given activity to every thing, and the reports from all the trading districts concur in the same tone with those from the agricultural parts of the country—that every thing is proceeding in a way which calls forth public gratitude from all classes.

We refer to another article in the same paper, concerning the means of retaliating the Tariff of this country, which is written in justification of the principle of the Tariff, while it suggests the expedient of retaliating its effects, upon this country, by imposing upon American shipping, in English ports, an extra tonnage duty. The only objection to this is, that it is contrary to the Commercial Convention between the two countries, which guarantees equality of duties to the shipping of both countries.

FROM GREECE.

We learn, by way of Corfu, that the Sultan has given positive orders to Ibrahim Pacha, not by any means to leave the Morea. Intelligence has also been received at Corfu, July 23, that 25 vessels from Alexandria laden with provisions, and having troops on board had entered the port of Navarino. It is added that Ibrahim Pacha has sent troops into the interior of the Morea to cut the corn and carry off all the cattle; and that these troops have spread devastation in every direction, and massacred some Greeks. As soon as this news arrived, the English and French admirals proceeded to Navarino with all the vessels under their command. Valley Bey, an Albanian Captain, having placed himself at the head of 8000 men marched upon Arta & after an assault of several hours took that fortress, and made the Bey prisoner. He then sent his brother, a man of great courage, at the head of one thousand men, to Reschid Pacha's camp, to demand of him 6000 purses (about a million of Turkish piasters) threatening in case of refusal, to sell Arts to the Greeks as well as Preveza, of which he was about to take possession. In fact he did march on Preveza, and make him self master of it. He is now waiting to know the result of his communication to Reschid Pacha. —*Baltimore Patriot*.

Beacon Office, }
Norfolk, Oct. 6, 1828. }

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship *Helvetius*, Capt. Taylor which arrived in Hampton Roads, yesterday, in the short passage of 36 days from Nieu Diep, (Holland,) informs that a sanguinary battle was fought at Shumla (date not precisely remembered) between the Russian & Turkish armies, in which the Russians lost 20,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners, and so formidable were the Turks, that it was found expedient to order reinforcements of 100,000 to ensure their passage through the Balkan Mountains. The Russians, however were still advancing.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,
Office of the Mercury.

Newport, Sept. 30

The revenue cutter *Active*, Calliope, arrived here yesterday from New-York. Capt. C. sailed from N. Y. in co. with the U. S. frigate *Hudson*, Com. Creighton, sloop of war *Erie*, and schooner *Shark*, in search of the Buenos Ayrean squadron, under command of Com. Forman, which have been at anchor for some time in Fort Pond Bay, Long-Island. On ascertaining that they had left our coast, the cutter sailed this morning to join Com. Creighton, off Montauk and inform him of their departure—when the *Hudson*, it is expected, will proceed on her way to the Brazils, and the *Erie* and *Shark* return to New York. The sailing of the *Hudson*, *Erie* and *Shark* from New-York, in pursuit of this squadron, was, we learn, in consequence of orders from the Navy Department, owing to representations having been made to our government by the British and Spanish Ministers, that Com. Forman was violating our neutrality, by enlisting men and receiving on board munitions of war, while at anchor in our waters.

Best Pat.

A gentleman of New York has deposited \$1,200 to the credit of the Ex President Monroe for the payment of interest on the mortgages on his estate.

The President—Every citizen who has any knowledge at all of our public servants, is acquainted with the remarkably laborious habits of the President. He is perhaps the earliest riser in Washington, and applies himself to the various duties of his office, with an assiduity which is without example, perhaps in any public man, since the time of President Washington. —We recollect learning the fact, when he was preparing his extremely elaborate report on the intricate subject of weights and measures, which he was, as Secretary of State, required by a resolution of Congress to make,—a work which, by its research and comprehensiveness, extorted the praise of English writers—anxious to complete the report before the close of the session, at which he wished to present it, he arose during nearly the whole winter at three o'clock, and occupied himself for three hours before day almost every morning, in completing the task assigned to him. He accomplished it, and the report, comprising between two and three hundred octavo pages, was sent in before Congress adjourned. We mention the incident merely to illustrate the habits of the President, and show how necessary some relaxation must be to man of sixty, when the heats of our long Southern Summers add their enfeebling effect to that of constant labor.

Without such relaxation, and the renovation of a few weeks annually spent in the bracing sea air of his native climate, his health would suffer, if his life were not endangered by it. He, therefore, almost every summer, makes a visit to Massachusetts of some weeks which he spends quietly amongst his kindred and friends, and returns to the seat of Government, prepared for the labors of the Winter. This has been thought so reasonable, indeed necessary an indulgence, for which he has the example of all his predecessors, that it is rarely that it has been the subject of remark or censure, except by the vulgar and ignorant. The President's recent journey has, however, been made the occasion for an indecency, which we think deserves to be held up to general reprobation. The New-York Enquirer of the 22nd ult: exceeding the license it enjoys, of being almost as scurrilous as it pleases, has published, editorially, an advertisement, of which the following is the beginning:

"4,500 dollars reward.—Ran away from the City of Washington, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. He was last seen in Massachusetts on horseback," &c. &c.

We should suppose that political opposition would hardly justify such language, in the opinion of the most heated partisan. The Richmond Enquirer too, the drivelling circulator of the decencies of its New York namesake, talks of "the electioneering journey of the President."

Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK—Up and doing.—It rejoices us to know, and to be able to assure our friends, that in all parts of this state, the friends of the present Administration are thoroughly organized, and zealously, actively and efficiently engaged in the good work. In some parts of the state, it is true, they did not enter the vineyard until the eleventh hour; but as far as vigilance and industry can make amends for delay, they will atone for it. Our triumph in this state is past all hazard or doubt; although the extent of that triumph depends greatly upon the unwearyed vigilance, and unremitting assiduity. We ought not to be, and we must not be, satisfied with a bare triumph: but we must make that triumph so signal and decisive, that it may long remain a lesson to future demagogues and unprincipled politicians—teaching them the utter folly and the utter hopelessness of attempting to lead the people of this great state into a palpable abandonment not only of principle but of their own interests, for the sake of assisting to elevate to power a few restless and ambitious political aspirants.

We do not say to our friends—continue to bestir yourselves and make sure of twenty electors; for they are sure already: but we do say to them—leave no honest means unemployed, to make sure of twenty-six electors. We do not say to our friends—continue to bestir yourselves and make sure of twenty electors; for they are sure already: but we do say to them—leave no honest means unemployed, to make sure of twenty-six electors. We do not say to our friends—continue to bestir yourselves and make sure of twenty electors; for they are sure already: but we do say to them—leave no honest means unemployed, to make sure of twenty-six electors.

—they have not another or safe district in the state. This alone shows that it is very possible to elect by the people twenty-nine electors for Mr. Adams, and when so much can be done, it surely is not looking for too much—especially with the spirit

it which now prevails among friends of the Administration, we expect that they will do enough to elect at least twenty-six.

Albany Chronicle.

From the Baltimore Patriot, MARYLAND ELECTION.—Yesterday an election took place for the State of Maryland, the county being entitled to four members and the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore to two each.

In Baltimore city, Messrs. McDonald and Stuart, the Jackson candidates, are elected.

McMahon's majority over Tierney, 291 votes.

Average Jackson majority 300.

Yesterday was a proud day for the friends of the Administration in Baltimore; for, although we have only gained a signal victory—such a victory as will make our triumph next, morally certain. It must be recollect, that at the last Presidential election, the Jackson ticket obtained nine hundred majority, out of 6968, the whole number of votes given. Now they have only three hundred and seventy six majority, out of eight thousand three hundred and eleven, the average number of votes given. This electoral district is composed of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne Arundel county, and it is pretty certain that Annapolis and Anne Arundel will give the Administration a majority abundantly sufficient to offset the small Jackson majority in the city of Baltimore; besides, the Administration party will at least gain 150 in Baltimore in November. The Administration increase since the last Presidential election, is 963; that of the Jackson party 440. Thus are all our assertions that great and important changes were taking place in favor of the Administration fully verified.

A sign in Monroe County, Ind. In the Bloomington Republican & Indiana Gazette, of November 8, 1827, edited by Gen. J. B. Lowe, we find under the head of "Jackson in Indiana," the following statements:

"At our Regimental muster here, (in Bloomington) on Thursday last, the vote of the regiment was taken, on the Presidential election. The citizens generally, were invited to form with the militia, numbering in all upwards of one thousand, were counted for Adams, and the balance ALL for Jackson."—On Saturday last, (4th October, 1828), the regimental muster for Monroe County, again took place in Bloomington, and an election on the Presidential question was again had. The regiment was drawn up by Col. Bowland in solid column, and informed that the vote would be taken, after which a big drum was promised to the voters; and Col. Lee addressed the regiment in a thundering, or rather raving speech. But it would not do. Out of 515 persons who voted 200 stood as a firm phalanx for the administration. Many of the friends of the administration in town were not present; and at least two thirds of the voters of the county over 45 years of age, were not in town. In 1827, only 28 votes out of 1000 in Monroe for Adams, and in 1828, the goodly number of 200 out of 515. Truly the Jackson cause is prospering in the wrong way in Monroe.

P. S. Monroe has been considered as one of the strongest counties in our state for Jackson.—*Indiana Journal*.

OHIO CANAL LOAN
\$1,200,000 of Ohio Canal, six per cent. stock, redeemable in 1850—being the final loan to complete the Canals in progress, were yesterday taken at 104 7-100 per cent., by a company formed of J. J. Astor, Prime, Ward, King and Co. W. G. Buckner, and T. and J. S. Buddle of Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Amer.*

NEW COACH.
Our enterprising fellow-citizens, on the Citizen's Line, are constructing a coach to run between Borden-town and Washington, which will alarm the citizens of New-Jersey, if they should happen to see it before they are apprised of its nature. It is calculated for fifty-six passengers, two regular stories high, and is to run upon four wheels 17 1/2 inches broad, and to be drawn by twelve horses commanded by postillions. The baggage will follow in the rear on one broad wheel of about 40 inches; the whole machine will thus form a roller to flatten and smooth the road over which it passes. It is in a state of considerable forwardness, and will be exhibited as soon as the trimmers and painters finish their operations, till when it may be put into suspension any opinion as to its probative utility.—*N. J. Chronicle*.