FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The British ship Jean-Hastie, at New York from Greenock, brings Glasgow papers to the 15th June inclusive. They contain London advices to the 13th and Paris to the 10th June. From a proof slip forwarded by our correspondents of the Mercantile Advertiser, and from the New York afternoon papers of Saturday we copy the following items.

The most important articles they furnish are two Russian bulletins. The first is dated May 11, and only announces the passage of the Danube at three different points. The second is dated from the camp before Silistria 22d May,) detailing the preparations which are making to carry on the siege with the utmost activity. The bulletin says that the enemy remain quiet, and seldom disturb even the Russian out-posts which are stationed at only 800 fathoms from the counterscarp of the place. The remainder of the bulletin relates to the advantages gained over the Turks led on by the Grand Vizier in person, who left Shumla with the intention of attacking Pravadi with 15,000 men and was afterwards reinforced with 10,000 more; but he was ultimately defeated, after much hard and furious fighting, with the loss of 2,000 of his troops, and was forced to retire to Shumla. The Russians lost 1000 men.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh to 27th May, mentioned that trade had revived. Tallow had risen to 97 roubles. The ice at Cronstadt had been broken up.—Letters from the Russian Admiral induced the belief that there would shortly be an action between the Russian and Turkish fleets the latter had been increased to 8 ships of the line besides many smaller vessels.

The Duke of Cambridge it was expected would be appointed Commander in chief.

The King of France, it is said, expends annually 70000 francs for *shooting* parties. It is intimated that some of the Chamber of Deputies receive allowances to attend these parties.

A letter from London, June 8th says, "There is the Devil to pay in the cabinet, and very little to pay him with in the Exchequer. Important changes are in rapid progress and preparation; and the vile machinery which worked and which carried the Roman Catholic ascendancy bill, will very soon be exposed to the astonishment of an insulted and of an indignant country."

The elevation of the Speaker of the House of Commons has long since been determined on. Sir John Beckett is to succeed to the Speaker's chair.

The rumours in relation to the removal of the Lord Chancellor continue. Lord Lyndhurst is said to give satisfaction to nobody, neither to the bar nor the suitors nor the ministry, nor the king. Sir Charles Weatheral is spoken of as his successor. Mr. Brougham is still spoken of as Master of the Rolls, should Sir John Leach consent to retire. Mr. Sugden is also spoken of as the new Equity Judge when the bill creating that office shall have passed.

An interview had taken place between the Foreign Secretary and the Turkish merchants, when the latter were informed that the British Government would not allow the extension of the Russian Blockade. The blockade of the Dardanelles is sanctioned—no more.

A numerous meeting of the merchants and others interested in the West India trade, was held at the city of London Tavern, on the 9th June. The Standing Committee were delegated to obtain, if possible, a reduction of the duties on sugar and rum.

On the 29th of May the great and celebrated philosopher, Sir Humphrey Davy closed his mortal career in Geneva, in the 51st year of his age.

The Dublin Evening Post says, that on Sunday the 8th of June, Mr. O'Connell left Dublin for Ennis, and as he proceeded through the intervening towns was followed, met and greeted by thousands anxious for his success. The whole population of the country in some places seemed to be out, bearing green branches in their hands, so that the road had almost the appearance of a continued grove.—At the towns where he arrived in the night the windows were illuminated.—At Limerick they drew up a lofty tree before the door of his hotel, in the top of which several musicians played national airs. The people in the mean time gathered about the hotel, and when O'Connell was ready to set out again, there were about 40,000 persons collected in the streets. As the procession moved on, it increased to such a degree that the journalists do not pretend to estimate its numbers. At the Ennis side of Cratloe wood O'Connell made a short harangue to the people, reminding them that at that spot he first addressed them on the first election. He made the multitude another speech at Six Mile Bridge accusing Sir Edward O'Brien, who has two sons in Parliament—one representing the county and the other the borough of Ennis, of having broken his promise to support O'Connell's right to sit in Parliament. For this he said, Sir Edward's son would soon walk out of the county, and that when he got into Parliament, he would drag before the country the monopoly and corruption the borough represented by the other son. This declaration was followed by tremendous cheering.

The multitude now became so dense that O'Connell's carriage could only move at the rate of a mile an hour, and it was near one o'clock on Tuesday morning before he reached Ennis. Here he again harangued the people, observing that he had addressed them five times the day before and four times already on that day—that he was, therefore, exhausted in body, but that his spirit and resolution to serve them were inexhaustible. He said Wellington and Peel had done to him and his fellow citizens gross, palpable and paltry injustice when he forced upon them the measure of emancipation. He was sure, he said, that the electors would not give those men an opportunity of repeating their injustice towards them. (As Mr. O'Connell said this cries were heard of, No, no—we will return you.)—Mr. O'Connell proceeded to complain of the taking away of the forty shilling franchise, and said that he was sure they would give him an opportunity of having that franchise restored. He said that he had promised them religious freedom, and had procured it for them. They were now free and the Brunswickers, who would turn up the whites of their eyes while they put their hands slily into the pockets of the Catholics, and who would discount God Almighty for the ready money, were no longer their masters. The Brunswick clubs of Dublin had sent down poor Bumbo and his land-calf brother to disfranchise the brave freeholders, and crooked-eyed Fitzgerald was on their side. He called on the Gentry of Clare to separate themselves from the Dublin blood hounds and join what was intended for the good of the people. He inquired what good any member had ever done in Parliament for the County of Clare, except to get places for his relations, and he promised that he would not be six months in Parliament before all their oppressions would be done away. After several other observations of similar purport he promised the people to address them again the next day, and assured them that they should hear from him often through the newspapers and otherwise.

One of the Dublin Anti-Catholic papers says that Mr. O'Connell has not the slightest chance of being elected. There is a report that Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald will appear as candidate against him.

A London article of the 12th June, says the Madrid accounts of the 29th of May state that the death of the Queen had caused great intrigues to arise there.—The partisans of Don Carlos were endeavouring to persuade the King to abdicate in favour of his brother, but he had refused, and announced his attention of taking a fourth consort. The Prince of Partana Ambassador from the King of the Two Sicilies, was employed to negociate a marriage with the Princess of Naples, Maria, Christina, aged 23, which was persisted in.

Important accounts may be expected from Asia, as it appears by advices from Constantinople, that Persia is about to make common cause with Turkey, and that Gen. Paskewitch having received large reinforcements of men, and supplies of artillery, was preparing to advance upon Erzerum.

Provisions had been received in Constantinople, both by sea and land, from Smyrna, and likewise from the Black Sea.

Advices from Constantinople are to the 12th May, from Smyrna to the 5th. No further attack or plunder of the British merchantmen had taken place.—The English Admiral had had an official communication with the Russian Commandant.

Adrianople has been fortified, and all the beautiful gardens and fields there consequently laid waste.

A splendid Coffin.—The Coffin which received the corpse of the late king of Madagascar, Radam, was a large and massive one of silver. It was about eight feet long, three feet and a half deep, and the same in width; it was formed of silver plates, strongly riveted together with nails of the same metal all made from Spanish dollars; twelve thousand dollars were employed in its construction. Immense quantities of treasures of various kinds were placed in or about the coffin belonging to his late majesty, consisting chiefly of such things as during his life he most prized. Ten thousand dollars were placed in the silver coffin for him to lie upon; and either inside, but chiefly outside the coffin, were placed or cast all his rich clothing especially military; there were eight suits of very costly British uniforms, hats and feathers, golden helmet, gorgets, epaulets, sashes, gold spurs, very valuable sword, daggers, spears, (two of gold,) beautiful pistols, muskets, fowling pieces, watches, rings, broaches, and trinkets. His whole and fine sideboard of silver plate, and large, and solid gold cup, with many others presented to him by the King of England; large quantities of costly silks, satins, fine cloths very valuable silk Lambas of Madagascar, &c. The missionaries say, that the expense of the funeral could not have been less than sixty thousand pounds sterling.

South African Advertiser.

From the Washington papers of Monday we learn, that the jury impannelled in the case of Dr. Watkins were unable to agree on a verdict, and that they were discharged by the Court between six and seven o'clock on Saturday evening. It is supposed that a new trial will be ordered in the case.

A clerk in the United States Branch Bank has been discovered to be a defaulter, but to what amount, or even his name is not made known as yet.—*N. Y. Post.*

DR. WATKINS.

The following is Extracted from a letter to the U. S. Gazette.

dated WASHINGTON, July 17.

The evidence in the case of Dr. Watkins closed yesterday. Two letters were offered by the counsel for the U. States which gave to the case a very adverse aspect for the accused. One of them was a letter of explanations which Dr. Watkins wrote to Mr. Harris, the Navy Agent at Boston, and in which he attempted to shew that all his drafts upon Harris and Paulding were drawn, with the knowledge and approbation of Mr. Southard; and that the money thus raised was to be applied to some particular items of navy expenditure, for which appropriations had not been granted. As soon as Dr. Watkins was arrested in Philadelphia, it appears that he enclosed a copy of these explanations, in a letter to Mr. Southard, addressed to him at Trenton; but Watkins having met with a friend of Mr. Southard's, on board the steam boat and learning that Mr. S. was then in Philadelphia, sent to him a request that he would take this letter out of the Post Office. Mr. Southard did so, and instantly, (for although Watkins had put no signature to his letter, the hand writing was well known to Mr. Southard) wrote a reply to it.) The letter to Mr. Southard indicates a mind, the clear perceptions of which were injured by the uncontrollable agony under which Dr. W. was suffering. Had he been in full possession of himself he would never have applied, as he did in that letter, to Mr. S. to confirm the explanations which he had made to Harris, and thus to implicate himself graituously and falsely, the double crime of connivance in the fraud, and also in the deeper crime of perjury. The letter indicates an intellect shaken by the first shock occasioned by his arrest, and his whole thoughts seem to be engrossed by his wife and children, whose distress fancy painted to him with the pencil of truth. Mr. Southard replied, that it gave him regret, that he could not confirm the explanations which Dr. Watkins had made.—He expressed his regret that he should have placed himself in such a glaring situation, and, ignorant as he was of the precise character of the allegations against him, Mr. S. said it was out of his power to say more than that, when called upon to give testimony, he should give it with a strict regard to truth, as far as his recollection would permit him.

The whole of Mr. Southard's conduct has been manly and highly honorable.—His emotion in reading the letter which he had delivered up by order of the court was extreme. He felt that the fate of the accused was in his hands, and that it was a cruel, but unavoidable duty, which compelled him to sacrifice the man he had once esteemed. Before he could finish the reading of his letter, a gush of tears choaked his utterance, Judge Cranch kindly took the letter from him, and finished it, and Mr. Southard sinking into his chair gave way for a few moments to feelings honorable to him and which gained him honor from all. The case closed here.

The following is the letter of Dr. Watkins, addressed to Mr. Southard, without his signature:

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1829.

On you, and perhaps on you alone, my worthy and honoured sir, depends the future peace or lasting misery of an innocent, excellent wife and ten children.—Their husband and father appeals to your mercy to save, not himself—but them, from shame and contumely. Driven to desperation at times, by the embarrassments in which his long and ardent political warfare involved him, every other source exhausted, he resorted to his official authority to raise funds, which he most firmly believed at the time would result in no loss either to the public or to individuals. Fate has decreed it otherwise. And those against whom he had fought, & against whom he would willingly have lost every drop of his blood, have triumphed, and now trample upon the enemy whom more than all others they hated and feared. He is here in the hands of the Marshall of Pennsylvania, on a criminal charge—He was on his way to Washington, where his family are anxiously, tremblingly expecting him.

The enclosed paper will show *how* you may save that family from wretchedness and degradation. It is the copy of the explanation forced from him at Boston, and addressed to Mr. Harris the Agent.—He forthwith sent a copy of it to the 4th auditor, who will receive it by this days mail. Contradict it, and the family of the wretched being whom you once honoured with the name of friend, will live henceforth in ignominy and disgrace.—*Confirm* it, and they are saved. The papers referred to, were "mislaid or lost during your long illness and absence from the office." O God he can write no more—the officer is at his elbow to carry him to Washington. Write to Mrs. W. under cover to her son, W. H. W. at the Branch Bank, Washington—make *her* happy, and may the All powerful so bless and prosper you.

HON. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.
Trenton, New Jersey.

Of the merits of Dr. Watkin's case we are forbidden, by obvious considerations besides the order of the Court, now to speak; but whatever may be the merit or demerit of the accused, neither blame or credit can thence attach to the late Administration. He was not appointed by it: and, so far from any thing appearing in his official conduct worthy of censure during its continuance in office, it was universally admitted, by all who had business with his office, that he was a prompt & efficient public officer. His appointment took place under the administration of the venerable James Monroe, and was made, it is understood, at the very earnest recommendation of two gentlemen now as high in favor with the dominant party, as any other two individuals whatever—we mean Mr. White, of Tennessee and Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia. Further we will tell this writer, that whatever may be the issue of the suit now pending, these trials, and the consequent scrutiny into official transactions, have elevated the character of the late Secretary of the Navy, both as a man and as a public officer and we assure him that this is no party assertion, or one sided impression; it is borne out by the acknowledgement of every man here, of whatever party who heard the testimony throughout; and notwithstanding what may have been said by the counsel, or asserted elsewhere—the Jury was confined exclusively to no party; if it were not improper, we might say that the foreman of the Jury himself is a warm, and we doubt not, an honest Jackson man.—So much for that misrepresentation. As to the Grand Jury, it is notorious that it is composed of men of both parties.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the National Journal.

REFORM.

Among the removals by the new administration is Mr. John R. Turner, Postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio, an honest & efficient officer. As soon as he received his dismissal, he published a letter written to him by Judge M'Lean, and as this letter clearly indicates the feelings of the late Postmaster General, on the subject of the present system of proscription, we publish it. "*I have no confidence* (says Judge M'Lean) *in the principles of any officer who does not make the public interest his first and last consideration.*" Apply this to the conduct of Gen. Jackson; and we have the true state of Judge M'Lean's opinion of the new Executive.—General Jackson has taken away offices in order to gratify his own spleen and revenge; and has bestowed them to benefit personal adherents. When he sought out Moses Wright, and the friends of that man had to scour the country to find him, as he had absconded from his creditors, was that an appointment dictated by the principles laid down by Judge M'Lean? When the "ragged, drunken vagabond," who "cannot for the life of him decipher the superscription of a letter," was appointed on the petition of the frolicksome boys of Connecticut, was that an appointment dictated by a regard to public interest?—If argument cannot arouse the people, surely facts will.

PORTSMOUTH, July 8th 1829.

To the Editor of the Western Times:

Sir: Having been dismissed from the Post Office in this place, without notice from the Post Office Department of charges preferred against me, and certain reports prejudicial to my reputation having been put in circulation, I think it due to myself and the public, to transmit the enclosed letter from the late Postmaster General to you for publication in vindication of my character. You will have the goodness therefore to publish the same, and oblige JOHN R. TURNER.

Cincinnati, 30th April, 1829

Dear Sir: I regret to see evidences of a more general change of officers than I supposed could take place. On this subject, my opinion remains the same that it was under the late Administration.

Your duties have been faithfully performed, and you have not, I am sure, used the facilities of your office to produce a political effect. If resting on such grounds does not ensure your continuance in office, a private station is the post of honor. I hope you will not be molested. It might be well to address a letter to the Postmaster General, stating frankly, what your course has been, and ask of him the justice to inform you, if any representations should be made, charging you with improper conduct.

I have no confidence in the principles of any officer who does not make the public interest his first and last consideration.

My recent change of position, I have no doubt, in every point of view, was judicious. I now am not involved in the responsibilities of others, and I have done enough, in a political point of view, to show my principles of action. I would write to the Post Master General in your behalf, but I cannot believe it is necessary, and there are some considerations which would render the step injudicious unless it were indispensably necessary.

I advise you, by all means, not to resign Remain at your post and continue faithfully to discharge your duties.

With very great respect, your ob't serv't,
JOHN M'LEAN.

J. R. TURNER, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Artificial Eyes.—We saw a man yesterday who lost an eye at the battle of Smolensko.—He was a soldier in a Westphalian regiment, in the division of Jerome Bonaparte. Dr. Harral (73 Fulton street) has supplied him with an artificial eye which answers for every purpose except that of vision. The Westphalian (whose name is Ferdinand Eikerenkotter) is so delighted with his acquisition that he is determined upon courting a widow at once. To do this a man should have both his eyes open, and so has Ferdinand."—*N. Y. Cour.*

Extracts from Mr. Austin's Fourth of July oration at Boston.

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Public liberty depends on the opinion of its vitality. It is the duty of every American to inculcate a belief of its immortal nature. He may not encourage feverish apprehensions. He may not indulge in prophecies of evil, which sometimes contribute to their own accomplishment. He is not required to be insensible to danger, but it is for preparation and not for alarm. Times of depression are not those of despair. None could be more discouraging than in the infancy of the republic; but the patriots of the revolution stayed themselves on the goodness of their cause, the greatness and grandeur of their purposes, the enlargement of the moral powers of their race, which was the object of their pursuits, and the consequent diffusion of general happiness which was to be elaborated by their individual sufferings.

It is our equal duty to keep up the life of hope; to restrain that sickly imagination which in the shadows of occasional darkness conjures up the ghost of ruin, and peoples the political atmosphere with images of terror.

It cannot be that the good providence of God will desert us if we do not desert our duty. It cannot be that the soul, which once had strength enough to break away from the fetters of ignorance and despotism can be reclaimed again as their slave. There is an enlarging, a purifying, a preserving spirit in civil and religious liberty, which like the immortal nature of man, is destined to a never ending existence.

The present time brings with it both opportunity and demand for exercising this paramount duty.—The administration of the general government has been changed in opposition to the almost unanimous vote of New England, and while as yet its definitive policy is not fully disclosed, enough is apparent to excite consternation and regret.

But the influence of New England cannot be destroyed, if she be faithful to her principals, her interests and her fame, and where her influence is felt there is liberty. Her diffusive intelligence, her abundant wealth, her hardy industry and adventurous enterprise are the elements of a power which no administration may despise with impunity, nor even disturb without consequences fatal to itself.

Let her maintain her place in the confederacy without factious hostility. Submitting to the voice of the people, which removed her own candidates from authority, it is her duty, in the spirit of the constitution, to wage no war of extermination against their successors merely because they are not the favourites of her choice.

But while on the one hand that partizan temper, which for its own personal aggrandizement would put down an administration even if it was as pure as the angels of light, belongs not to the dignity of the New England character, so on the other hand a prompt adhesion to the powers that be, merely because they exist, beyond a respectful obedience to the laws, is little capable of being reconciled to the duty of a public spirited and enlightened community.

Let the administration be judged by their measures, and wait the development of their measures for the means of a dispassionate opinion. Distrust is allowable, for the mode, in which they acquired power, is not calculated to give confidence in its useful exercise; and its first movements, under the name of reform, look like payment from the public treasury for individual exertions in a successful cause. But New England has higher interests in the general government than the participation of its emoluments or office. If the great concerns of her commerce, her manufactures and her agriculture be protected; if peace be secured by wise counsels, and the honor of the nation maintained in its diplomacy, she will look with proud indifference on the distribution of executive patronage.

It is impossible to destroy her title to consideration until the influences of the moral world are suspended, and the laws of nature itself shall be changed. Out of the very arrangements to diminish her inherent power are generated ample causes for its speedy restitution. The successors of Alexander contended among themselves for empire, and here also, ambitious men anticipate the time when the chair of the presidency will be a subject of new competition.

The umpirage of New England will assign its honors to the most worthy.—He who may most advance the great interest of the nation, who places his claims not on local prejudices, or sectional feelings, or the partizan temper of intriguing men, but on liberal exertions for the prosperity of the nation, on fidelity to the constitution and the great institutions of the country; he whose large and comprehensive policy rises above the misty atmosphere of personal contention, and looks out on the broad ocean he is appointed to navigate, with a consciousness of his immense responsibility to all the citizens of this increasing empire, to posterity whose destiny he may controul, and to the cause of civil and religious liberty embarked under the protection of the American people, whether such a man be found on this or the other side of the Potomac, whether he dwell on the shores of the Atlantic or the farthest mountains of the west, he will command the confidence and receive the support of New England. It will be her proud prerogative to decide between conflicting claims, and the know-

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