

to be surrounded by his other troops, and slaughtered. He is a man well versed in oriental literature; writes and understands Arabic well; and his Hattis-Sherifs, which he always dictates, and sometimes writes with his own hand, are admired for their style and composition. He is not a man of a morose or cruel disposition in his own family: on the contrary, he has several children, to whom he is affectionately attached; and in his ordinary intercourse in private life, he is urbane and affable.

His public conduct, however, has been marked by extraordinary fierceness and unrelenting rigour, even to Turks themselves; and in this he has shown a disregard to human life, and a strict adherence to human obligations. But whatever his conduct has been to his own subjects, to those of other nations he has afforded the utmost inviolable protection. He has discontinued the barbarous practice of his predecessors, in sending ambassadors to the Seven Towers; instead of which, whenever they disagree, and are disposed to depart, he affords them every facility, and those of their nation who please to remain, are in security. It is but justice to the Sultan to say, that his moderation and good faith have afforded examples which Christian nations in Europe might be proud to follow. The Turks obtained possession of Constantinople under a Mahomet, and they are firmly persuaded they will lose it under a Mahomet,—and that Mahomet the present reigning Sultan. This impression is confirmed by ancient prophecies which are current among them. He is the last of the male race of Mahomet of an age fit to reign; and it is to this circumstance he is indebted for his inviolability.

STATE OF GREECE.

The Russian Invalid contains the following extract from the letter of a Russian officer serving on board the Azow, dated 12th July last:—

“We are now lying off the hamlet of Mitiki, where the camp of General Church is pitched; Capo d'Istria is on board our vessel. Within the course of one month we have visited a vast number of places. We have been in Samos, in Syra, from there back to Poros, and thence to Kalamata and Modon. At the latter place the Admirals of the allied squadrons had an interview with Ibrahim Pacha. We killed two days in the quarantine at Zante, and we are now feasting with the demi-barbarians of General Church, an Englishman with mustachios and in Greek attire. The celebrated Leucadia lies before our eyes, and Prevesa only a few leagues from us. At Kalamata we went on shore, and found that the Egyptians had destroyed the country, by way of revenging themselves for the victory of Navarino.—It is scarcely possible for the imagination to figure to itself what Ibrahim has made of two cities of the rich plain of Kalamata. One would think he must have required several weeks and some thousands of hands, so completely to destroy every town, village, and hamlet, within a circle of upwards of ten miles. Not a field or garden has escaped uninjured. In the city of Nissa it was difficult for us to trace the streets, among the ruins of the houses that stood there, and yet Nissa was formerly a populous and by no means unimportant place. Vultures have taken up their abode among the deserted dwellings, and swarms of them rose startled by our approach. On quitting the ruins we met with some armed Mainotes, who shared with us what they had, some cucumbers and water. The Turks abandoned the place as soon as they had completed their work of destruction. Ibrahim has literally not left one stone upon another, and yet there are Europeans who praise the magnanimity of the Pacha.”

ROMAN CATHOLIC SECURITIES.

(FROM THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC JOURNAL.)

We perceive by the Irish Papers, and the Correspondence of several London Papers, that Doctors Murray and Doyle are about to leave Ireland on a mission, the object of which has given rise to a number of speculations. From all that we have been able to learn, we do not believe that the journey of these Prelates, if they be really about to undertake one, has been the result of any communication with the Government. The impression, however, seems to be universally prevalent, that the Duke of Wellington is taking active steps for effecting an arrangement of some kind or another; and, if, as it is confidently stated, Doctors Murray and Doyle have been really requested to come to London for the purpose of being consulted on the ecclesiastical part of the subject, we are not at a loss to know what would be the substance of their suggestions.—The basis

of the securities to which they are prepared to accede, will be found in the excellent letter of the latter Prelate, which we published some time ago. It has made, we understand, a favourable impression on the Duke, and he is anxious to ascertain how far the project which it proposes can be reduced to practice.

The fundamental part of Dr. Doyle's plan is this—that the administration of the Papal powers should be delegated to one of the Bishops in Ireland, to whatever extent may be deemed necessary for the government of the Irish Church. The Legate would have full faculties, as to all reserved cases of conscience, and as to the consecration of Bishops; the union with the See of Rome would thus be strictly preserved, while the jealousy that is entertained by the Protestants of the interference of a foreign jurisdiction would no longer have any colour of foundation. Dr. Doyle thinks that no inconvenience would arise from having the Legate nominated by the Pope with the sanction of the King; but he would confine the interference of the crown to this appointment alone.

We have never yet heard a substantial objection made to this proposition. It has been said that the powers thus sought to be delegated by the Pope are the same as those which are usually conferred on a Patriarch, and that in truth the Legate would be to all purposes a Patriarch under that or another name. As the logicians say, *quid inde?* What detriment would arise to the Church, even if an Irish Patriarchate were created?

This subject, however, is not yet matured for discussion, and we shall not go further into it at present. Some questions are connected with it of a very different nature, appertaining to the state of the British Catholic Church. We believe that the Government is not at all aware of the number of Catholic missions established in this country, nor of the fact that the British Catholic Bishops and Clergy are much more immediately under the controul of the Pope, than the hierarchy of Ireland. We understand that about year 1791, some steps were taken, with the approbation of Mr. Pitt, with the view of having the British Catholic Bishops consecrated in ordinary, instead of *in partibus*. The project failed, most probably from a want of confidence in the designs of the minister; it was certainly not cordially received by the Catholic Bishops either here or in Scotland, for what reason, except that suggested, we know not. But it seems to us very clear, that if any plan be agreed upon for the domestic government of the Irish Catholic Church, the Catholic Irish Bishops and Clergy of Great Britain ought to be included in it, or at least regulated upon a similar system.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

COBLENTZ, SEPT. 3.

An interesting surgical operation has just been performed here, upon the Attorney General to the King. This very eminent gentleman was afflicted with a dreadful visitation, that called forth great knowledge and exertion upon the part of his surgeons. For a considerable time he suffered by an increase of his tongue, which was attended with dreadful pain, and at length augmented to so great a size as to impede his breathing, and threaten speedy dissolution. Upon examination it was found that the jaw bone was diseased in some complicated manner, and that the tongue, by a kind of ossification, had become joined to the bone. It was resolved upon by the surgeons to undertake the removal of the jaw. They ordered such a regimen for the patient as prepared him for the operation which he was to undergo, and they immediately practised upon dead subjects, so as to acquaint themselves with the peculiarities of that part of the law which they were to exercise. The operation was then performed. They commenced it by extracting the front teeth, in order that the instruments might have more easy application to the seat of the disease; and this being done, they made a cut through the fleshy part, and laid open the cheek. The jaw was then removed; and that being done, the cheek was stitched together. The patient immediately felt relief. He breathed freely, and the oppression which had, as it were, dwelt upon his lungs, left them. The night succeeding the operation, he slept five hours; and he has continued to improve so as to inspire the doctors with confidence in his ultimate recovery.

SIR HERBERT TAYLOR.

The following anecdote of Sir Herbert Taylor has

been communicated to us from the most direct and respectable authority:—A young man a native of Dunkeld, the son of respectable parents in humble circumstances, entered the army in early life—and by his steady conduct and good talents, gradually raised himself from the ranks to be Adjutant of his regiment. About 12 years ago his father was totally disabled by palsy, and the rest of his family being in indigent circumstances, the sole charge of supporting his parents devolved on the son. This duty he cheerfully fulfilled till his death, by allowing them an annuity out of his pay. He was, however, cut off suddenly last year, whilst with his regiment at Gibraltar. By his death his parents were left totally destitute; and Government was applied to in vain, it being, it seems, inconsistent with their regulations to grant relief in such cases, except in the event of death in the field of battle. This was communicated by Sir Herbert Taylor, through whom as Colonel of the regiment the application had been made; but the simple tale of their sorrows had found a friend for the aged pair, where they could not have looked for it. Sir Herbert himself came in the room of their son, and continued the same annuity; and with singular generosity, even thanked the Gentleman who had communicated with him “for the opportunity that had been afforded him, of relieving the aged parents of a brother officer.”—*Cork Advertiser, Sept. 20.*

South America.

ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA.

From the Bogota Gazette, Sept. 28.

Conspiracy against Colombia and the Liberator.—Those who for some time past had meditated the destruction of the Republic and its guardian, effected a most atrocious attempt in the night of the 25th instant. The garrison of this city consisted of the first squadron of the horse grenadiers, the battalion of Vargas, and a brigade of Artillery. The conspirators succeeded to bribe this brigade, and to make it the nucleus of their operations.

PROCLAMATION.

Pedro A. Herran, Intendant of the Department. To the inhabitants of Cundimareca.—Last night brought this city and the whole of the republic to the brink of ruin! Is it to be believed, that even here, in our very bosoms, villains should have existed who would attempt the murder of the Liberator.

Seduced by them, the brigade of Artillery which was in this city, and supported by this force, they introduced themselves and spilt much blood, even in the very house of his excellency; but Providence was pleased that Colonel Ferguson, and Colonel Joseph Bolivar, with a part of the guard, should perish—the first at the entrance of the palace, the second at the house of Gen. Padilla, where he was on service. The 2d Lieutenant Ibarra, was wounded in the apartments of the palace, as were several others. The Liberator, to whose cabinet the assassins had penetrated, miraculously saved himself. Several of the traitors have been arrested, and those who have fled are pursued. The full extent of their crimes will be discovered.

The first squadron of horse grenadiers, and the battalion of Vargas, conducted themselves during the whole night with that zeal and enthusiasm which has so often called forth the praises even of the enemy.

The artillery commenced their parricidal proceeding by pointing and discharging their guns against the quarters of those troops, whose valour was only fired by this attack. They soon put to flight the traitors, and running through the streets alone, or accompanied by their officers, they congratulated one another on the safety of the Liberator.

His excellency also visited all parts of the city during the night, and every where he received testimony of the horror inspired in all by the crime meditated.

Countrymen, friends, believe not that the authors were Bogotians—Horment is not—Carovjo is not, nor are those who directed and commanded this band of assassins.—Bogota is faithful to her vows, and grateful to the Liberator—Bogota above all, is Colombian.

What would become of this Republic, if crime were triumphant—we had lost our support, our bond of union, our Tutelar Angel. Friends, let us give thanks to the Most High, who, in preserving the Liberator, has preserved us all.

PEDRO A. HERRAN.