

FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.

New York August 22.

By the arrival of the James Monroe last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the American has received his regular files of English papers, containing London dates to the 14th and Liverpool, to the 16th of July.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords the Corn Bill was read a third time on the 10th ultimo, and after some discussion was passed. The bill provides that, when the price shall reach seventy shillings, foreign grain shall be admitted into English ports at a duty of seventeen shillings per quarter for the first three months; and after that period, should the ports still continue open, to be reduced to twelve shillings sterling, and with a further descending scale of duty in proportion to any additional rise of price. On the next day the Earl of Lauderdale and Lord Erskine severally entered their protests against it, principally on the ground that it was inexpedient to allow the growers of foreign wheat to come in competition with the English agriculturists before the price rose to 80 shillings, as the former law stood.

It will be perceived that this bill may have a very fortunate bearing upon the interests of the wheat growers in our own country, especially in those parts of this state that can convey their produce to Canada—for should a supplemental law confine its operation to the importations of wheat from their own colonies, yet the effect would be that all the Canada wheat would be carried to England, & the vacuum supplied, as has been the case more than once before, by wheat that was grown in the states.

The English papers abound with accounts of the starvation that prevails among the peasantry of Ireland, and of the subscriptions that have been made for their relief. It is stated that 140 persons died of starvation and fever, in one parish of Mayo county, during the 10 days preceding the 10th July.

Another conspiracy similar to gen. Berton's, had been detected at Colmar, in the east of France. The principal actor was named Caron, an ex-colonel. The conspiracy was detected, and the conspirators secured.

FRANCE.

The artillery of the army of the Loire is said to have been sent off to cordon sanitaire on the frontiers of Spain. The French government are represented to have been more prompt in their prosecution of the conspirators at Colmar than they are of gen. Berton. A house was set on fire to favour the escape of the latter by withdrawing the attention of the soldiers from their prisoner, but it did not succeed.—Advices had been received from Paris to Wednesday, the 12th, inclusive.

SPAIN.

The accounts from this kingdom, present appearances more indicative of serious consequences to the present state of political affairs, than the previous statements had led us to apprehend. The provincial disturbances we have from time to time noticed, could not reasonably excite apprehensions that the national tranquillity will be extensively disturbed. It appears however that a mutual jealousy subsists between the King and the Cortes. The latter seem to manifest an apprehension that his majesty is disposed to throw himself into the arms of the soldiery, and with their aid to overthrow the constitutional system of government.

An affray took place on the 30th of June in Madrid, between the populace and the Royal Guards, in which an officer by the name of Landaburo, was killed. This has awakened great sensation in the capital, and throughout the kingdom. "What security, says the Universal, is there for a monarch in seeing himself surrounded with unprincipled Janissaries? The honour of the army, the honour of the nation, and the security of the throne, imperiously demand that this scandal, which afflicts and endangers us, should be removed from our sight."

A London paper of July 14, gives the latest advices on the subject in the following terms:

Further intelligence arrived yesterday from Madrid, bringing down our information from that city to the evening of the 6th. At that period, we understand, no concession had been made by the mutinous

troops, nor had any thing occurred to inspire hopes of bringing the affair to an amicable accommodation. Frequent interviews are said to have taken place between the King and his ministers, in which the latter strongly urged his majesty, to sanction with his name the promulgation of some official document, declaring his disapprobation at the conduct of the Royal Guards, and designating them by the title of rebels to their country. It is added, that with this proposition Ferdinand has firmly refused compliance, declaring that his guards were his friends, and should never be stigmatized, or brought into peril by any act of his. An apprehension, to which the vacillating conduct of the King gave some cause, appears to have been entertained by the ministers, that Ferdinand might suddenly adopt the resolution of placing himself under the protection of the refractory troops; and they urged him, therefore, to repair to some place of safety, where his person, should the troops be incited to so daring an attempt, might be secure from seizure. To this proposition also, the king returned a decided negative, with the remark that his guards were faithful, and that he had nothing to fear from them. In this situation affairs at Madrid were left on the 6th instant. The conduct of the King inspiring the most serious alarm among that portion of the people who are well affected to the constitution. All the impartial reports of travellers and of private letters, relate with the utmost confidence, that the great bulk of the Spanish nation is decidedly attached to the constitution, and that the only dangerous disaffection exists in the Royal Guards, unless there should also be added the King himself.

In consequence of the intelligence received at Paris in relation to the troubles and commotions in Spain, the rents fell on Thursday the 11th, to 31. 30c.

The latest accounts state that General Lopez Banos has completely defeated Quesada, the chief of the army of the Faith. The conflict was desperate, and upwards of 300 of the insurgents were killed upon the field of battle, which is nearly the whole number of persons capable of using arms, amongst the 1500 who had assembled in the valley of Runcal. The rest fled towards Aragon, not being able to retreat upon France by the wood of Hyrtati. Among the number of killed are several chiefs, including the famous Sartan Ladrón. It is not known what has become of Gen. Quesada. Thus the army which was to overthrow the Constitutional Government of Spain, and which arrogated the right of interpreting the intentions of allied Princes, is entirely destroyed.

Thirty of those unfortunate men, who formed a part of the band of the Curate Zavala, in Biscay, have arrived at Bayonne; they were enlisted to march to Runcal, but they arrived too late.

A report was circulated that Quesada, the hepe of the counter revolution had returned alone to France, disguised as a peasant. He is said to have arrived at Bordeaux.

PORTUGAL.

Intelligence from this Kingdom has been received to the 29th of June. The proceedings of the Cortes are important, and the debates have been conducted with a great degree of vehemence. It is argued that they will lead to a declaration of the independence of Brazil.

The committee to whom that subject had been referred, declared in their report that an absolute union between the two kingdoms was impossible—they therefore proposed, "that there shall be in the kingdom of Brazil, and in that of Portugal and Algrave, two assemblies of Cortes, one in each kingdom, composed of representatives elected by the people in the manner prescribed by the constitution." After two days discussion, the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

M. Fernandez Thomas, proposed, and the proposition was agreed to, that the Cortes should frankly declare to the people of Brazil, what were the intentions of the congress towards them.

RUSSIA.

"We have received," says the London Courier of the 13th of July, "a document which may be considered as an official exposition of the system and conduct of Russia with respect to her differences with Turkey."

The document alluded to is dated Hamburg, July 4. It speaks of the

policy and conduct of the Emperor in terms of the most exaggerated praise. The material part of the article is as follows:

"The high-minded Alexander therefore, will not disengage himself from the cause of the Greeks, but forever secure to them, by guarantee, what humanity and religion command, what right, and treaties require, as soon as the direct negotiations now preparing at Vienna have begun. It is to be expected that the other powers will second his amicable intentions, and with the harmony that now exists between all the Courts, it cannot be doubted that this desirable object will be attained, if the Divan remains faithful to the disposition which it has lately shown. It is clear that the threatening attitude of its neighbours the energetic language of the mediators, and above all the union and harmony of all the European powers, have produced a great change in its way of thinking. The troops in Moldavia and Wallachia, whatever may be publicly reported on the subject, will be withdrawn. A declaration of amnesty in favour of the Greeks, is likewise to be expected as soon as they have laid down their arms. We have reason to believe that preliminary steps to this end are already taken."

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The last accounts from Constantinople, received at Paris on the 11th July, state that the Divan has resumed its insincere and dilatory mode of proceeding, and that the Reis Effendi, in answer to the pressing notes of the English and Austrian ministers, has declined, on the part of the sultan, sending a diplomatic agent to the approaching congress, on the ground that there is no matter of dispute between Russia and the Porte, and that it only remained for Russia to send M. de Stroganoff, or a successor to him, again to Constantinople.

The Janissaries destined to serve on board the fleet had formed the plan of plundering Pera, but the vigilance of the governor once more defeated their criminal intentions.

Accounts from the frontiers of Moldavia, dated June 21, state, that the Austrian troops had rebelled at Braila and at Routschong, and had taken post on both banks of the Danube.

Letters from Trieste of the 23d ult. state, that the British government of Corfu had recognized and proclaimed the blockade of the Ottoman coasts decreed by the Greek Senate. They also mention that the Greek vessels are well supplied with Congreve rockets, which form their chief strength and hope in case of an engagement with the large Turkish ships.

Chourschid Pacha, is said to have been artfully drawn by the Sulistes amidst the defiles of their native mountains, where they had destroyed a great portion of his force and taken many superior officers, for whose ransom they demanded enormous sums. Three Turkish vessels and a corvette, laden with spoils and captives from Scio, had been taken by a Greek squadron and carried to Missolongi.

Courschid Pacha is reported to have been defeated by the Greek forces in a battle which was renewed four days, the 29th, 30th and 31st of May, and the 1st of June. On the last day the Turks were completely worsted, and fled towards Gyky, vigorously pursued by the Greeks, who became masters of their baggage.

Accounts had been received at Paris, of the failure of an attempt, on the part of the Greeks to carry Napoli di Romania by storm. This is attributed to the want of concert in the operations of the Patriots.—Other accounts say, that the fortress had surrendered. The statements respecting the English government co-operating with the Turks, in their attempts to subdue the Greeks, are reiterated. An English vessel captured by the Patriot squadron, for a violation of the blockade of Canea in Crete, is said to have been forced back by the British vessel of war, Medina. To show that the blockade of the Ottoman ports was not illusory, the Provincial government of Greece had sent twelve ships of war, to cruise before Patras, in the gulph of Lepanto and on the coasts of Albania. Four Austrian vessels, laden with supplies for the Turks, had been captured; but the Greeks, out of respect for the great power under whose flag they sailed, had ordered them to be set free, on condition that their cargoes should be sold in a Christian port.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 29.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Editor anxious to improve the appearance of the Gazette, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplates enlarging it to an imperial size. This undertaking will be attended with considerable expense, and to effect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising friends is indispensable. Many of them stand charged on his books to a considerable amount. The exercise of ordinary justice on their part, by a liquidation of his claims, will remove every obstacle to the proposed undertaking, and will enable him to furnish them weekly with a larger sheet, and greater variety of matter. With a view to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soon as practicable. In cases where it may not be convenient to call at his office for this purpose, and where it may not be so to pay the whole amount due, he invites delinquents to remit by mail (at the Editor's risk), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to themselves.

RELICKS OF ROYALTY.

The Gloves worn by Mary Queen of Scots, those worn by King Charles II. and the Cap worn by Queen Anne, at their respective coronations, are now in the possession of a lady residing in this city. They are made of fine linen cambric, and are remarkably plain. The Gloves of Queen Mary, are long; those of King Charles, short, and bound round with white ribbon. The Cap is likewise bound with white ribbon, and trimmed with lace about one inch and a quarter in width. These ancient relics were left by Bishop Spratt, to his niece, and by her to her daughter, the late Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, at whose death, they came into the possession of the lady alluded to above.

We have been requested to state that the following named gentlemen are candidates to represent Saint-Mary's county in the next legislature:

- Samuel Maddox,
- John L. Millard,
- William H. Llewellyn,
- Alexander W. Keeder, and
- George S. Leigh.

Raphael Neale and Thomas Blakistone, Esquires, are candidates to represent the district comprising St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert, in the next Congress.

Mr. Green,

Sir, I enclose you the copy of a letter that has been lately received by the Missionary Society of Toney Town, from Catharine Brown, a native of the Cherokee nation, who came about five years ago an untutored heathen to the Missionary Establishment at Brainard, and of whom mention is made in the Missionary Herald for Feb. 1821.

The box of clothing, of which she acknowledges the receipt, was sent from the Missionary Society of Toney Town, consisting of the Sunday School teachers and scholars of that place, who met on Saturday afternoons, and work for charitable purposes, the articles sent to the station at Creek Path were to the value of \$170 and obtained from the labour of one year, from the month of March to December.

Creek Path, April 10th, 1822.

Dear Sister, Your kind letter dated Oct. 16th, 1821, together with the box of clothing for this station, arrived a few weeks ago, and I feel very happy to have this opportunity of addressing you a few lines, in this distant land. I received with gratitude the valuable present your society sent to Creek Path. I am pleased to think, that the Lord is giving us Christian friends, who are willing to distribute their property, and provide for our wants, while receiving an education. The Lord is truly gracious to us, in giving us friends to support, and instruct us in human knowledge, particularly to lead us in the way of everlasting happiness which is beyond the grave. It is my sincere prayer that the Lord may reward you for your act of benevolence. The suit you designed for me was just the proper size. My dear friend, my heart feels warm while I address you—what shall I say that will be interesting to you? Shall I describe to you the deplorable state of my country, which is yet covered with sin and darkness; many hundreds of immortal beings in this Cherokee nation have never heard the glorious news of salvation; they are asleep, as it were in death, and rolling down to everlasting destruction, where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth for ever. They are ignorant of that blessed Saviour who came down from Heaven to suffer and to die for the whole world. Could you but behold this people, and converse with them on religious subjects, they would enquire of you, what is that you call religion, and Jesus Christ, which you call the Saviour? I have never heard of him before. Methinks your pious heart would bleed for them, and cause you to lift up your heart immediately, and beseech the Lord to bring them from evil to the light of his glorious gospel. My heart ought truly to glow with praise and gratitude to God, in permitting me to accept of the fountain of living waters, which is freely offered to us by Christ. Surely our God is love and mercy, or I should not have it to say,

"Why was I made to hearthy voice, And enter while there's room, While others make a wretched choice, And rather starve than come."

I hope the time is not far distant, when the Heathen shall become acquainted with a merciful Redeemer. He has already begun a glorious work in different parts of the world, for which we have much reason to rejoice. I hope you will remember us at the throne of grace, particularly for the dear scholars, that the spirit of God may come this way, and cause them to believe

and save the only living soul in Georgia. Some of them are desirous, of going the way to heaven. I frequently, during the week before this time, that Mr. and Mrs. P. have taken charge of the school. It has been under their care more than two months, and I had charge of the girls school for nearly a few months, and was much delighted in teaching my dear sisters to read. I am now attending school—hope the Lord will prepare me to do some good among my people. For what should we live but to do good? My love to all the ladies and children, who assisted to fill the box, with a request that I may be remembered in your prayers. I subscribe myself your sister in Christ,

CATHARINE BROWN, To Mrs. Catharine Darby, Secretary to the Missionary Society of Toney Town, Frederick County, Md.

WESTERN VIEWS.

The Western Herald noticing the report and the Western Herald of the City of Washington, appends to the account the following note:

"St. Louis, Missouri, being the geographical centre of our territory, it cannot be rationally supposed that Washington City will remain the seat of government for many years. Power is travelling west—the seat of government must travel the same road."

LATE FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival of the brig Cuba, at Boston, in 36 days from Gibraltar, advices have been received from that place to the 11th ultimo.

The intelligence from Madrid is to July 4th. Disturbances of a serious aspect had taken place in Madrid. The populace had been fired upon by the King's guards, and in consequence had evinced a disposition to attack him in his palace, but by the intervention of the Cortes any more serious affair was prevented.

On the following day a report having prevailed that the guards would be disbanded, a large portion of them, 4000, marched out of Madrid, and bent their course towards a province, where the malcontents were reported to have gained some considerable success. Most of their officers deserted then, when this measure was resolved upon.

Another account of the mutiny among the King's guards, states, that they had proceeded to one of the King's palaces in the vicinity of Madrid, where they had an interview with the King, who in vain endeavoured to persuade them to return to Madrid.

A private letter of the 5th ult. mentions that some strange reports were abroad, that a Regency was talked of, that an extraordinary Cortes would be convoked, and that the King might be considered in a state of captivity.—The same letter adds that the accounts from the provinces were unfavorable, the malcontents increasing in strength, and Catalonia represented as having large forces on foot.

A plan has been had before the Cortes for an entire new division of the kingdom of Portugal into circles, districts and parishes.

Another account represents that four battalions of the guards, comprising about 1800 men marched out of Madrid on the 1st, and on the 4th were at the Prado. Their object was to enforce the royal authority in Navarre, &c. The government had sent Gen. Morillo to prevail upon them to return and submit to the constituted authorities. He had made several offers to them to come back, but without success.

The town council of Cadiz made known to the inhabitants on the 6th, that a committee had been appointed to inspect the fortifications of their island, in order to render that 'strong hold of liberty' impregnable under any circumstances.

Precautionary measures had been adopted in Gibraltar, to guard against the plague that has made its appearance at Algiers.

THE DROUGHT.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of Saturday. Remarkable accounts, confirming the distressing reports of the privations produced by the great drought now prevailing all through the upper counties of Maryland, and that part of Pennsylvania, contiguous, are daily received.

Yesterday a wagon arrived in town, consigned to Messrs. Elder and Taylor, which left Carlisle, (Pennsylvania,) with 20 barrels flour for Baltimore. The wagoner states, that he could not get to town with flour; such was the distress for bread on the road (occasioned by the mills stopping to grind for want of water), that he in charity, sold it out at 7 dollars a barrel, to relieve the immediate wants of the public on the road.

Another fact, to show the distress created by this unprecedented drought, is, that a house in this town, who owns mills on the Susquehanna, on the appearance of a fall of the water, (occasioned from a fall of rain higher up), started some carts from York Haven, which could not leaving them on account of the water, leaving them. This flour was stored on the river, and has since been sold at \$1.2 per barrel in the neighbourhood, to supply their immediate wants. Such an occurrence we trust and hope, may not happen again. But for waggons coming in, not one of which could get to town with a full load of flour.

A letter from Augusta, Georgia, dated August 10, after mentioning the report that Mess. M'Duffie and Cumming were to have another fight in the course of next week, says that nothing certain is known, save that a second challenge has been given and accepted. The writer adds, "they are to fight sitting on stools, as M'Duffie is unable to stand any length of time from his former wound having affected his hip."

Mr. Jukes, of Georgetown, Westminster, recommends, in cases where lardum has been taken in dangerous quantity, that copious draughts of warm water should be given as an anti-lethargic. Should it be impossible to rouse the patient, he recommends the injection of water of the temperature of 100 degrees, into the stomach by means of a tube made of elastic gum, heat being the most powerful stimulus to rouse the suspended functions, and the operation of the poison being moreover weakened by dilution.—London paper.

It is said, that Dr. Physick has discovered that a species of consumption, and many instances of a very formidable character, is produced by the irritation from elongated urea, and which is relieved by simply cutting off a portion of it. Lancaster Journal.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

A gentleman of Lexington, Kentucky, states that he was cured of what the Doctor had called a liver-complaint, by taking a large table spoonful of pulverized charcoal night and morning, in half a tea cup of sweet milk. He thought himself benefited by the first dose; but 5 or 6 days use of the charcoal restored him to tolerable health. He has since taken two or three doses a week, feels no symptoms of bile, and enjoys better health than he had for ten years previous to the use of this medicine. Lancaster Journal.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Wheeling, (Va.) Aug. 17. On Monday last, a commission merchant in this place delivered a trunk to a waggoner, to take it to Baltimore with particular injunctions to be careful of it; as it was of great value. The next morning the waggoner was not a little alarmed to find that it was missing but was soon relieved from his disagreeable feelings by discovering it at no great distance. The probability is, that some thief had carried it off, imagining, no doubt, that he had a very great prize. At a convenient place he carefully opened the trunk by taking off the hinges, and emptied it of its contents, when instead of finding something to gratify his avarice, he beheld a human form!

"What may this mean, That thou, dead corpse again, in complete shape, Revisist' st thus the glimpses of the moon, Making night hideous."

It was the mummy of one of the female aborigines of this country, that had remained for ages in a cavern in Kentucky, and was on her way to the eastward to be exhibited for the gratification of the curious.

It was reported at Gibraltar July 12, that 30,000 French troops had marched into Spain.

Our naval service has in a time of profound peace and in the short space of seven months, (since the first of January last) as the rolls of the navy will testify, lost no less than fifty-two officers, from death or resignation. A state of the most active hostility could have scarcely produced a like result, and yielded fairer prospects of promotion.—Boston D. Adv.

SINGULAR.

A remarkable Vegetable Production may be seen at G. Thornburn & Sons seed store, No. 20, Nassau-street. It was raised in the garden of Mr. Isaacs, of this city, from a vine, the seed of which was supposed to be a Cantelope Melon, and resembling in shape, size and appearance a rattlesnake, lying in coil ready to spring. It measures three feet nine inches long, head 6 inches in circumference, and tail three inches. N. York Gaz.

A PRIZE.

A pot, containing several thousand dollars in gold and silver, has been dug up in the vicinity of Hancockville, N. C. by a young man while at work on his plantation. No one in the neighbourhood could say any thing about this treasure, which, it is supposed, was deposited during the Revolutionary war, and its owner might have fallen a martyr in that struggle before he could disclose the deposit.

The Gettysburg Compiler of August 21st says, "I understand that, in consequence of the sickness and mortality, and the great drought which have prevailed in this county for some weeks past, the clergymen of this borough and its vicinity, with the advice and approbation of other pious persons, have recommended to their several congregations to observe Thursday the 29th instant, as a day of Fasting and Prayer."

INLAND NAVIGATION—HOLLAND.

Above 30,000 men are now employed upon the Grand Canal from the Texel through North Holland to Amsterdam. The marshy soil under the water is removed by means of nets, and about 1000 small vessels are daily employed in carrying it away. The depth of the canal is fixed at twenty feet, that the largest East and West Indianmen may be able to reach Amsterdam without unloading any part of their cargo in the Texel. The canal will be above ten German (fifty English) miles in length and, including the great sluices, will probably cost nearly 100 millions of Dutch florins.