

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 26.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The London Packet brings papers to the 15th ult. but they are only filled with localities uninteresting to the American reader.

The vintage has been very abundant throughout France, and an immediate reduction of 50 per cent. on wines was expected at Bordeaux.

Sir Thomas Hardy's squadron had sailed from Plymouth. Mr. Thornton, the new British minister to the Brazils, embarked on board the commodore's ship, the Superb. Sir Thomas, it is said, has sealed orders, which are not to be opened till he reaches a certain latitude. Each ship is in fine fighting trim, being put upon the full-war establishment, both as to seamen and marines, with an extra supply of stores. This (a London paper remarks) at a period of profound peace, bespeaks not only a long and active service, but a distant station.

PARIS, SEPT. 9.

A letter from Brussels says, that the armament now preparing in the ports of England, has caused some movement among the American ships in the ports of the Netherlands. In consequence of intelligence they have received from London, they are either sailing or preparing in all haste for their departure.

The Phaeton frigate had arrived in 15 weeks from St. Helena. Bonaparte continued to live in the same secluded manner as he had done for some time.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Oct. 25.

By the arrival of the London Packet, in 39 days from London, we have received papers of that city to the 15th September, inclusive.—They contain very little of interest—no news, nothing doing, or offering.—The Times of the 14th, contains a long account of Hunt's entry into London, and the dinner given on the occasion; at which, about 400 persons sat down to the table.—Among the toasts drank, were the following.

"Mr. Hunt gave as a toast—'The only source of all legitimate power—the people.'—Tune: 'See the conquering hero comes.'"

"The next toast was: 'Universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and vote by ballot—the undoubted right of every Briton.'—'It was received with three times three, and was followed by the tune of 'Ca ira.'"

"Toast—'The immortal memory of Reformers, men, women and children, who were massacred at Manchester on the 16th of August.'—Tune: 'The Land of the Leal.'"

"Toast—'May arms be taken from those who abuse them, and given to those who have the courage to use them.'"

Tune: 'The Marseillois Hymn.'"

Hunt made his triumphal entry into London on the 13th. It is stated that 200,000 people were present: the roads, for nine miles from town, were completely blown up by those who went out to meet him. He arrived in a landau, preceded by a flag, inscribed "Hunt, the heroic champion of Liberty." He alighted at the Crown and Anchor, where he partook of a public dinner, attended by three or four hundred persons.—The description of this scene occupies several columns of the papers, London has seldom witnessed such a bustle on any occasion; and the day ended without any riot.

The troops in Denmark were in motion, in consequence, it is said in the London papers, of bloody and revolutionary scenes in Sweden:

The Dublin Commercial Gazette, of Wednesday last, says, "On Sunday night the guards at the castle were trebled, the pieces of artillery on the spot were prepared for any emergency, and a strong body of horse was ordered to patrol on the Naas Road. Similar precautions were taken at the last mentioned town. The Guards were there doubled, and the staff of the Kildare militia was ordered on duty. It is

also asserted, in letters from Queen's county, that several nightly meetings have taken place in the neighborhood of Mount Mellick, of persons in arms."

It is said that our ships of war, on the peace establishment, are in future to shift their stations, so as not to remain more than a year on one station. Thus, if they begin in the Channel, they are to serve one year in the West-Indies, and one year at St. Helena; or one year in the Mediterranean, and one year in South America. By this regulation our officers and Seamen will be more inured to the different climates, and obtain a more perfect knowledge of maritime geography.

Extract of a letter received in London dated Madrid, Sept. 1.

The affair of the Floridas must necessarily draw upon our cabinet the attention of all the powers who have any thing to gain or lose in the revolutions of which Spanish America is at this moment the theatre, or may so become on the slightest signal from Washington. This affair is inexplicable, even here, where the principal actors of the piece perform their parts before our eyes. It is said, Sir H. Wellesley declares that England has nothing to do with the refusal to ratify this treaty; at least, that Ambassador pretty openly disavows the part which his court was apposed to have taken in this strange negotiation, which has become abortive almost as soon as it was concluded. It is added, that the French Ambassador, in the name of his Christian Majesty, charitably advises the Spanish Cabinet not to hazard a rupture, the consequences of which may gradually produce a general war. The opinion of all sensible men in this country is, that, by refusing the ratification, and thereby furnishing a legitimate pretext for the ambitious policy of the United States, his majesty is about to sign the loss, or, in other words, the emancipation of all his colonies.

The departure of the expedition, the preparations for which have for a long time cost 4,000,000 of francs per month is a thing no longer thought of. Letters from Andalusia state, that the troops are marched off in haste towards Estremadura. Such is the obstinate determination to commit to the waves a multitude of unfortunate beings, that it is still hoped to re-organize this armament, already perhaps afflicted with the plague, in the port of Lisbon, if the Portuguese consent! Senseless reports which merely prove that here it is believed that every thing ought to yield to the infallibility of absolute power!

CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 3.

Extract of a letter received in this City by the Homer, arrived at Savannah, dated Glasgow, 18th Sept. 1819.

"We scarcely ever saw a duller week than this and the last. The market has fallen a little in Liverpool, and we believe people could buy here cheaper than they could have done three weeks ago. We have not had a call for any thing, but by one Spinner, who took 8 bales prime Sea-Island at 2s 6d."

Prices at Glasgow, 18th Sept.—Good Sea-Island, 2s 6d; fair to good Bowed Georgia, 14 a 14 1-2d; very fine ditto, 15d; fine New-Orleans, (Surgets Gin) 17 1-2d.

Extract of another letter, dated Liverpool 16th Sept. 1819.

"We have had a complete cessation, of every species of demand in our Cotton markets. Yesterday there was not a single sale affected in American Cottons, and only 440 Brasils—to day we are in the same state of inactivity. To quote any alteration in prices on such slender grounds as the daily transactions now offered, is next to impossible, but that lower prices would be accepted, we have no doubt."

NOVEMBER 6.

LATE IRISH PAPERS.

We were on Tuesday politely loaned by a commercial friend, a file of Belfast papers to the 20th of September, containing London dates

to 16th, both inclusive, (being six days latest) brought by the Supere. Serious riots had occurred at Glasgow and Paisley, which had been quelled, however, without the loss of any lives.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

A letter from Madrid, dated as late as the 28th ult. states as follows:

"It is generally understood that there is a schism in the Spanish Cabinet on the subject of the Florida Treaty. The majority of the Ministers are said to be in favor of the ratification; but that two or three individuals, possessing the greatest influence with the King, are opposed to it, and have persuaded him not to give the Treaty his ultimate approbation."

Other accounts re-assert, that Mr. Forsyth the American Minister, had actually quitted Madrid, and was on his road to Cadiz, from whence, it is said, he will take shipping for the United States. We do not place any reliance upon this part of the intelligence.

It is stated that 4000 English are expected at Genoa, to form the garrison of that town. By this it appears, that all the maritime arrangements of various Governments are directed against the Barbary Powers.

NOVEMBER 15.

The Hamburg papers of the 10th instant, state, that the Treaty finally arranging all the differences that subsisted between Sweden and Denmark, under the mediation of Great-Britain, was signed at Stockholm on the 1st of this month, at the house of Lord Strangford, the British Ambassador. The King of Sweden is to pay to Denmark, Three Millions of Dollars, (Hamburg Bank) in ten annual payments; and also 4 per cent. interest, to be paid quarterly, for the principal sums remaining unpaid. The conduct of Great-Britain, in this delicate negotiation, seems to have met with the concurrent approbation of the contracting parties.

This morning we received Paris papers of Monday last. The King's health is said to be perfectly re-established from his recent slight indisposition.

An article from Frankfort notices a report which prevailed on the Exchange of that town, that the King of Sweden, (Bernadotte) had been shot. The same rumor is reported in a Bremen paper—but in neither is any circumstance of time or place assigned to give it consistency.—The Quotidienne and the Gazette de France, throw doubts upon the truth of the story; and the Hamburg papers which arrived this morning to the 10th inst. contain articles of intelligence from Stockholm, of so recent a date as the 3d inst. on which day the King of Sweden, accompanied by his son Prince Oscar, and suite, set out in good health from his Capital on his projected tour into the interior of the Kingdom. We should hope, therefore, that the rumor which prevailed at Frankfort, of the assassination of the King was unfounded.

The persecutions of the Jews seems to increase in Germany, and have even extended to Denmark. Several Jewish families have wisely determined to transfer their wealth and industry from Germany to France and other countries, where, thank God, religion is no longer made a cloak for gratifying the worst passions of the most depraved hearts! Jews born in France are entitled to all the privileges of citizenship, under the present Charter of the French Monarchy.

A letter from St. Helena quotes the prices of certain articles, in the month of July last, as follows, viz. "Beef, Mutton and Veal, 1s. 5d. a pound; a Turkey, 30s.; a Goose, 21s.; a gowd Fowl, 10.; a Chicken, 5s.; and a Duck, 10s.—Eggs might be had so low as 5s. per dozen; Cabbages (in abundance, we must suppose) at nine pence a piece; and Turnips and Carrots, 1s. per dozen. Bread was 3d. per pound, and very good Cape Madeira Wine 7s. 6d. per gallon. Bonaparte was very well, and his Palace nearly finished."

Domestic.

CHILICOTHE, (OHIO.) OCT. 20.

The United States Bank vs. The State Officers.—Messrs. John L. Harper and Thomas Orr, two of the officers who executed the warrant of the Auditor, for the collection of the tax imposed by the legislature on the Offices of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States located in this State, were, on Monday last, taken into custody, by the deputy marshal, on a *capias*, for a *trespass vi et armis*, in taking said tax out of the banking house established here. Bail was required of them to the amount of \$240,850 each; but they, not willing to involve their friends in any trouble refused giving any. They were then taken to the prison in this place, where they are now in close confinement. We are informed that a writ has also been issued against Ralph Osborn, auditor of the State, which was probably executed yesterday.

The overplus of \$20,355, of which notice has been taken in some of the papers, and which appears not to have been considered in requiring the amount of bail, was returned to the Branch and by them received, on the return of the officers from Columbia.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 27.

The question has been taken in several states recently, by the true democratic test of universal popular suffrage, on the subject of authorizing Conventions of the people to amend or revise their respective constitutions: and the question has been uniformly decided in the negative.—In general, there already appears among the People an attachment to their Institutions as they stand, and an objection to laying hands upon them, even to improve them.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

The Brig Olympia, Captain Rutherford, arrived yesterday from Gibraltar.—Capt. Rutherford has politely furnished us with the following particulars for publication: "A Spanish frigate had imported the Yellow Fever into Cadiz, from the Havana, which was spreading rapidly over Spain, and made its appearance within 8 miles of the gates of Gibraltar, which were closed on the 1st of September, against all communication with Spain; the plague was also raging on the coast of Barbary, with which the communication was stopped. Our treaty with Spain was not ratified. A great personage was coming over to the U. States, as Ambassador Extraordinary. The Olympia has Dispatches on board from Spain to our government; also about 200 letters from our squadron, merchants, and others, in the Mediterranean."

OCTOBER 28.

For the information of those who have forwarded to the General Land Office claims for *Military Bounty Lands*, we are authorized to state, that the lands appropriated for that purpose in Illinois and Missouri (north) having been distributed several months ago, no more Patents can be issued until the Lottery for Military Lands in Arkansas shall be prepared; and that, probably, that Lottery will not be drawn until after the next Session of Congress.

Adj. & Insp. Gen's Office Oct. 27, 1819.

NOTICE.

Under the arrangement of the Departments of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, published the 27th of May, 1818, "That all claimants shall have their business attended to, by transmitting their papers, without employing agents in this city," I have uniformly and promptly delivered over to the proper officer all papers which have been enclosed to me. This course I shall continue cheerfully to pursue; but it is impossible to acknowledge the receipt of all such papers; and I do not feel myself liable to account for any vouchers or communications which do not belong to the files of this office.

I give this notice, as a general answer to the many correspondents

who avail themselves of my services in this way.

D. PARKER,

Adjutant & Inspector General.

October, 28.

OCTOBER, 30.

A constitution has been reported to the Convention of Maine by their committee. The Boston Centinel observes that the draft reported is modelled on the salutary provisions of the Constitutions of the U. States and Massachusetts, and that where it deviates from them, the bias is democratic. In one particular, this bias is perhaps carried too far—we mean in that feature which requires in candidates, for public offices, as well as in those who elect them, no other property qualification than that they shall not be paupers. The men selected by the people of Maine to frame a Constitution, are doubtless enlightened and virtuous, and, from our knowledge of some of them, we have every reason to expect a sound republican charter from their hands; and if a provision such as the one stated above has been reported, we hope it will undergo some modification; for, in its present unbounded extent, it would be stretching the democratic principle, beyond a just and salutary point.

It is stated in the New York papers, that Mr. de Neuville, the Minister of France, had received despatches from his government, which altered his intention of embarking in the *Stephanie*, for his own country.

NOVEMBER 1.

Interesting to authors of Books, &c. &c. in the United States.—As we have reason to believe that the 4th section of the Act of Congress of 31st May, 1790, "for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," is but in few cases complied with, and a full compliance is rendered indispensable for securing copy rights by the first and second sections of an act of the 29th of April, 1802, supplementary to the above, the section of the act first referred to, is here published, for the benefit of authors, &c.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the author or proprietor of any such map, chart, book, or books, shall, within six months after the publishing thereof, deliver, to the Secretary of State, a copy of the same, to be preserved in his office."

Comodore Rodgers left New-York on Tuesday last for the Lakes. It is, we understand, the purpose of this able officer to visit all the Navy Yards and depots on the several Lakes, and by personal inspection to make himself acquainted with their condition and management, as he is already, by a similar examination, with the state and operations of the naval establishments on the Northern sea board. The commanders of the Navy Yards were unapprised of this visit, and the public service cannot fail to derive benefit from the observations of an officer so well qualified to judge correctly, and who occupies a station which will enable him, with his experienced colleagues, to apply to the public advantage the knowledge acquired in his tour.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) NOV. 5.

Melancholy and fatal accident.—On Wednesday evening the 26th ult. about 9 o'clock, the Driver of the Mail Stage between Louisburg and Warrenton, arrived at the latter place without the Stage or Horses. He stated that immediately after he had crossed the Bridge on Fishing Creek, he was commanded to stop, by a person who rose up from the abutment of the Bridge; he was struck off the Box and the Horses ran away—when he recovered from the stunning effect of his fall, he hastened on to Warrenton, and saw neither the Stage, Horses or Passenger. Assistance was immediately sent out, when the Stage was discovered overturned and the Horses standing still. On further search,