

ore its majestic appearance, acknowledging her dominion. Fogs occur at all seasons of the year, but particularly during spring and autumnal months. I have seen this form of mist so thick once or twice as to obscure objects at the distance of only thirty or forty feet. Cool weather is generally commensurate with the latter part of September, or the beginning of October. During the fall of 1811, I recollect to have witnessed a change, more sudden and great, than has occurred here, for many years. Mild cases of bilious complaints became suddenly malignant, and the inroads of death could be traced in every part of the country. I well remember, that the weather had been unusually pleasant; insomuch that the artificial warmth of fires was not required, when about 12 o'clock, on the last Sunday of September, the wind passed immediately to the north west, and it became so cool as to compel every one, who regarded his health, to put on thick clothing, and build fires. I regret very much, not having had a thermometer to ascertain the exact decrement of temperature, as it was one of the most sudden and great that has occurred for many years.

During the fall of 1812, transitions were great, but not near as sudden as the memorable charge of 1811. They were uniformly ushered in by a north western wind, which, at one time prevailed for four or five days. The consequence was; greater quantities of frost appeared about the middle of November, than had been seen for many years.

Frost usually makes its appearance about the latter part of October, but its existence depends upon so many casualties, that the exact time is by no means fixed.

The influence of sudden changes, is alike obvious, as it regards the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Mild diseases, whether epidemic or sporadic, suddenly become highly inflammatory, and if universal, health prevails, colds, anginas, catarrhs and pleurisies become general. Its influence upon the vegetable creation, is known by the decay of foliage and an immediate check upon vegetation. Hence we discover, that its growth would be protracted to an indefinite length of time, were it not for the variability of climate, and sudden predominance of cold.

The month of December, is marked by greater uniformity, and followed by a total suppression of growth in those plants, which are incapable of resisting the severity of winter, but this uniformity is confined to particular years, for there are no two alike. This remark, however, is not without its exceptions; for the weather, during this month, when contrasted with climates of regularity would be called variable. I wish it to be understood therefore, that I think it more uniform, than most of those months which precede it. Every tree, except the tribe of evergreens is divested of a covering at once ornamental and pleasant. The greatest degree of cold ever witnessed, takes place between the twenty-fifth of December, and last of January.

It is believed, that the hand of civilization and agriculture, has wrought a considerable change in climate, by despoiling the lands of timber, but the want of thermometrical observations, disqualifies me for drawing an accurate conclusion. I recollect whilst a boy, to have seen ice over small creeks and branches, sufficiently strong to bear the weight of a horse, which has not occurred, I believe within eighteen or twenty years; in short, we now seldom witness the smallest streams or ponds iced entirely over, and when it does happen, its thickness rarely exceeds one quarter of an inch, and even then, the water for the most part, has been previously chilled by a fall of snow or sleet.

It is remarkable, that the coldest part of the twenty-four hours, during this and every other season or month of the year, is from an hour before to the break of day; this circumstance is so strikingly obvious, as to render us very sensible of it at times under a covering which had been sufficiently warm through the preceding part of the night.

About the latter part of February, and first of March; signs of vegetation are discovered here, but may be seen about a fortnight or three weeks sooner, near the sea-board. It should be observed, the farther you recede from the coast, the more backward is vegetation. The temperature of the weather always uncertain, retards or accelerates this process accordingly. I have always observed that winters, which were severe at their commencement augur'd an early spring. This is generally inauspicious to fruit, for when an accession of warm weather happens, as early as the middle of Feb. trees in bloom, are consequently loaded with incipient fruit by the first of March. The germ being tender, is easily blasted, and in case of a return of cold weather, with rain or mist, succeeded by freezing, they meet with inevitable destruction. The corolla, whose calyx is tubulated or cupped, receives and retains water, which upon freezing, destroys the principle of life, and deprives us of that

years harvest. The farmer's brightest hopes are thus often blighted. This was awfully exemplified in the winter of 1813. From about the month of December, the wind commenced blowing from the north west, and continued with the exception of a few days, from that point until about the 11th or 12th of January following. The weather became unusually cold. Dr. Silliman of Stateburg, informed me, that the mercury had descended twice to the 18th degree of Farenheits scale. The weather during this term, was tolerably uniform, but as soon as contrary winds began to prevail, it became unusually warm, variable and wet. This was followed by severe thunder and lightning, on the last day of February, which is a phenomenon that I do not recollect to have witnessed before. It is to be observed, that this singular storm was ushered in by a south west wind

SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract from another letter, dated Buenos Ayres, August 19

"I have omitted to say any thing about the Portugese expedition; indeed, we have generally forgot it; it put into St. Catharine's, whether intentionally, or by stress of weather, is not known. Many think that its destination was for St. Catharine's, there to maintain the troops at a cheaper rate, and in a better climate than at Rio Janeiro; but it appears to me the Portugese government, if such had been its intention, would have advised with this government. The government of Buenos Ayres, since its declaration of independence, has written, I am told, to demand the Portugese government, the object and the destination of the expedition."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New-York, dated

"CURRACOA, Sept. 26.

"We have just been favored with accounts from Barcelona. The insurgents, headed by Piar, Monaga, and Marino, have taken that place. The troops in the neighbourhood of Barcelona, were commanded by Gen Lopez, who suffered considerably. After Gen. L. was defeated, he sent one of his aids to communicate the result to the Governor, and suggested to him an immediate evacuation of the town.

"The Governor issued his proclamation permitting all the inhabitants to seek protection in flight. They embarked forthwith for Cummons.

Gen. Lopez proceeded to form a junction with General Morales, who was about four leagues from Cumana. If he succeeds in uniting his force, victory will be on their side."

NEW-YORK, October 30. INTERESTING.

By letters from St. Thomas, we learn that Gen. Marino was on the eve of capturing Cumana and Barcelona with a strong patriotic division. Gen. Bolivar had arrived at Carupano, it is said, with the intention of joining his exertions to those of his friends and companions in arms and misfortunes. Com. Biron with his fleet, was in the gulf of Paria; and the Spaniards are reported to be of inferior force. The island of Marguerita was still under the Patriot flag, which was waving in every part.

The preceding, we think, may be relied on. It comes directly from a gentleman of St. Thomas to his friend here.

(Translated for the Baltimore Patriot) Extract of a letter, dated Lagunayra, September 18.

"Since the date of my last respects by this opportunity, the patriots have taken possession of Barcelona, after routing with great slaughter, a detachment of royalists sent out to oppose them. They amounted to about 1500 men from the Oronoco, and it is said are commanded by the same M'Gregor,

whom the government officially stated to have been killed, with the whole of his force, in the battle of the 2d of August, at Quhradita, a place not 30 leagues from Caracas, upon which they marched, after landing on the coast, but who on the contrary escaped into the interior, with nearly the whole of his men. Within the last 3 days, eight vessels have arrived from Barcelona, with as many of the inhabitants as the shortness of the notice enabled them to get off.

"It is stated however this morning, by an arrival from that quarter, that a force from Cumana had marched upon Barcelona, and that the insurgents, after plundering the town, had abandoned it with great precipitation. The markets are still the same."

FOREIGN.—ENGLAND.

WESTMINSTER MEETING.

At a meeting, convened at the palace yard, on the 14th of September, for the purpose of considering, and proposing relief to, the distresses of the people of England—numerous speeches were made, accompanied with divers resolutions. The meeting was respectable and the speakers men of eminence and talents. Messrs. PARKES, HUNT and WALNER; Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and Lord COCHRANE, delivered their sentiments on this interesting occasion. In the course of an animated effusion Sir Francis Burdett bestowed a just encomium on that truly virtuous man and great philosopher, JOHN HORNE TOOK, "a man whose whole life had been sacrificed for the public good." He compared, in a strain of humour, the British ministry to *Petruccio*, and people to *Catharine*—who was actually starved in subjection and obedience to her lord. No liberal mind but what must sympathise with the people of England, while it must detest that system of government or rather of usurpation, which has reduced them to such an unprecedented state.

The meeting broke up after adopting, unanimously, several patriotic resolutions, and voting thanks to the high bailiff of Westminster. *Southern Patriot.*

LONDON, September 7.

A Treasury Journal announced last night, as evidence of the economy of Ministers, the following reductions, as intended, or actually carried into effect:

That they have already, since the adjournment of Parliament, reduced the army to ten thousand men.

That the Ordinance expenditures is reduced from four millions to one.

That the Commissariat Department is extremely reduced.

That in the Barrack Department two of the Commissioners have been reduced, and the other part of the establishment has been also reduced.

That the Transport Department is entirely abolished.

That the Commissary in Chief has been abolished, and the Establishment reduced.

That about one third of the Inspectors General; Inspectors and Surveyors of Taxes, are to be reduced.

That the West-India Commissioners are to be reduced from five to three.

The Medical Board to be reduced to one member.

The Land Tax Registry Office to be reduced.

ALGIERS.

"The following is a copy of a notice sent to all the commanders of the squadron. It is an extract of the treaty made with the Dey. As a favor, I obtained a copy of it:

"The Commander in Chief is happy to inform the fleet of the final termination of their strenuous exertions, by the signature of Peace, confirmed under a salute of 21 guns, on the following conditions, dictated by the Prince Regent:—

"1. The abolition forever of christian slavery.

"2. The delivery to my flag of all slaves in the dominions of the Dey, to whatever nation they belong, by noon to-morrow.

"3. To deliver to my flag all money received by them for the redemption of slaves, since the commencement of this year, by noon to-morrow.

"4. Reparation has been made to the British Consul, for all the losses he has sustained in consequence of his confinement.

"5. The Dey has made a public apology, in presence of his ministers and officers, and begged pardon of the Consul, in terms dictated by the captain of the Queen Charlotte.

(Signed) "EXMOUTH."

"Algiers, 28th Aug. 1816."

"The last article must have humbled

the Dey not a little. He is at last brought to his bearings.

"The man of war brig Heron, which arrived two days ago, proceeded immediately for Genoa, having on board the money returned by the Dey, for the ransom of the Genoese, &c. The squadron under Lord Exmouth, are now supposed to be at Mahon. They were to sail on the second instant, from Algiers, for this port."

The Algerines were assisted in their defence by some Europeans chiefly French among whom are reckoned 56 officers of artillery, and 18 of engineers; but nothing could withstand the destructive fire of the cannon, the bombs, and the rockets showered upon the place by the British men of war.

The principle inhabitants of the kingdom of Algiers are Arabians, Moors and Jews estimated at about 200,000 souls, who are lorded over by 12,000 Turks, conscious of the malice the people bear them as the tyrants of their country.—These Turks are a set of desperate men originally collected in the Levant, who form the army, hold the reins of government, and keep the rest of the people under tribute. The cruelties and atrocities of all kinds the latter experience from their masters, can only be equalled by their conduct towards Christian slaves.

A letter from Cairo, July 29, says that a Jew Leader has raised his standard near Babylon, and has already 200,000 Israelites associated with him; that many Musselmens desert and join them; and that he has a fair prospect of being completely successful in all his views.

The English letters from Paris, Sept. 16, mention that a majority of the late chamber of deputies, have circulated a protest against its dissolution and labor to counteract the views of the king. They say he is badly advised, and fatally mistakes the sentiment of persons about him, for those of the nation. Frequent desertions are said to have taken place among the Vendean corps.

Lord Exmouth is to return to England, and not proceed against Tunis and Tripoli.

A Brighton letter states, that the tide of emigration has turned, and that now more passengers return from France to that port than leave it.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

New-York, November 5.

By the brig Intelligence, Prince, which arrived here on Sunday from Port-au-Prince, letters have been received, dated 14th ult. which state that a French frigate had arrived there with a minister from H. M. C. Majesty Louis 18th, whom president Petion caused to be received, on landing, with every mark of respect and attention. But the moment they met, he put this question to him:—"Sir, do you come fully authorised to acknowledge the independence of Hayti?" Being answered in the negative, Petion replied—"Well, sir, I must absolutely decline entering into any negotiation whatsoever, until that preliminary acknowledgment has been solemnly made," then bowed and retired.

The frigate was to have proceeded to Cape Henry, where, it was expected, the minister would not meet so gracious a reception from the emperor Christophe.

Port-au-Prince was illuminated on the nights of the 8th, 9th and 10th October, in consequence of the revision of the Constitution, which makes Petion President for life. He was formerly appointed every four years.

The person who robbed the Philadelphia bank has been detected, and the whole money and plate recovered. His name is W. Leonard Lewis, alias Lewis Leonard, recently from Albany; and a man of very imposing manners and appearance. A cane was found in his possession of a large size, which opened at the top, in which was discovered a gun, the barrel about two feet long: on the head of the stick there was a leather case, which completely covered the lock, a cutlas and a pair of small pistols, all concealed with great ingenuity, no doubt for purposes which he can best explain.

Still Later.

Lewis Leonard, convicted of robbing the Bank of Philadelphia, has been sentenced to 12 years confinement in the penitentiary at hard labor.

NEW-YORK, November 2.

Letters were received in this city yesterday from Philadelphia, stating, that a very respectable Merchant, stands ready, to contract to deliver to the Directors of the United States Bank, Ten Millions of Dollars in Specie, and receive United States 6 per cent. stock in payment.