

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

Captain Harsen, of the ship Jackson, arrived last evening, has favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Belfast papers to the 20th ult. containing London dates of the 16th.

Accounts from Bengal to the 21st May, state that since the fall of Hattrass, the British troops had taken eleven other forts, which had left the enemy's country at the entire mercy of the British.

In France, the Duke of Feltrre had resigned the office of Minister of War, and Marshal St. Cyr was appointed his successor; Count Moale was appointed Secretary of State in the Marine Department.

Two thousand one hundred and fifty nine emigrants sailed from Belfast for America, from the 17th of March to the 21st of August of the present year.

The Emperor of Russia, pursuant to a plan which he embraced in 1812, for making Helsingfors the capital of Finland instead of Abo, has issued an order for the State, and other persons connected with the government, to remove to Helsingfors after the 1st of October. This town, hitherto the capital of the province of Nylands, has a commodious harbour in the Gulf of Finland, commanded by a powerful fortress.

Belfast, Sept. 22.

We have just heard from Armagh that the Fever has become so alarming that a town meeting is to be held for the purpose of devising the best means of preventing the disease from extending.

We lament to state that a number of new cases of fever have taken place within the last week at Berry.

STILL LATER.

The fast sailing ship Adonis, arrived at a late hour last evening from Havre, whence she sailed on the 30th ult. Captain Champlin politely favoured the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris papers to the 26th September, containing London dates to the 22d but at too late an hour to enable us to procure translations for this paper. They contain no news of importance.

Among the passengers in the Annisquam arrived last evening from Liverpool, is the Countess Poniatowski, whose husband was a distinguished officer under Buonaparte, and, if we recollect right, was killed at the battle of Leipzig.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

London, Sept. 5.

On Friday last, the steamer arrived at Whitehaven from Havre. It is said she is the first vessel direct between the two ports for more than forty years. She brought, as a proof of the forward state of the season in that part of the Continent, a branch of an apple tree loaded with fine fruit.

It appears by the papers, that several agents of the Spanish Patriots are at present in England, and have invited several of our half pay officers and other young men into the service of the Spanish Patriots; nay, more, they have succeeded to a great extent, and by the promise of commissions in the patriotic army, have induced many to embark. Are these English gentlemen aware of the awful and perilous condition of the service into which they have entered? Are they aware that by an express article in the law of nations (the two governments of England and Spain being at peace) they are subjected to an instant military execution if taken prisoners by the Royalists. It is indeed, almost a matter of astonishment to us, that the government and magistracy suffer this kind of enlistment, which is little less than entrapping the youth of the country. Many Americans have already been executed under these circumstances, and we have no doubt many Englishmen also, though their names have not reached us.

It is reported Spain is about to send 10,000 troops against Buenos Ayres, and that France is to furnish transports.

The Portuguese government are understood to be about to withdraw their troops from the banks of La Plata.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Buenos Ayres, dated June 17:—"The brig called General Artigas, is fitting out for a cruise. She will mount 20 guns, and have

20 men on board, and it is expected will carry a commission from Artigas against the Portuguese."

Mr. Stokes, master of the Prevoyante, just arrived from Quebec, has been tried by a Court Martial at Spithead, on charges preferred against him by two officers, passengers in the vessel—he was fully and honourably acquitted.

A Berlin paper says—"In a few days there will be published, an account of a voyage to Surinam, by Baron Sack."

An article from Vienna of the 20th ult. says:—"The annual devotion of Maria Zeil, in Syria, whose pious pilgrims, to the number of 4600, returned here yesterday, with Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese, at their head, has upon the occasion been attended with a cruel accident. As they were crowding upon each other to see the new machine, which by the force of water alone, moves the carts that carry the newly cut timber to the plain, the ropes broke, and many of the pilgrims were killed, and a great number severely injured."

Extract of a letter, dated Port Glasgow, Aug. 15, from Captain Anderson, of the Phoenix, of Kincardine.

"I have peculiar satisfaction in informing you that on the 3d of April I was the means, under Providence, of rescuing from a lingering death of cold and hunger, fourteen of my fellow-creatures, part of the crew of the schr. Curlew, from Waterford, bound to St. John's (N. F.)—On the 24th of the same month, this vessel had got enclosed among the ice, and unfortunately having struck a mass of it, stove in her bow in such a manner, that half an hour afterwards she went down. The passengers and crew succeeded in getting on the ice; and soon after the master, mate, three of the crew with five passengers, got into the boat with the intention of making for St. John's, the remainder being left on the ice to await their fate. Fortunately at 7 A. M. on the day mentioned, lat. 47. 20, N. long. 46. 30. W. I observed them in their perilous situation, and immediately made all sail towards them. At 9 A. M. I brought the ship as near them as circumstances would permit, and with one of our boats we happily succeeded in getting them on board. (9 in number) but learned with regret that they only formed part of the crew, and passengers, five more having been separated from them, on a different piece of ice, two days after.—Those I rescued, however, informed me that they had seen their companions two days before; and though they could give me no accurate idea of the direction, from want of a compass, I was led to understand that they might probably be 6 or 7 miles off. I accordingly kept the ship all day close in with the ice, but saw nothing of them. At night I stood to the offing and towards morning tacked and bore down in the direction I was likely to fall in with the unfortunate men. At 6 A. M. we had the pleasure of observing something among the ice like a signal, but a thick haze coming on, we again lost sight of it. At half past 7, it cleared a little, and we were now near enough to discern distinctly the objects of our anxious search. I lost no time in running the ship as near them as we could with safety, and I am happy to say, succeeded in getting them all safely on board. These unfortunate men had often been tantalized with the sight of different vessels, before we fell in with them; and while I ment in this I cannot but too strongly on the duty of Masters of vessels examining minutely the ice, when they happen to get amongst it, as there is always a possibility of some of their fellow-creatures being in the same dreadful situation as those I had the good fortune to rescue. Their shipmates who went off in the boat reached St. John's after a tedious passage of 20 days, during which time they encountered much suffering and privation. Their only subsistence was seals, and so precarious was this mode of keeping themselves alive, that for ten days they had only one seal."

Can party is now waiting for Commodore Champlin's arrival, when they will carry the day. At present every thing is in a state of suspense; no business doing; no prize sales have yet taken place, nor will until business is settled. The schr. Antelope, from Savannah, has just arrived here, and also a brig from New-York, with notions. This evening arrived a prize with slaves, which the United States brig Saranac has detained, as some have been smuggled.—She has now five prizes here."

PROCLAMATION.

The Supreme Junta of the Floridas, to the inhabitants of Amelia, A horrid plot had threatened to ruin in its infancy, our rising republic. Discord, ever ready to spread its baneful alarms, had put us on the brink of a civil war; fortunately, we still preserved among us respect for liberty and the cause we defend. We have discovered the secret machination of a despotic government, and we have saved ourselves from ruin, into which Spanish perfidy was on the eve of plunging us.

Yes, citizens, the terrible blow that threatened us, proceeded from the intrigues of our cowardly enemy; we have the most certain conviction of it. Only cast a look up on the promoters and leaders of the horrid scenes that have taken place. Is there amongst them, one of the bravest, who so valiantly and so gloriously defended this place against forces ten times more numerous? No! the eye searches in vain for one of them. Wherever it perceives a leader, it beholds a person who abandoned you in the hour of danger; it beholds men who, guided by their own self-interests, trifled with the shedding of the blood of the gallant defenders of liberty. Provided they accomplish their object their views are accomplished. Is it you, brave sages, who have made so many sacrifices; it is your valour they wish to set forward for the perpetration of deeds so execrable.—They create a huge phantom, when in reality it is but a chimera. What would have been the results, had we unfortunately been compelled to come to extremities, and send off those, who it was said were to be sent off? By coming to extremities in a most cruel butchery.

By sending them off, deprive this infant republic of the succour of valiant men, who have fought with you, until now, and will never abandon you in the hour of danger. Had this happened, you, gallant seamen, would most assuredly have followed the route dictated by honor; but weakened by it, you would have fallen a sacrifice to treachery and the few remaining, whose valor would have sustained until the last, would have found themselves compelled to abandon this place, and fulfilled the wishes of our implacable enemies, who have no other means of destroying the germs of liberty, but dissension among its defenders. This would not have been the only evil; a greater one for yourselves would have ensued. Remorse, despair would have attended your consciences to the grave, when cold reflection and calmness had told you that you had stained your hands with the blood of Patriots, who long defended the cause we have embraced; and that by Castilian intrigues.

Brave and gallant seamen! let us return thanks to that Divine Providence, which hovers and watches with a careful eye over this infant republic, for having saved us from the perpetration of such direful deeds: Let us be united; and let this example for the future, serve us as a lesson, to be upon our guard against seduction. By consent of the Council, (Signed) L. AURY, Commander in Chief. Fernandina, Oct. 14, 1817.

8 & 1 of Independence. The following proclamation relative to fugitive slaves, was promulgated here on the 8th instant.

PROCLAMATION. It has been resolved, by the Supreme Junta, or Council of State.

FIRST.—That any person or persons, who shall be convicted of persuading any slave or slaves to run away from the United States, or any other place whatsoever, shall, on conviction of the same, forfeit and pay for the first offence 100 dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 30 days; and for the second offence, forfeit and pay 300 dollars, and be banished from the country.

2d. Resolved, That any fugitive slave or slaves, who shall be kept in jail, and reclaimed by his

3d. Resolved, That all slaves coming to this city for employment, shall have a written permit from their owners.

(Signed) WM. YONGE, Sec'y. Government House, Fernandina, Oct. 8th, 1817.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

We observe from the Kentucky democratic papers, that the anger of the Kentuckians towards Mr. Monroe for condescending to receive the attentions and civilities of the federalists of the eastern states, has not in the least abated. The Kentucky Gazette, Mr. Clay's paper, is absolutely furious upon the subject; not so much on account of the President's eating fried oysters & pumpkin pie at the same table with the rebel yankees, but because he took occasion in some of his speeches, to express his wish to amalgamate the two parties. This is an unpardonable sin, and Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams are denounced in prospective. "It will be idle and ridiculous in these gentlemen, (says the Gazette,) if they meditate any thing of this sort. They have their choice before them; either to adhere to the republican party with the same fidelity and constancy, with which that party have adhered to principle and to the republican administration; or to conciliate and form an alliance with federalism, and then retire to private life. The republican party never can, without proclaiming their own want of principle, consent to support in power, men who seek to strengthen their administration by a coalition with federalists." They you have it, Messrs. Monroe and Adams. Either leave off a attempts at conciliation and union of parties—or retire to the shades of private life.

As to this union of parties, however, it is all humbug. As the editor of the Gazette, and Mr. Clay may quiet their minds upon that head, nor need they fear as they effect to "that Harrison Gray O is will be dispatched on a foreign mission, or called by Mr. Monroe to his cabinet councils." It is possible that Mr. Monroe might be willing, had he the feelings of none but himself to consult, that this reconciliation should take place. But he cannot do it.—THE SOUTH AND THE WEST WILL NEVER PERMIT A CONSUMMATION OF THIS PROJECT.

With regard to the charges against the President for graciously receiving the salutations of federalists in the eastern states, they are illiberal to say the least of them.

SALON, Oct. 25.

CLEOPATRA'S BURGE.

Having noticed the attention paid to the American Barge Cleopatra, at Rome, we could not refuse the pleasure of assuring our friends that Capt. G. Crowninshield had been equally successful in arresting attention in France. The following is an extract of a letter dated at Marseilles, 14th July, 1817, from a person long residing in France. "Captain G. Crowninshield left this port in the beginning of this month, for Toulon and Marseilles. During his stay here, thousands of both sexes were on board his beautiful vessel.—Every day it was like a continual procession. It gave me the utmost pleasure, as the universal opinion was that no vessel could compare with this vessel. I felt proud that such a splendid specimen of what could be done in the United States, was thus exhibited in Europe. We consider it as an act of patriotism. The vessel was admired.—The exquisite taste in her apartments greatly astonished the French, for their Amour propre had inclined them to believe that only in France the true gout was known."

"I observe by the papers, that the President of the United States had commenced his tour. He stands high, and deserves it. He has been rewarded in the affections of his people and freemen. What title or recompence can be more glorious."

We have now unequivocal proof that the enterprise of Capt. C. was adapted to urge a proper attention to our country, and that it has been one of the successful attempts to make known the American people most favourably to the commercial world of Europe.

We are indebted to Captain G. Crowninshield, of the Cleopatra, for the specimens he has afforded of the riches of Italy. His coins, ancient & modern, medallions, bronze

figures, marbles, granite, statues and minerals, have added to our knowledge of the ancient as well as civil history of Italy, and has supplied us the best modern guides for the visits we may pay to the antiquities of the Roman cities, and for Rome itself. The precise view of Rome from Monte Mario has a very good general effect. The views of Rome have been of every description, but Proni's illustrations of ancient customs from ancient monuments, advance our knowledge of human manners, and Bianchi's exhibition of the subjects of Raphael's Paintings in the Vatican, gives us the bold designs of that great master; while Pinelli's modern customs and manners assist a comparison of the state of society in ancient and modern times. The reduced views of Rome of the present year, are well adapted to be a companion of the traveller, and to aid the recollection of the wonderful works of art he may have visited. When we leave Rome, we leave the parents of the fine arts in Italy, but we see the other cities of ancient greatness in the sublime power of example, while it displays itself to the astonished senses of the world. The four celebrated edifices of Pisa, which he visited, would have been known from their own greatness, but the knowledge we have from whence this surrounding greatness arises, brings new glory to Rome, the parent of these arts, these riches and this prosperity. The riches collected in our country begin to have the power of inspiration upon our citizens. The arts live together, and while we breathe the air of health, and command the conveniences of life, we aspire at the proudest monuments of our fame and of our virtues.

(N. Y.) Oct. 18.

On the 8th ult. the bones of a man were accidentally discovered in the woods about two and a half miles from this village, by some children living in the neighbourhood. Circumstances warrant in stating them to be the remains of Mr. Miles Rood, who for some time previous to his death, resided at Nunda, Allegany county. Mr. Rood had been employed in Mr. E. Damon's clothing works at Mt. Morris, and on the 8th of January, 1816, left there for the purpose of returning to his family in Nunda, driving with him some cattle he had recently purchased. After proceeding six or seven miles on his way, he stopped at a house a few minutes, and while there his cattle strayed into the woods and took a course leading back again towards Mount-Morris, but by a shorter route than the one usually travelled. He pursued, but it is presumed lost track of them, and not being near any road or habitation; was overtaken by the night, which proved to be an extremely cold one, and perished where the bones were found. A piece of cloth, which he had dressed and was carrying home with him, was found on or near the spot, together with his pocket-book containing a number of papers, the writing on which had become entirely effaced. Mr. Rood was a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut, and was about 28 years of age.

What is very extraordinary in that search was made by hand, and at the time, but no trace of him could be discovered, although he had perished within 40 rods of a road considerably travelled.

On the evening of the 13th inst. about 11 o'clock, a meteor passed over the town of Genesee. The course was almost directly north. Meteorologists would probably call it one of the aeroliths (or stones of the air) which have, more frequently of late, visited the earth. One informant, who, with some other persons were returning from a singing school, witnessed the phenomenon. He stated, that from extreme darkness the horizon was suddenly enlightened, so that the smallest objects were distinctly discernible, or, to use his own words, "I could pick up a pin in the road." Looking up, the blazing train which followed the aerolith, seemed to be twelve or fourteen feet in length. A part of the nucleus broke off, separated, and was followed by a shorter blaze, which, however, was soon extinguished. The principal one was out of sight in a few seconds. The company, after walking some rods, heard an explosion which resembled the rumbling of thunder, and was also heard distinctly in this vicinity.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Nov. 6.

From a Boston paper.

The Concert yesterday evening, given by Signor Moscarelli, afforded a rich treat to the musical amateur. The execution of this musician on the VIOLIN is more extraordinary, and in many respects is superior to that of any other performer on the same instrument, who has ever visited Boston.—That he confers the greatest pleasure on "the general ear" by the decided and astonishing tones of his Violin, is universally admitted.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.

On Thursday last, the body of Mr. William Maccubbin, an amiable youth, aged about 19 years, son of Mr. Moses Maccubbin, of this city, was found dead near the Calverton Mills. It appeared, on investigation, that the youth had gone out the day previous with a gun, for the purpose of fowling; that he had sat down on a stone, and, as is supposed, was smoking a segar, when he was shot from behind with a load of buckshot, which caused his death. His own gun, loaded, was found near him, and his watch and pocket book were missing. A jury summoned by the coroner, returned an inquisition of "wilful murder by some person unknown."

October 29.

John Lamarde, a Frenchman, was this day brought before the Judges of Baltimore City Court for examination, being charged with having murdered ANDRE CLEMENT, who had been missing since last Saturday evening. It appeared on the examination that Andre Clement, a Frenchman who possessed a garden near this city, and was in the habit of attending market, went as usual in his cart to the Fell's Point market last Saturday evening accompanied by Lamarde who was a labourer in his employ. They were seen by many persons in the market, and left it together in the cart, between 9 and 10 o'clock. About 11 o'clock, the cart, with only Lamarde in it, returned to the residence of Clement, which is only half a mile from the market. Lamarde stated to the housekeeper, that Clement had quitted the cart on the way from the market to see two of his friends, with whom he was to dine the next day—that he would not be home that night, and had directed him to sleep in his room; which he did accordingly. As Clement did not return home on Sunday, and marks of blood were discovered on the cart; suspicions were excited, which induced enquiries by his neighbours, yesterday afternoon Lamarde was arrested and examined; in his possession were found two watches known to be Clement's one of which he had in his pocket on Saturday when he went to market. A large sum of money was also found in the possession of Lamarde, and the pocket book of Clement was found in the bed where Lamarde had slept.

While the examination was progressing before the judges, information was received, that the body of Clement was found in his own garden, where it had been covered with old hay and other rubbish; there was a deep gash in his head which had evidently caused his death. Lamarde has been committed to prison for trial at the next session of the City Court.

October 30.

Some circumstances stated before the Judges of the City Court yesterday, while investigating the charge against John Lamarde of having murdered Andre Clement, induced them to commit to prison Joseph Marshall, keeper of the Columbia Gardens, as suspected of aiding, or counselling Lamarde. We learn today that Mr. Marshall expects to produce sufficient testimony to the Judges in explanation of the circumstances which have excited the suspicion, to satisfy them that he ought to be released on giving bail.

From the Carlisle Herald.

THE ELECTION.

Has gone against us. Pennsylvania has again proved the truth of the ancient adage—"Republics are ungrateful." The revolutionary veteran, general Joseph Heister, has been put aside for the stripping of a day, the mushroom of popularity, the defrauder of the public, the violator of his oath, the intriguer for office, the briber of the people, William Findlay. But if

we have lost the election, the proud consciousness we have done our duty, used every honorable and patriotic means to success of merit, have gained the mortification they have done it. "most foul and base" sight of every thing honest, and by desecration, bribery, and intimidation. I looked every principle political rectitude, condescended to the most diabolical measure, and the open violation by the inspectors and considered as "trifling" when compared with lay's election. Get their cry, no matter what it is, it is a well known fact, Landisburgh district votes in favor of V. were received. In a full of Findlay tickled into the box. In a so shameful was the election will be the meeting of the no doubt whatever being set aside. In York county, who saw that Heister not one fourth of ed up the boxes and count no farther, going all wrong. few of their proceeds before was the stonification of villainy a Their conduct will make 'em angels w

DIE

At Baltimore, Col. NATHAN who in the Revolutionary distinguished himself by his valorous and humane was loved and esteemed great, good and General Washington. At the Battle when our army was enemy advancing Washington asked Col. Ramsay for The General took and said, if you can ten minutes (I'll save my army. I answered, I ed and kept them an hour; nor did the enemy and mingled, and in his troops, fighting in hand, fell his wounds, in sight add to this, he w husbands, fathers the world. He w mented by his ne who knew him.

From a SINGULAR

The Court of France, has lately thy of being enrolled celebrated causes, forgery, the concealment of a crimes of which seeking the author traditions, innumerable but in an obscurity w most impossible t

A man was assnols, and his dea civil records of buried at St. P ment of Gard, in and in the early following year to test on oath that Nimes, that he talked to him a little details of his to them of his private life! Some these witnesses, the court by visionary power, whose deposition in strict conformity their predecessors applied to the subject threw no whatever.

Honore Comb paying a visit to at Bagnols, it is of the latter, w Quetin; and the to Rol'd's hon 19th of Novemb day, between n evening, a low t the house. By it was comp