the king's town. We intended to pass on to prince Concuber, but we were hailed, and put in; found the people friendly but had soon to start to the prince, as it is he who must introduce me to the king.—On our arrival we found that the king's power is merely a nominal thing; for he has no power. All the power is in the prince Concuber. On our arriving at this town, all the people were introduced to him; after which, Mr. Kezzel took me by the arm and led me into his house, and introduced me to the old man. He received me cordially, and said he was glad to see me, &c. Had supper got for all our people. After supper I felt it my duty to go to prayers in his house. So, after singing a hymn, we kneeled down, and I offered up a prayer to God for the conversion of Africa, &c. He, and a number of his people were present, and attentive. I felt strange feelings in prayer. Great God! what darkness reigns here.

March 30, Thursday.

This morning, I walked about two miles out of town; was pleased with the view of the country.—When I returned to the town, found the prince and people up. I convened our people in the yard, and had prayers. The prince had a goat killed and dressed for our breakfast. The prince having a small cannon in his yard, we gave him two salutes with the same. I had much conversation with the prince after breakfast—and as he speaks the Bulum language, Mr. Kezzel was my interpreter. I endeavoured to learn his mind on some points; but could not get a direct answer. He observed that he would answer me in a few days.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Hillard, of the fast sailing brig American, has favoured the editors of the N. York Mencantile Advertiser with Barcelona papers to the 6th of May, containing Madrid dates to the 26th April,

The King remained at Madrid, and all was quiet in Spain. The elections of members of the Cortes, were going on.

The report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, authorising the President to take possession of Florida, had been received at Madrid, from the Spanish Charge des Affairs, at Washington, upon which a Council of State was held on the 23d of April, who recommended a solemn protest to be entered but no hostilities to take place, as they confessed themselves not in a situation to do any thing. The President's Message, which must have reached Madrid previous to the assembling of the Cortes will change their tone, and no doubt conciliate the angry feelings, which the report, as might have been expected, has given rise to.

Mr. Forsyth was not in Madrid, when the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations arrived, having left there four days before, (April 15th) for Paris, on a visit to Mr. Gallatin. Of course no official communication on the subject, has been made by him to the Government of Spain. Indeed, until instructions could be received from Washington, he could have held no further intercourse with that government.

Madrid, April 23.

By my decree of the 15th instant, I thought proper to establish in full force, all the decrees which the General Cortes, as well extraordinary as ordinary, during their sessions, directed to the regency of the kingdom, in favour of the inhabitants of the provinces beyond sea; but being desirous to avoid every doubt, and to express more fully my will relative to a matter that deserves my greatest care, and justly called the attention of the cortes, which is to dispense a decided favour and protection to the Indians throughout Ultramarine Spain, I have considered it highly expedient to order the most scrupulous fulfilment and execution of the decree made by the said general and extraordinary Cortes on the 9th of November, 1812, abolishing the divisions, partitions or distributions (repartimientors) of Indians, or any other personal service, which under those or other names, may have been introduced, together with every thing also expressed in the same decree. This you are to understand, and communicate to whom it may concern, for its most punctual fulfilment. Palace, 22d April 1820.

To Don Antonio Porcel.

Barcelona, May 26.

The King has issued the following decree. The expressions of sorrow of the Spaniards who had taken refuge in France, for having adhered to the intrusive government, and the privations with which they were threatened by a change of circumstances, moved by compassion to permit them by my royal decree of the 23d of this month, to enter the Spanish territory. But it being proper to reconcile as much as possible, these sentiments of my generosity and beneficence, with the decrees of Cortes on this subject, I have just ordered; That the Spaniards who are or may have been refugese in France, for having adhered to the intrusive government, whom I have permitted by my said decree to enter the Spanish territory, may establish themselves for the present, in one of the provinces of Alava, Biscay, Guipuzcoa and Castille, as far as Burgos, from whence they are not to move until the Cortes shall be assembled, and shall determine what they may deem just; and in the mean time the extraordinary decree of the 21st September, 1812 shall remain in full force and vigour.—Spaniards of this description, who have already passed or may intend to pass the limits prescribed to them in this decree, shall be obliged to depart immediately, inasmuch as it is not competent for them to remain at present in any other province of the Spanish monarchy than those designated. This you are to understand, and to communicate to whom it may concern, for its most punctual fulfilment. Palace, 26th April, 1820. *To Don Antonio Porcel.*

New-York, June 22.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Merchant, Fowler, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing a Liverpool paper of the 15th May, and a Lloyd's List of the 12th The Commercial Advertiser gives the following summary and extracts. This ship brought but 15 letters, only 7 or 8 of which were for this city

On Tuesday night, Mr. Alderman Wood brought forward his motion for a Secret Committee to inquire into the treasonable practices alleged against Edwards the spy. The motion was rejected without a division, but the worthy Alderman pledged himself to follow up the investigation by prosecuting Edwards for High Treason at his own expense; and from the observations made by Ministers upon this promise, there seems no reason to fear that the inquiry will be stifled by a nolli prosequi.

FRANCE.

The spirit of disaffection seems greatly to increase in France; Paris is very gloomy; and the royal family are evidently alarmed. The duke d'Angouleme has been openly insulted in his tour to the south; and an officer bearing the written pass-word from the palace of Monsieur to the barrack of the gardes du corpse, was attacked on Wednesday night by three ruffians, desperately wounded and deprived of the paper. His loss however was instantly made known by him, the pass-word was changed. It is supposed that an attack was meditated again the palace. At Lyons serious symptoms of disloyalty have appeared, and the troops refused to act against the people.

PARIS, May 8.

Another atrocious attempt against the royal family has been defeated. The following are the authentic details of this important event:

"Count Angles, Prefect of the Police, having received secret information that a scheme was arranged to be put in execution on the night of 7th inst. for producing a second explosion under the windows of the Duchess de Berri's apartment, his excellency at half past 10 repaired to the Thuilleries and concerted precautionary measures with Marshal Macdonald, major-general on service, for surprising the perpetrator in the act. The sentinels were removed and disguised gendarmes and police officers were stationed in ambush to insure his detection.—At midnight a man was perceived to approach with cautious step, the private door which opens into the Rue de l'Echelle, and deposited a petard. At the moment that he was about to set fire to the fusee by means of a lighted segar, the police agents and military rushed upon him. He was escorted to the guard house where he fainted. On recovering he gave his name Graviers and he was soon recognised, having been a captain in the 5th regiment of lancers of the ex-imperial guard; on his person was found a copy of some odious invectives against the royal family, in verse. On examining the petard, it was discovered that it contained about 2 lbs of powder. The attorney general quickly arrived, before whom Graviers underwent an examination, which lasted from one o'clock until six. In the course of yesterday two of his accomplices were taken, one of whom named Bonton, was formerly a courier. It is supposed they are two individuals who were observed to post themselves, at the time of Graviers' approach to the palace, one near the Rue de Ravoli, the other in the Place Carrousel both of whom fled precipitately on his arrest."

LONDON, May 13.

In the House of Lords yesterday the Marquis of Lansdowne moved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to order accounts to be laid before the house, of all salaries, pensions and allowances, which have been made to foreign ministers within the last ten years. The motion was carried in the affirmative without any observations.

Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition from the inhabitants of the town of Oldham, in Lancashire, praying that the house would institute an enquiry into the particulars of a military outrage committed upon them on the 24th April last; which was brought up, read, and ordered to be printed.

The Paris papers of Wednesday last, arrived this morning. Several persons have been arrested, charged as accomplices of Gravier in the attempt of Saturday night. In the house of one of them were found 15 artificial fire works, similar to that which was laid for explosion under the windows of the duchess of Berri's apartment. A paragraph in the Gazette de France states, that the equipages of the Queen of England passed through Ghent on 6th of this month, on the way to Brussels.

Pursuant to arrangements, the ceremonies of proclaiming the Coronation took place this morning, which were the same as those observed when his Majesty was proclaimed King.

In the Court of King's Bench, this morning, the solicitor-general prayed the judgment of the Court on Henry Hunt and others. It will be recollected that when this case was last before their lordships they had granted to this day, to give time for the arrival of certain affidavits from Manchester. Mr. Hunt now stated to the Court that a person was sent for his letters by this morning's post, which he expected to receive in a very short time. The Court intimated that they would wait till their arrival, and call the business again in the course of the day.

BURGLARY AND ARSON.

Destruction of the Rectory House at Caddington by fire.

[From the Chester Chronicle.]

We have to record this week another of those occurrences which place the moral turpitude of human nature in so disgraceful and abhorrent a point of view. On Friday last, about half past 2 o'clock, (the Rev. Archdeacon Clarke being then in Chester) one of the two female servants then in the house, was alarmed by a noise similar to the discharge of a pistol—she immediately got out of her bed and proceeded to the room door, but on opening it her further progress was stopped by immense volumes of smoke which proceeded from the staircase. She immediately alarmed her fellow servant, and fortunately they both succeeded in effecting their escape through the room window. The lower part of the house was at this period enveloped in flames, which were advancing rapidly to the roof: and it is conjectured that the noise heard by the woman, which she thought like the report of fire arms, proceeded from a loaded blunderbuss, hung up in one of the lower apartments, to which the fire had gained access and had discharged it. An alarm was immediately given to the neighbouring villagers, who with a commendable promptitude, hastened to the spot and exerted their utmost endeavours to prevent the further progress of the devouring element—some individuals in particular, run great personal risk in thus attempting to save the property of their highly respected pastor. Unfortunately their endeavours were all but unavailing—a few articles of furniture were rescued—but the remainder of the goods—a valuable library of divinity and literature, the writings of the family, and all the other important documents deposited in the Rectory, including the Parish Register, are totally destroyed; in the midst of this scene of destruction and desolation, the most melancholy reflection is, that it has been the work of a vile incendiary.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

On Saturday evening last, five seamen, who had come up from the beach near Currituck Inlet, stopped at a tavern a short distance beyond the Drawbridge, where they deposited their baggage, and came into town.—They reported that they belonged to an English brig bound from New Providence to Liverpool, which had foundered off the coast of North Carolina; but among other circumstances, that of their having each a considerable number of Spanish dollars which they carried about them quilted in belts, led to a belief that they had been engaged in some piratical enterprize; and and yesterday our vigilant Chief Magistrate issued his warrant to have them taken up for examination, and accordingly *Thomas Jones, John Radcliff, Charles Rogers,* alias *Nicholas Wilcom, Philip Pierce,* and *Nathan Smith,* were conducted in court.

Nathan Smith, a native of Belfast, state of Maine, was summoned as a witness in the case, and being sworn, stated, that he shipped at New York in the ship Curiazo, bound to Buenos Ayres, where she remained two months,—He was then compelled (having no money) to enter on board the ship Union, a Patriot privateer—remaining on board the Union 6 months—was sent in a Spanish prize to Buenos Ayres—He then shipped in the Patriot brig General Rondeau, captain David Miles, and sailed on a cruize—Captured a Spanish brig from Barcelona, bound to Havana, after which the captain called all the hands aft and told them he was going to quit the B. A. service, and send all his prizes to Margaretta, to which place he ordered the Spanish brig. About a month after captured a Spanish schooner from the Straits, bound to the coast of Africa, and kept her in co.—then proceeded for Teneriffe—Saw a sail which proved to be a brig having French, and Spanish papers, from Havana—took from her some sugar and coffee, put the prisoners from the General Rondeau on board and let her go. About a month afterwards arrived off Teneriffe, and got intelligence of the same brig being in the harbour—manned the cutter at 10 o'clock at night and cut her out—took the best part of her cargo out, consisting of honey, snuff, rum, sugar, and coffee, put it on board the prize shooner, and suffered the brig to depart.

The Gen. Rondeau, then cruised amongst the Islands about a fortnight—took a number of market boats loaded with cheese and butter—then shifted her course for Cadiz and went up the Straits—took a small polacre (Spanish) ship—took two or three small feluccas, took out their cargoes (Havana sugar) and put them on board the polacre ship—manned the polacre and ordered her for Magaretta. Shifted her course to come out of the Straits, captured a Spanish brig from Barcelona bound to ——, and kept her in co.—next morning a Spanish 20 gun ship came up and passed under our stern.—Next day got to the mouth of the Straits, at 12 o'clock, saw a ship which proved to be the ship we had captured and loaded—the prize brig, subsequently captured, took her in tow, and both were ordered to Margaretta—at night a polacre brig hove in sight—chased her until midnight and lost sight of her. Shifted our course for Cadiz, and next day spoke a French brig and a Neapolitan brig—let them pass.—The next day about 4 o'clock, P. M. saw a sail and overhauled her by sweeping—she proved to be a Greek—the first Lieutenant of the Gen. Rondeau boarded her, and she was suffered to pass. The G. R. then made sail for Teneriffe.

Four days afterwards saw a brig—gave chase and came up with her—the G. R. hoisted Spanish colours, and the chace American.—On coming within gun shot, the latter, lowered the American and hoisted the Spanish flag, and the General Rondeau hoisted the Patriot flag, upon which the chase fired a gun to leeward and struck her colours—she proved to be a Spanish brig, from the Straits bound to Havana, loaded with brandy, dry goods, &c.—took out the prisoners, put the first lieut. and a prize crew on board, and ordered her to keep in co.—Two days after the General Rondeau was chased by a ship under English colours, and outsailed her with ease. Kept on for Teneriffe, and spoke an English cutter, which capt. Miles compelled to take on board the prisoners captured in the Spanish brig a few days before, and land them at Teneriffe—then proceeded

[illegible] MARYLAND GAZETTE [illegible]

[illegible] Thursday, June 29, [illegible]

[illegible] Republican Nominations.

For Calvert County:—
Thomas Blake,
Gustavus Weems,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
Samuel Turner.

For Frederick.
Alexander Warfield,
Ignatius Davis,
Robert G. M'Pherson,
Lewis Motter.

For Prince George's
Col. Francis M. Hall,
Thomas T. Somerville,
George Semmes,
Captain Josiah Jones.

[illegible] Agricultural Society of Maryland,

[illegible] their semi annual meeting in this city [illegible] 14th inst. [illegible] ordinary business of the society have been transacted, Col. Duvall, Virgil [illegible], and Lewis Neth, jr. Esquires, were [illegible] to examine the various articles for exhibition, who awarded premiums to the following persons: [illegible] Mrs. Mary E. Thompson for a Hearth [illegible] to Miss Elizabeth Waters for two [illegible] Counterpanes, to Mrs. George Bar[illegible] for one Roll Carpeting, to Mrs. Good[illegible] for one Cotton Counterpane, to Mrs. [illegible] Thompson for one Coverlid, to [illegible] Warfield for two pair thread Hose, [illegible] two pair Fur Gloves, to Mr. Scott for [illegible] Tobacco Prize, to Mr. Sinclair for a Turnip Drill Machine, a Machine for Seeding [illegible], a Machine for Dropping Corn, [illegible], Peas, &c. and two Plows. [illegible] many other articles of Domestic Manufacture were exhibited, which were well [illegible], and reflected much credit upon the skill and industry of the proprietors. [illegible] very fine Cow and Calf, and a Heifer, were exhibited by Mr. Mead of this city. Mr. N. Brewer, jr. exhibited a specimen [illegible] early Cabbages of excellent quality; Mr. [illegible] Brewer exhibited a specimen of very [illegible] Rye, and Mr. Brice Brewer a specimen [illegible] very fine Oats.

Henry Maynadier, President.

The Federalists of Allegany have [illegible] resolved to sacrifice all private feuds [illegible] upon the altar of public good, and [illegible] will make a strenuous, and united [illegible] exertion to restore their county to [illegible] its former political character. The [illegible] following notice is from the Western [illegible] Herald published in Cumberland.

Federal Republican Meeting.

Meetings of the Federal Republicans of Allegany county, in each Election District, are earnestly requested for the purpose of appointing three Delegates to meet in General Committee, at the house of Mr. Alexr. Sandford, in Cumberland, on Saturday the 24th of June next, in order to select and nominate fit and proper persons as candidates to be supported at the next election to represent this County in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

From the Easton Gazette.

We beg our Federal Republican friends to be on the alert, and to meet with promptness and vigour the great exertions which will be made at the ensuing election by the democrats to retain their present ascendancy in the state—We are credibly informed that the noted John Montg——y and To-y Sta——ry, this Castor and Pollux of the political horizon of Maryland, were appointed by the democrats at their late state caucus, a committee, to correspond with other democrats in the different counties; to receive and distribute all funds for political purposes; and in short to do every thing that may be necessary to exterminate federalism and federalists—We cannot but admire the judicious selection made on this occasion, both of them being famed for their decided antipathy to every thing orthodox, as well as their zealous co-operation in the destruction of federalists, as the Baltimore riots will fully testify—To be under the dominion of Maryland democracy is truly deplorable, [illegible] when such men as John Mont——y and T. Sta——ry are elevated to the chief councils of the state, when men of known integrity are excluded from office, to make room for the very refuse and pollutions of society, it is time for the people to rise in the majesty of their strength, and discountenance all the abettors to so foul a procedure—We trust that our political friends will use proper means in disseminating among the people a true statement of the daring and outrageous unconstitutional conduct of the late majority in the House of Delegates, relative to the contested election of Calvert county. Their constituents have only to understand properly this innovation on their elective franchise, to make them repent bitterly their conduct, and to teach them that they are only the servants and not the masters of the people. A. B.

[illegible] From the Baltimore [illegible]

We have the pleasure to [illegible] before our readers to-day, [illegible] from a very interesting letter [illegible] gentleman in Talbot county [illegible] from one of the little band [illegible] form the advance corps, of [illegible] tlement on the coast of Afr[illegible] der the auspices of the A[illegible] Colonization Society.—It [illegible] found to contain much to [illegible] those, who may wish to foll[illegible] will show them, that they [illegible] find a wild & savage country [illegible] for years they must suffer e[illegible] vation, and every hardship; b[illegible] fortable houses ready to [illegible] them.

Campelar, (Sherbro Isl[illegible] March 30, 182[illegible]

DEAR SIR,

"I have once more set m[illegible] the green hills of my cou[illegible] was a happy hour for me. [illegible] God for it. We arrived [illegible] coast, that is to say, at Sier[illegible] on the 9th inst. and landed [illegible] the 20th. Mr. John K[illegible] houses ready for our rece[illegible] this place, which is situa[illegible] the east end of the Island. [illegible] 7 degrees & 10 or 20 minu[illegible] latitude. We were ve[illegible] when we sailed from N. [illegible] all quite well when we arr[illegible] and we continue so. T[illegible] generally not as great as [illegible] ca during the summer mon[illegible] thermometer ranges betw[illegible] 86, generally 82. We ha[illegible] veral light rains accom[illegible] wind. They call them t[illegible] But they are nothing in p[illegible] lence compared to our [illegible] north wester. The soil [illegible] ingly fertile, as it needs [illegible] support the numerous [illegible] we meet with here, with[illegible] neous productions. A[illegible] from Sierra Leone to [illegible] there is scarce an acre p[illegible] tivated, and yet there [illegible] that 30 perhaps 60 tow[illegible] shore of Sherbro Island [illegible] having from 10 to 20 h[illegible] little village is getting [illegible] times like a market for [illegible] see pine apples, banana[illegible] cocoanuts, oranges and [illegible] hands of our children, [illegible] apples in those of Am[illegible] Palm oil, rice and cassa[illegible] &c. &c. are articles of [illegible]

"I desire you to l[illegible] wife and family. I sh[illegible] home in less time th[illegible] advise mother Lucy's [illegible] come out next fall—e[illegible] Hall, Senegal's son, [illegible] pleased, more than I [illegible] things go well. My [illegible] see Africa again is ac[illegible] The natives are fr[illegible] seem to love us. [illegible] Couhee's to-day. H[illegible] a friendly manner. [illegible] his big canoes up to [illegible] Campelar in charge o[illegible] God bless all frien[illegible] Farewell. You[illegible] ZA[illegible]

From the New York [illegible]

U. S. FRIGATE [illegible]

A letter has be[illegible] town, from an offic[illegible] U. S. Ship Congre[illegible] nilla, Jan. 23d, 1820 [illegible] the ship was at that [illegible] probably remain th[illegible] months. Manilla wa[illegible] Capt. Henley had t[illegible] dence on shore, and [illegible] crew of the Congr[illegible] cellent health.

PIRACY AND [illegible]

Fate of the Pilot [illegible] will be recollected [illegible] readers, that dur[illegible] with England, t[illegible] pilot boat was disp[illegible] ton for the purpo[illegible] this city, Mr. Al[illegible] then Governor o[illegible] and daughter [illegible] merly Vice Presi[illegible] States. Mrs. All[illegible] cate state of he[illegible] and unable to tra[illegible] thy Greene, Es[illegible] intimate friend [illegible] ston's family, pr[illegible] ton in the pilot b[illegible] of accompanying [illegible] voyage. From [illegible] barked and saile[illegible] no tidings what[illegible] heard of the ve[illegible] board. It was a[illegible] the vessel must [illegible] by a British c[illegible] lapse of time [illegible] doned. Notwith[illegible] was mild and f[illegible] days after the v[illegible] and such as to [illegible] terious up[illegible]

For Sale.

A Valuable Negro Man, accustomed to plantation work. Enquire at this office.

June 29 — 3w.