

An officer of the English Guards, of youth whom some companies formed part of the expedition, repeated several times after this affair, that the military calendar (Fastes) of Britain afforded no example of a similar disaster.

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FROM NILES' REGISTER—July 31.

Great Britain and Ireland.

The British Government has raised a new loan of twelve millions. Messrs. Rothchild and Co. having bid 62*l.* 18*s.* and 8*d.* obtained the loan. [That is 62*l.* 18*s.* and 8*d.* in bank bills, exchequer bills or other stocks for 100*l.* of the new stock.] The other bidders were, by Reid, Irving and Co. 65*l.* 10*s.* and by Ricardo and Co. 65*l.* 2*s.* and 6*d.*

The following is given as the apportionment of the Waterloo prize money granted by Parliament:—To the duke of Wellington, commander in chief, 60,000 pounds; to each general officer 1,250*l.*; to each field officer, 420*l.*; to each captain, 90*l.*; to each subaltern, 33*l.*; to each sergeant 19*l.*; and to each rank and file, 2*l.* 10*s.*

Another! The dutches of Cumberland has furnished John Bull with another little boy—to keep up a stock of masters for him. We believe this is the fourth "royal birth" since the decease of the Princess Charlotte. What an effort.

The wife of the prince regent has sold her seat at Cosmo, and was about to reside at Rome.

Fashionable Extravagance.—Leghorn hats for the ladies, were selling in London for 30 guineas (about \$140 dollars, at our last dates).

The Navy. It appears by debates in parliament that the allowance of men for the navy is 14,003 seamen and 6003 marines. An attempt to reduce the cost of their management, by dismissing certain officers failed. 2,433,318*l.* was voted for the ordinary expenses of the navy—1,631,628 for re-

pairs, &c.—419,319 for garrisons on foreign stations—486,198 for dock yards, 284, 321 for the transport department.

The Dumfries Journal, of April 20, states, that four vessels have sailed since our last for America, with passengers. They are mostly of the lower order of society, either connected with agriculture or laborers, and some of them paupers from the North of England, for whom the overseers of the parish pay the passage!"

Much disturbance is caused by refractory weavers at Carlisle, seeking wages enough to keep them from starving. Their demands are said to be reasonable yet they had not been acceded to. They have generally left off work, and appealed to the public feeling in an address, a part of which we insert to shew the condition of this people.

The journeymen weavers of Carlisle and neighbourhood, beg to call the attention of the public to the following simple truths.

We are now arrived to a pitch of wretchedness and misery, such we sincerely believe, as never existed in any country in time of profound peace, except visited by a natural famine. We are a powerful people and yet we want strength—we are an industrious people, and yet we want bread: what ever the cause may be, we will not at this moment pretend to determine, but the effects are dreadful to be contemplated, and still more horrible to experience. Only for a moment let any rational & reasonable being amongst you say it to his own heart, and there at the tribunal of that principle that dictates between right and wrong, imagine us, if he can, laboring in a place peculiarly unwholesome, from its closeness and damp, where the air is impregnated with noxious matter, so that what we inhale is little better than a fetid gas; which, though inseparable from the nature of the work itself, is nevertheless a particular aggravation of our misery: and all this for a reward of a shilling a day, and fed chiefly on potatoes, the proper food only for hogs; yet our miserable half famished children wait with anxious desire for their scanty morsel of these provisions, and the fond mother, last of all to complain, summoning all her resolution together to hide the poignancy of her grief from her almost disconsolate partner; her child perhaps at her breast, feebly sucking that nourishment that nature almost refuses to bestow."

FRANCE.

In many parts of France, the rich prospects of a bountiful harvest have been totally destroyed by hail storms. In no less than sixty adjacent communes the labor of the husbandman—corn, wine, and fruit trees, is said to be wholly lost.

It is said, "that in the French chamber of deputies, M. de Villeveque lately expressed his wish that Hayti might be restored to its ancient dynasty; and contended that a naval blockade would awe those "arrogant chiefs" who were hostile to the measure. The minister of marine, replied, that the pending negotiations with St. Domingo were of delicate a character, that they ought to be cautious of interfering with them.

Upwards of one thousand schools of mutual instruction are at present in complete operation in France. The minister of war has adopted such measures as will enable

fits. Already 30,000 soldiers, by a prompt and sure mode of instruction, are repairing nos Ayres to celebrate the 25th of May, the consequences of lost time in their anniversary of the independence of the pro-

vinces, when the new constitution would be carry on an active correspondence, and are incessantly employed in rendering education more common and more easily attainable.

Gen. Vandamme, who went out in the Comet, from New-York, has been put under arrest at Havre, but the municipal authorities have allowed him the use of the city for his prison, until the determination of the government should be known.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The rev. Mr. Ormsby, in his visit to Airla-Chapelle, gives us the following.—On my return from the splendid sight (the grand review of the allied troops at Vincennes) I was accompanied by an old Frenchman. After expressing his admiration and astonishment, he remarked with a sardonic smile, that this was a proud day for Bonaparte. I was at a loss to understand his meaning, when he continued "The sovereigns are magnanimous—your general, the captain of the age—the armies the finest the world ever saw—and yet they are so much afraid of that one man, that they chain him upon a barren rock, lest he should defeat them all." London Pap.

SPAIN.

It is reported, that the King of Spain is soon to marry the princess Maria, a niece of the king of Saxony.

A valuable diamond, estimated at 100,000 francs, was lately found in a field near Vittoria, supposed to have belonged to Joseph Bonaparte, and lost by him there.

A letter from Cadiz, intimates that our affairs were not going on well at the court of Madrid, and that a war with the United States was talked of. It is likely that Ferdinand will make a pretty job of his concerns with us.

GERMANY.

The emperor of Austria has granted a pension of 500 florins to the widow of Hoffer, the celebrated Tyrolean chieftain, and 200 florins to each of his four daughters, with a promise of 500 florins on their marriage. Hoffer, a son, is to be placed in an Inn at the public expense.

It is stated in the continental journals that in Magdeburg more than 300 families have entered into a reciprocal engagement, on their word of honor, not to take off their hats in saluting, but merely to imitate the military mode of raising the right hand to the head. Another association in the same city, has invited by circular address, the whole world and particularly the ladies to renounce in future all articles of fashion and luxury.

PRUSSIA.

"His majesty" of Prussia has tumbled down, bruised his face, and broken the bridge of his nose—but no "serious consequences" were expected.

An article from Berlin says "The government is endeavoring to establish as much as possible, a direct commercial intercourse with the United States of North America, for which purpose several Prussian consuls have been appointed for the American sea ports."

The latter part of April there were several bloody contests at Constantinople between the Janissaries and other troops in that capital—and tranquility was not perfectly restored at the last dates. Pacha Oglou's head has been placed on one of the gate posts of the palace. A part of Scutari has been destroyed by fire.

The present Pacha of Egypt is incessant in his efforts to increase the prosperity of noxious matter, so that what we inhale is that fine country. A bank and insurance company is established at Alexandria—the great canal is to be restored—and much encouragement is offered to agriculture

EAST INDIES.

A printing press has been established at Malacca. About the 1st of August last the first sheet was produced of the Malayan scriptures. Formerly all Malayan books were transcribed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from the cape of Good Hope, and down to the close of March, state that the disturbances in that quarter were becoming more alarming and that all the inhabitants who were capable of bearing arms were ordered to join the military forces.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have the particulars of the capture of the crew of the Buenes Ayres privateer Constitution, commanded by Capt. Elisha D. Brown,—consisting of 71 men, near Tarifa, in Spain. The privateer ran upon the rocks, and the crew attempted to escape in their boats, but were pursued, and caught and carried to Tarifa. It appears by the treaty between the United States and Spain, that if any of these are Americans they are liable to suffer death. We cannot interfere in their behalf. There is a report that Com. Aury, has made prize of goods and specie to the amount of 700,000 dollars in an expedition to the gulf of Dulce.

McGregor, at Aux Cayes, seems to be in a desperate situation.

Great preparations were making at Due- nos Ayres to celebrate the 25th of May, the

of the dispatches received by the Hornet. Something, however, will soon be known.

And, in the absence of any authentic information, it would be indecorous to offer any conjectures. In the mean time, all are satisfied that the honour and the interest of the country are in safe hands.

The blockade of the Peruvian coast by Lord Cochrane, continues—his force has been increased by one or two vessels.

The expected arrangement with Artigas has failed.

Before the end of the summer, it is computed that upwards of ten thousand troops will be shipped from Ireland to fight against the cause of despotism in South America. The major portion of these are veterans, who have seen much active service in various parts of the globe. In one brigade alone there are upwards of 1500 Waterloo men.—London paper.

Irish Diamond.—A circumstance of a singular nature and likely to attract the notice of mineralogists, especially in Ireland, is at present the subject of conversation among the literati of Dublin. An exceedingly fine specimen of diamond crystallised has been found in the sand of a small stream in the north of Ireland. It is the species called by lapidaries the yellow diamond, of extreme beauty and remarkable size. A discovery of this kind, should it lead to further similar results, will be enough to change the distinguishing title of the emerald isle.

FRANCE.

The king has refused to permit marshals Soult and Grouchy, gen. Pire, Mr. Real and Col. Millinet, to return to France. Their petition is said to have been drawn up injudiciously—a little too free, perhaps.

On the 23d of May, the French budget of expenditure was discussed. M. L. De Villeveque ascended the tribune, and he took occasion to glance at the United States, which he termed "a flourishing republic," and observed that the cession of Louisiana consolidated its power. He seemed to dread the probable effects of our power forty years hence, and asks whether France ought not to have interdicted the sale of Louisiana to the United States. He makes a grand fling at the "usurper," Bonapart, for his conduct on this business, in sacrificing the interests of the country to recruit his treasury for his own aggrandizement.

The holy oil.—Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 21st of May—"The coronation of his majesty is at length definitively fixed, for the third time, to take place on the 25th of August next. As the holy oil, the Sainte Empadie, which, according to tradition, is absolutely essential to the ceremony, was destroyed during the revolution, a new miracle will be necessary for its production, and the missionaries fancy they have so well prepared the credulity of the French nation, that they may hazard one without danger. Unfortunately the secret has escaped too soon. One of those holy men is now instructing a carrier-pigeon to light on the shoulder of an effigy dressed in the grand costume of the archbishop of Rheims. It already performs its task tolerably well, but, by mistake sometimes lights on that of its master; however, by the 25th of August, there is no doubt of its being quite perfect in its part, and that it will alight with the bottle of the holy oil tied round its neck, on the archbishop, at the proper moment, unless any indiscretion in prophesying the event make the miracle-worker change his intention. I am far from believing the archbishop of Rheims to be capable of lending a sanction to such an impious cheat; but it is not the less true that there is a priest weak enough to believe it might pass, and wicked enough to attempt it. This exposure will, it is hoped, prevent its being carried further."

London paper.

Highly Important.

GEORGETOWN, Aug. 4.

The arrival of the U. S. S. Hornet, which has been so anxiously expected, brings the highly important news of the non-ratification of the treaty with Spain. No event in our history, since the peace with England, has produced a more lively sensation in the public mind. The proverbial forbearance of this nation had been pressed to the last extremity by the wrongs received from Spain; and the whole American people were prepared to exact justice by force of arms, when the conclusion of a treaty gratified us with the hope of an amicable termination of all our quarrels. Though that instrument was not, in all respects, such a one as the United States ought to have expected; yet the invincible candour of the people made some allowance for Spanish feelings, in consequence of recent events, and every one was willing to make the sacrifices which the government thought expedient;—for the sake of peace. In proportion to the strength and sincerity of all these honorable feelings, is the general sentiment experienced at the disappointment of the reasonable and moderate hopes of the nation. No body is willing to believe that the treaty is rejected.

The stay of the American minister at Madrid is considered as furnishing conclusive evidence that no such indignity has been offered. Any delay, however, is considered as of evil omen; and the just pride of the American people is offended by the neglect which is shewn respecting a subject in which they take so much interest; and which, in fact, includes the important question of peace or war.

Nothing has yet transpired of the nature

of the dispatches received by the Hornet.

Something, however, will soon be known. And, in the absence of any authentic information, it would be indecorous to offer any conjectures. In the mean time, all are satisfied that the honour and the interest of the country are in safe hands. The utmost confidence is entertained that no infringement will be permitted upon either, which it is in the power of the government to prevent: and when the aid of the people is wanted, they are ready to answer the call.

We understand that Capt. Read, commander of the United States' sloop of war HORNET, reached this city yesterday, and was the bearer of despatches to the government, as late as the 22d of June, from Mr. Forsyth, our Minister Plenipotentiary in Madrid: that the Treaty with Spain was not ratified by the King at that time, and there was no immediate prospect of its being ratified by him; that a few days before Capt. Read left Madrid, the Marquis of Casa Yrujo was disgraced, and banished the court; that it was generally believed Mr. Onis would succeed him, upon his arrival at Madrid, as First Minister of State and Secretary of Foreign affairs; and that the brother-in-law of Mr. Onis, Mr. Salmon, occupied those offices *ad interim*. Nat. Int.

In addition to the above, the New York papers afford us the following particulars, by the above arrival.

New York, July 31.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the United States' ship HORNET, Capt. Read, from Cadiz, which place she left on the 2d July, we are informed that the Treaty was not ratified at the time of her sailing, nor is it probable it ever will be. The Spanish ministry were debating warmly on that subject when Capt. Read left Madrid, (June 22.) The Spaniards at Cadiz say, it will not be ratified, for fear of exciting the displeasure of great Britain.

A Spanish squadron of 6 ships of 74 guns, 8 of from 38 to 44 guns, and several sloops of war &c. were lying in the harbour of Cadiz. It was currently reported there that 18,000 troops would also embark, and the whole would be destined for the PROTECTION OF THE FLORIDAS, and not for South America, as was originally contemplated. A French squadron of 1 frigate and 2 brigs have joined the expedition; we learn they will sail under the Spanish flag.

About the 20th June, the marquis de Casse Yrujo and family were taken at midnight from their dwelling in Madrid, and banished to some foreign parts. The nature of their crimes and place of exile is a secret—some even suppose they have been assassinated.

The U. S. Ship Franklin, arrived at Cadiz on the 20th June, with the hon. Jonathan Russell, and family; but finding they could not be accommodated with a passage on board the Hornet, they returned in her to Gibraltar on the 27th, where they will embark in a merchant ship for the U. S. All our squadron is at Gibraltar.

The French National Corvette La Normande, was to sail from Cadiz, on the 15th July, for New York, to invite home all the French exiles—Mr. Tunis, our consul there will return in her.

Several emigrants, recently arrived at Philadelphia, were arrested by the watchmen, being found drunk in the streets, and carried before the Mayor's court where they were tried and sentenced to thirty days hard labour in the penitentiary.

The American Farmer, published at Baltimore, contains an essay on the advantage of procuring a breed of the Bactrian Camels from Central Asia, particularly for transporting the mail on distant and mountainous routes, which could be carried by these animals 100 miles in 24 hours, and go to the Pacific Ocean and back in 60 days from Washington City.

The motion of the English Attorney General, for preventing British subjects engaging in the service of the Patriots of South America, was carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 13.

The Dutchess of Cumberland was safely delivered of a son, at Berlin on the 27th of May.

The Duke of Wellington, it is stated was going to Stockholm on an important mission.

A Velocipede for females has been manufactured in England. A drawing of the machine is given in the Liverpool Mercury of June 11.

The assassin of Kotzebue was not dead on the 18th May—he was however in the weakest state of bodily health, and it was expected he would not suffer much longer. In a short time, says a German paper, we hope to be enabled to give the reasons which have prompted this unfortunate young man to this rash deed.

Germany appears much agitated—in every part the principles of just and free government are canvassed & supported. They have been occupied in the second Bavarian assembly on the important discussion upon the introduction of the trial by jury—the publicity of the courts, as well as of civil as criminal jurisdiction—nothing is yet decided. In some parts of Europe, the courts are not open to the public—the prisoner, the advocates and the judges are only allowed to enter the room.