

Foreign News.

From *Vilas' Weekly Register*.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

A great bustle has lately taken place in several of the dock yards. It was believed that the whole of the British ships, in commission, were to be equipped, and most of them to be placed, in great haste, on the war establishment. Some difficulty is apprehended with Turkey, on account of the detention of British vessels, and two English merchants or brokers, were hastened off at Constantinople, in despite of the remonstrances of their ministers, supported by the Austrian ambassador and others; but, no doubt, the real object of these preparations is to meet expected events to grow out of the war between France and Spain. A late London paper says—Should ministers have become satisfied that France intends to support the mad pretensions of the regency, we have not the least doubt that a war with that country and England will be the consequence.

The London papers say—The subscription of 5,000*l.* to the fund in aid of the Spaniards, attributed at first to an individual in England, appears to have been collected on the continent and transmitted through a banker to the Spanish committee in London. This shows how strong a sympathy is excited for the Spaniards even under the eyes of the "Holy Alliance."

A number of boats and canoes were lately discovered at the bottom of lake Doon, and several of them have been raised; they are from 16 to 22 feet long, cut out of solid oak, and are supposed to have been in the water 800 or 900 years.

The war in Spain is excessively severe on the French treasury. Immense sums have been disbursed to corrupt the people. The duke of Angoulême made one draft for eleven millions of francs.

It is repeated that the duke d'Angoulême has promised the regency a French fleet and army to help Spain to conquer Mexico.

The following ruse de guerre was well played off. The commander of a French squadron in the West Indies, declared that he was proceeding to Maracaibo, to capture the Spanish squadron under com. Laborde, who was operating with gen. Morales; and he demanded whether Laborde was supporting the authority of the cortes, or that of the regency proclaimed at Madrid. The Spaniard evaded the demand, but said that when he arrived at Curacao, (where the Frenchman was) he would explain himself satisfactorily; so he was permitted to enter the port, with his frigate, &c., and then feeling himself safe, he told the French commander that he was a constitutionalist—so the Frenchman was handsomely tricked.

The Cadiz Gazette gives unsatisfactory assurances of the state of things in that city. The cortes were deliberately attending to business, and very industrious. There had been a small affair with the French—the Spaniards forced their lines and trampled over their dead, until the object of the attack was accomplished. They had only from 15 to 20 killed and about 110 wounded. The invaders, it is said, acknowledge the loss of 500 men in this battle; if so, their loss must have been much greater.

Mina has made several fierce sallies from Bayona, and always retired at will.—*The war in Spain seems now beginning.*—A number of bands of guerrillas continually harass the French. It seems to be conceded that the French cannot take Cadiz by force.

It appears that there are many desertions from the French to the Spaniards. To prevent this, the wretches of the "army of the faith" are kept in constant motion round the French forces and these are frequently encountered by the patriot guerrillas.

Under date "Paris, July 23d," it is stated that the French ministerial papers of the day preceding had mentioned the sending of a flag of truce to Cadiz; requiring the cortes to surrender, and offering them terms, without noticing the result. This silence of the journals was, however, supplied by various reports, and the following is given as the purport of the answer:—"The cortes will listen to no terms, and will, for the future, receive no flags of truce. They will all perish rather than sacrifice one iota of their dignity; and if they cannot maintain themselves in Cadiz they are resolved to embark for America, carrying the king, the royal family and all the regalia with them. If, when they have done this, they cannot escape the French fleet, they are resolved to sink the vessels which bear them, and thus to place beyond the power of French tyranny, the king, the government and the representatives of the Spanish nation."

There has been a brilliant defence and gallant fight at Corunna. The invaders attempted to carry that city, and made several attacks; in the first they had 700 men disabled.—The Spaniards sallied again and again, as the advances of the fresh troops of the enemy required it. The affair commenced on the 15th and was continued on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th July. In every case the French

appear to have been defeated—and, at the last date, had retired out of reach of the cannon of the garrison. Sir Robert Wilson's wound was slight, and he was about proceeding to Vigo to collect a force to attack the enemy in the rear. Quiroga remained at Corunna—every possible disposition was shown that the place would be defended.

Mina is announced as marching for Upper Catalonia at the head of nine thousand men. His object is supposed to be to place himself between the Frenchmen and France, perhaps to visit the latter. Important events are expected in this quarter.

The guerrillas are given the invaders much trouble. On the 16th of July, there was a severe affair near Cadiz. The Spaniards made a general sally, at different points—the French accounts, the only ones that we have, say that the Spaniards were repulsed with much loss—but they also shew that they proceeded almost whither they pleased, and retired at discretion—and, when the affray was over, the French asked a truce of three hours to bury their own dead. This was very queer victory, indeed. No doubt, the French have been dreadfully beaten.—They say that the Spaniards amounted to 9000 men. The force in Cadiz is believed to amount to 15 000 regulars besides the militia.

These matters shew that the war has begun in all parts of Spain, and of the result of it we have no manner of doubt. The invaders will be destroyed or driven out. Perhaps, suddenly—perhaps not soon—but certainly, we think.

Retreat of the French at Cadiz.

One important fact is announced in the French papers, dated July 20, which is that the French army besieging Cadiz had retired from St. Mary's to Xeres in consequence of several reverses which Gen. Bourmont had experienced in the vicinity of Seville. This retreating from the neighborhood of Cadiz and Seville does not look like reverses on the part of Spain.

If we are to judge from broad hints in the French papers, the retreat of Bourmont from St. Mary's to Xeres, was a compulsory movement. It appears that most severe fighting between the French and Spaniards took place at Andalusia, on the 1st, 2d, 4th of July, and that there was a series of combats; in consequence of which Lopez Baños and Balasteros entered Seville on the 5th, Bourmont having been obliged to concentrate his forces in San Lucar.—According to the same news, the Pilote adds, the Spanish army occupied the road of Carolina, and the defiles of the Sierra Morena which led to it. If this news be true, the results might be most important to the Spanish cause; the situation, both of the besieging army before Cadiz, and of Angoulême in Madrid, under such circumstances, would be most critical; while the seizure of the strong defiles of the Sierra Morena, would effectually intercept all aid to Andalusia or Castile, from either party, in the centre or south of Spain.

This looks rather encouraging. Paris papers state that Mina is in Barcelona, and that frequent sorties are made by the garrison.

There are, in the London papers, some very melancholy accounts from Sierra Leone.—"Every thing," says a letter from thence, dated May 31, "seems to conspire against this unfortunate Colony, which is now visited with one of the most baneful fevers that was ever seen in this or any other place.—Nothing but misery seems to be depicted in the countenance of the few Europeans who yet remain—nearly eighty gentlemen have died within six weeks." The whole European population amounted to only 110. Of the blacks upwards of 250 have also died."

PROGRESS OF BARBARISM.—The German Diet, which has been sitting some time at Frankfurt, occupied doubtless with discussing measures hostile to the liberty and happiness of Europe, has devoted a considerable portion of its time to a scrutiny into the principles of a newspaper published at Wurtemberg, under the title of the German Observer, and the inquisition ended, as might have been expected, when a junta of the representatives of crowned heads sit in judgment on the liberty of the press. It has decreed the suppression of the journal in question, on the ground of its advocating "revolutionary principles, [a term of reproach which the despots of the holy alli-

ance, and their numerous satellites, apply to the sacred principles of freedom.] not accidentally or occasionally, but regularly and perseveringly; that all its articles, original as well as borrowed, narrative, argumentative, satirical, political, serious, religious and literary, are exclusively directed to the circulation of revolutionary views and doctrines." These despots have unwillingly give this journal a very high character. It was "like a light shining in a dark place," and was too bright for the diseased eye balls of these petty tyrants. The diet have further prohibited the editor of this truly patriotic journal, Mr. S. G. Lushington, from engaging in the editing of any similar publication in any of the states of the confederation for the next five years. The committee of the diet, after recommending this sentence, has the unparalleled effrontery to add—"The committee indulges the just expectation that it will not be reproached with desiring to suppress every expression of opinion on political subjects!" No, truly, for a journalist may still advocate the divine right of kings and the duty of passive obedience; he may still descant on the evils of anarchy, the perils of free discussion, and eulogize the blessings of ignorance. This is the freedom of the press which the holy alliance is ready to grant, and which some of the journalists of our own country are desirous of recommending as the only legitimate use of this freedom. We feel mortified that the king of Hanover should by his representative, have concurred not only in this attack on the liberty of the press, but on the independence of the king of Wurtemberg, on whose subject this synod of despots have been sitting in judgment. [Liverpool paper.]

The potatoe crop is so abundant in Ireland this season, that twelve hundred weight of potatoes had been offered for six shillings, and even that low price could not be obtained.

Cicero de Republica.—This interesting work of Cicero, supposed to be lost, has lately been discovered in the Vatican at Rome. It has been presented to the world by the indefatigable labors of Angelo Mar. The manuscript has been published at London, in an octavo of 349 pages. The parchment containing it was written over with a commentary of St. Augustine on the Psalms, and with other tracts. The De Republica is written under the commentary, that is, was written first. The copyist of St. Augustine wrote, after discharging the ink, as well as he could. There are some pages of both gone. But the greatest part is preserved. This treatise breathes the true spirit of liberty, and its resurrection from the grave of oblivion has happened at a very fortunate period. It will be read with interest in Europe, and contains principles worthy of its illustrious author, and of being adopted by a later age.

The statement published in our last paper, that the British government had refused to recognize the regency at Madrid, is confirmed. An insurrection is said to have been detected and suppressed at Havana, the object of which was to emancipate the slaves and to establish the independence of the island.—Ib.

CADIZ.—The Cadiz Espectador, of the 29th of June, contains the following article:

"Official information has been received this day, that the loan of 40 millions rentes (annuities) which the present Cortes decreed, has been negotiated in London with the houses Campbell and Rothschild and others. The fact of houses so respectable, having engaged in this business, at a crisis too, when the enemies of our liberty boasted that the government would expire at Seville, is a very flattering indication."

ROTSCHILD, it should be noted, took the late French loan. His dealing with the Spanish Cortes at the same time is a remarkable circumstance.

The same paper mentions that the British Vice Consul, resident at Cadiz, was understood to have sent to the admiral of the French blockading squadron, a protest against the detention or molestation of any vessels belonging to British subjects.

Ex-Emperor of Mexico. Capt. Malcolm, of the Water tree, arrived at Liverpool, from Buenos Ayres, spoke on the 26th of June, the ship Rawlins, from Vera Cruz for Trieste, having on board the deposed Emperor of Mexico and suite.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES.—A provisional treaty has been made between Spain and Buenos Ayres, by which all hostilities are agreed to be suspended for 18 months. It is believed that before the expiration of that time, Spain will acknowledge the Independence of that and other American provinces, lately under her dominion.

Capture of Bahia.—By the brig Cho, at Boston from Pernambuco, the following particulars are received of the capture of the city of Bahia, or St. Salvador.

On the 1st and 2d of July, Gen. Madeira evacuated Bahia and embarked his troops on board the Portuguese men of war and merchantmen, then in the harbor, and immediately sailed. The Brazilian army then took possession of the city. Lord Cochrane, who was cruising off the harbor, gave chase to the Portuguese, and before the 6th succeeded in capturing thirteen of the merchantmen transports, which, after disabling, either by starting their water, cutting away their main masts, or taking most of their sails from them, he ordered back to Bahia or the nearest ports, and continued in chase of the men of war. This account was brought to Pernambuco by the brig of war Bahia, with four large prizes in her charge. Pernambuco was illuminated three nights on receipt of the news. During the stay of the Bahia, she captured by her boats a ship and brig under Portuguese colors, and sent them in. Before the brig of war arrived the Portuguese flag was admitted at Pernambuco.

It was presumed that the Portuguese fleet intended to stop at Maranhão for a supply of provisions, and that Lord C. would succeed in capturing nearly all of them. Three English vessels were lying at the Mero with Flour, waiting for the fall of Bahia, and permission had been given at Rio to load for that place, but they were under bonds not to go until it was given up. The brig Collector, of Salem, arrived at Pernambuco with provisions in six days, and immediately sailed again for Bahia.

MEXICO.

The new Congress is to meet on the 31st of October next to fix the form of a government. A letter from Mexico says there is a very little doubt but that it will be a federative republic, many of the provinces having declared for such a form of government. [Nat. Gazette.]

COLOMBIA.—A proposition has been made to the government of Colombia to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of a canal; and the President has meditated a visit to the spot. A foreigner has made a proposition for performing the work, on condition of receiving the exclusive privilege of navigating it. His estimate of the expense is only 200,000 dollars. The government are opposed to monopolies; but, as there seems to be no probability of the canal being dug or of steam boats being introduced without them, it is probable they may be granted. The proposed canal is to connect the river Atrato, on the east, with the San Juan on the west; to do which a short canal only will be required, as the channels of the river may be deepened and rendered navigable nearly their whole length.

CUBA.

An insurrection has been detected and suppressed at Havana, having for its object, the liberation of the slaves, and the independence of the Island.

A gentleman who sailed from New York in February last, for Buenos Ayres, gives the following description of a water spout:

"On the 19th of March, lat. 4 N while seated at dinner, we were aroused by the cry of—A WATER SPOUT! The captain, mate and sailors, were much terrified—it was indeed a dreadful scene—we were lying motionless in a profound calm, not a breath of air circulated—the sails were all languid, and nothing was heard, save the terrible roaring of this stupendous column of water, ascending to the dark heavy cloud directly over its base. It approached us with great rapidity, and threatened our vessel with immediate destruction. Fire arms were discharged in the air, the sudden jar of which broke the column a little below its centre, one half tumbling down into the cavity from whence it was raised, the other half ascending to the clouds. It was supposed to be about one quarter of a mile distant, and 50 feet in diameter.