

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

N. Y. AUG. 4.

The elegant ship *Cortes* arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon from Liverpool, which place she left on the 25th of June. We are indebted to Capt. De Cost, for papers of that date, and London dates to the evening of the 25th.

The important commercial bills—called the colonial trade bill—the West India and American trade bill—and the importation of goods and navigation laws amendment bill, were severally read a third time in the house of Lords, on the 20th of June, and passed.

The corn importation bill, from the commons, was read the third time the same day.

A further sum of 100,000*l.* was voted in the house of commons for the employment of the poor. It was proposed to extend the amount for this object to 400,000*l.*

The Chancellor obtained a grant of 2,000,000*l.* in exchequer bills, for the purpose of carrying on the public works, (including the above sum for Ireland,) and to encourage the fisheries.

On the 21st, the Catholic peers' bill was rejected in the house of lords, by a majority of 42, a full house being present.

The bank of England, on the 20th June, adopted, by a majority of one, the resolution for lowering the rate of discount and receiving bills in future to *four per cent.* This measure went into immediate effect. The motives for selecting this period, are stated to be, that, after June, the reduction of the interest on the navy 5 per cents would be completed, and as there would then remain no 5 per cent. government stock, a higher rate could not with propriety be asked for commercial discounts. The measure was, however, unexpected at the stock exchange, and it was thought would have a sensible effect on the funds and foreign stocks.

A general issue of sovereigns was to take place at the bank on the 24th to the amount of 2000*l.* if required, to each banker.

The price of gold has fallen to 77*s.* 6*d.* the ounce, being 4*l.* 2*d.* below the mint price, a circumstance that has not occurred before since the year 1797. Price of new dollars, June 21st, 4*s.* 3*d.*; Standard silver in bars 4*s.* 11*d.*

London, Sunday evening, June 23.

Madrid papers have reached us to the 13th inst. On the 4th, in the *Cortes*, the minister of the interior gave information as to the state of affairs in Valencia and Catalonia, and as to the remonstrances made to the French government on the subject of Spanish emigrants in France plotting against the peace of their country. A favorable answer appears to have been returned by the French government. On the 10th instant, four Deputies, Flores Calderon, Cocio, Ramero, and Prat, presented a proposition to the *Cortes*, for an augmentation of 12,000 men to the militia in active service in consideration of the disturbed state of some of the provinces, and the small number of the regular forces; this body only to continue under arms for 8 months in the year.

The proposition was supported by several deputies, and finally approved of. In the night of the 11th, 4 or 5 persons were arrested in the suburbs beyond the gate De Fuencarral, who were plotting the formation of an armed band of Serviles to act in the environs of the metropolis.

From the Paris papers it appears that the French government has at length issued orders for the Spanish refugees to quit the frontier towns, and proceed into the interior of France. Eight individuals were recently tried at Lyons, charged with being concerned in the election riots; seven of them are said to have been acquitted, and one found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. All the persons tried at Nantz for a conspiracy to excite an insurrection, have been acquitted.

Gen. Berthon has been apprehended near Saumur, and will be forthwith brought to trial.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated June 1, states, that the Emperor having, previously to his departure, and

conformably with custom, repaired to the Metropolitan Church, to receive the farewell benediction of the Patriarch, the Prelate addressed his majesty in a very affecting speech on the events which afflict the Christians in the East.

The plague is raging with great fury in Algiers.

There has been little or no rain at the Cape of Good Hope for two years.

The Iron Steam Boat arrived at Paris on the 11th of June, in 35 hours from London, with a cargo of clover seed and cast-iron. This boat is spoken of in high terms of praise.

The bill for consolidating the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was read a first time on the 20th of June, and ordered for a second reading the following day.

Dreadful situation of Ireland.—The distresses in Ireland seem rather to increase than otherwise. The papers are filled with accounts of the most melancholy and afflicting character. The sums subscribed in England for their relief exceeds 50,000 pounds sterling. Great, however, as these distresses were, fearful apprehensions were entertained that they would be still greater. The months of July and August were expected by the London committee to "resound with appalling cries from the dying peasantry." "We feel assured (says the Editor of the *Liverpool Mercury*) that hundreds of our fellow creatures are absolutely expiring for want of food; and that before the next six weeks shall have elapsed many thousands must die from the same cause; they are doomed to that fate, as inevitably as is a pariahs when sentenced by a judge. When our countrymen have done their utmost, numbers must perish."

From the London Times.

In the month of December the attention of this country was besought to the dangerous doctrines contained in the Russian Ukase, by which that power has appropriated to itself the whole of the north west coast of America up to 51 deg north, and of the coast of Asia up to the 45th deg. 31 min. and by which it declared that no ship, on pain of confiscation, should come within one hundred miles of either of these coasts, including in America the possessions of the north west Company, and in Asia a portion of the Chinese empire; neither of which countries has, even by the latest accounts, been surrendered by Lord Londonderry to the emperor Alexander, as his lordship did when he gave up Java and the Moluccas to Holland, without knowing that he had done so. So sunk has the country been by its misfortunes, that the imperial document has been permitted to pass without one individual of the British Parliament having ventured to observe upon it; and so completely has the proud spirit of England been beat down.

Luckily for the world, the U States of America have not submitted with equal patience to the decrees of the Autocrat. An important discussion is now depending between these two countries—a discussion in which we, however, are much more deeply interested than the U States, inasmuch as the Ukase of the emperor includes much which is actually settled by Englishmen, and forbids us at the same time from trading with a portion of Chinese Tartary, when an opening for our enterprise was likely to be attempted.

The real views of Russia are of a nature and extent beyond any thing formidable, as her minister at Washington, (who, from his name, seems to be as little of a Russian as Pozzo di Borgo, or Capo d'Istria, or many others of the ministers of that power,) contended that the emperor might have sent up the whole of the northern Pacific, as he possessed dominions on each side of it.

It would have been well if Lord Melville had ascertained the law of nations before he sent to discover a north west passage, which thus, if discovered, would be nugatory. In the same manner, and with somewhat better chance of success, as to the execution of her decree, might England declare the Northern Atlantic closed to the ships of modern Russia.—How long are we to submit to such encroachments, in order to support the principles of the Holy Alliance? It cannot but be con-

sidered as a matter of some curiosity to see that this important question is left to the decision of the two youngest nations in the world; and that France and England should equally submit to have a new law of nations imposed on the world.

Stuns won at the English Races, in 1822.

The following is an account of the money, and gold and silver cups won at the 5 principal places of sport last year:—

Newmarket,	136,790	0 and 7 cups
York,	5,922	15 and 1 cup
Doncaster,	5,549	10 and 1 cup
Accot,	4,203	5 and 1 cup
Epsom,	3,553	5 and 1 cup

The whole amount including the above, won at the different races, is 99,384*l.* 4*s.* and 39 cups. The greatest prize was the Grand Duke Michael's cup, with 3,200 guineas in it, won by Michaelmas at Newmarket.

President Adams.—Mr. Stone, of the *New York Commercial*, in the journal of his tour to Boston, says—"I rode to the seat of the venerable ex-president Adams, at Quincy. The road lies through a delightful country, for about eight miles enriched with villages, farm houses and country seats, with hill and dale glowing with luxuriance, and cattle grazing in the green pastures beautifully contrasted with the ripened corn. The residence of the venerable patriot stands in a beautiful retired spot shaded with trees and every thing within and without the premises, wears an air of neatness, comfort and genuine republican simplicity, that charms one. A modern fashionable, about visiting those whom the world call great, would expect to find the vestibules, the drawing rooms and boudoirs choked up with fiery dragons and serpents as decorations to their costly Parisian furniture. But not so with this veteran father of our republic. With him, extravagance has not superseded convenience, nor fashion banished comfort and good taste from his dwelling. This distinguished benefactor of his country, whose life was for a time embittered by injustice and persecution, is now 87 years old. He may be said "fairly to have outlived the prejudice, which party animosity excited against him; in his own time, the storm has passed by, and the last hours of his course are unclouded and serene." We found him in tolerable health, cheerful, and in good spirits. In conversation he was quick and sprightly; and I was pleased to find that his faculties, apparently, were not benumbed by age. Upon every subject, he was perfectly at home. Indeed I never saw the man of whom, notwithstanding the imperceptible ravages of time, it might more truly be said, in the language of Shakespeare:

"He is a scholar, and a ripe and good one:
Hear him but reason in divinity,
And, all admiring, with an inward wish,
You would suppose him the most learned prelate."

Hear him debate of Commonwealth affairs,
You'd say it hath been, all-in-all, his study.
List his discourse of war, and you shall hear
A fearful battle rendered you in music.
Turn him to any cause of policy,
The Gordian knot of it he will unloose,
Familiar as his garter."

His knowledge of the ever varying politics of the several states, is perfect up to the present time; and I found that he was as thoroughly acquainted with all the political squabbles of N. York, their causes and consequences with the proceedings of the late convention in that state, and with every point of the new constitution, as tho' he had attended and written down the journals and arguments himself. I have seldom seen the man who appeared so perfectly happy."

Accounts from Eastport, (Maine.) of the 10th inst. state that hundreds of Irish emigrants had landed at that place within the last 24 hours men, women and children literally filled the streets who appeared to feel much satisfaction in stepping on the "land of liberty flowing with milk and honey." We agree with the writer, that it is by honest industry alone, they can expect to obtain the sweets.

Curious.—The eye of insects are immovable, and many of them seem cut into a multitude of little planes, or facets, like the fa-

ces of a diamond, and have the appearance of net work. Each of these facets supposed to possess the power and properties of an eye, and Lewan Hooock counted 3,000,31 of them in a corner of a beetle and 5000 in the eye of a horse fly!

Joseph Bonaparte, ex king of Spain, passed through the village of Buffalo last week, on his way to visit Niagara Falls in company with Captain Rasz, who commanded the gun brig which conveyed Napoleon from the Island of Elba, on his return to France, in 1815.—N. Y. Spectator.

American Whalem.—Information has been recently received at Newmarket from the Pacific Ocean. The account states that the fleet of American whalem in that sea, have been pretty successful this season. They were 74 vessels completing their voyages, and had then from 100 to 120 barrels of oil each, amounting to 44,250 barrels. This valuable branch of trade is carried on entirely from the New England states, the worth of which to this country is incalculable as a field for raising the hardiest and most expert seamen, independent of its value in a commercial point of view.—*Chronicle.*

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship North Carolina.

"Our ship is one of the best sailing I ever saw; the John Adams and one being in company, gave us an opportunity of judging of her speed & in the squalls, which were frequent we stood as stiff as when lying alongside the wharf. Her motion is very easy; in fact, she has not chafed, strained a rope yarn. The passage, though short, was a very rough one for the season. She works uncommonly well, we think her one of the greatest ships in the world, and we are not under orders for a cruise, instead of our present destination."

Arrival of the Macedonian.

The United States frigate, *Macedonian*, Capt. Biddle, arrived in Hampton Roads on the 3d inst. from a cruise. It is with inexpressible pain we state that the *Macedonian* has lost by sickness during her cruise, seventy-seven her crew including 10 of the officers and that there are about fifty of the remainder of the crew now sick. Truly distressing intelligence was communicated in a despatch from Capt. Biddle to Capt. Warrington, at the Navy Yard, the object of which was request that a Surgeon should be immediately sent down to the ship. The bearer of the despatch landed at the Navy Yard on Saturday night, and returned early next morning with Williamson, one of the Navy Surgeons at this station, and we learn that Conway also went down last evening. Norfolk Herald.

N. YORK, AUG. 7.—From Mobile.—learn from Captain Webster, arrived yesterday from Mobile, that a violent storm was experienced at that place on the 4th ult. Much damage was done to the piers and wharves. The brigs *Hera*, *Philadelphia*, and *Sampson*, Luce, of London, were both driven ashore on the beach and totally lost. The sloop *Academy* sailed two days previous for New York. On the 23d ultimo saw a large brig, with a white streak, go ashore in a calm, and out of water, on the Colorado Reef.

Yellow fever in New York.—The N. Y. Spectator of Monday last states that a number of cases of yellow fever had occurred in Rector street and vicinity, and gives an order of the board of health recommending the immediate removal of the citizens from the infected district.

A distressing accident happened at Shepherdstown on Saturday last. Four workmen in the shop of Mr. J. Sheertz were trying the quality of some gun powder, when a spark communicated to a keg containing 25 pounds which exploded, and blew the shop pieces. Three persons, in the shop at the same time, were shockingly hurt, but no lives lost. Hopes are entertained of their recovery.

Charleston Republican.

Eleven papers are now printed in the state of Alabama, which was a wilderness five or six years ago.