

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**Great Britain and Ireland.** The English are cutting down their 74's to make frigates of a heavy class. The *Barham*, *Alfred* and *Dublin*, three 74's, are hereafter to be called frigates, each carry 52 long 32's.

The distresses of the people were subsiding, because that employment had been given to many of them in the various factories.

At half past 1 o'clock on Wednesday, (says the *Courier* of the 5th June), the commons being summoned to the house of lords, the royal assent was given to 16 bills, and the lord chancellor then read the lords commissioner's speech as follows:

*My lords and gentlemen—*

"His majesty commands us to inform you that the state of the public business enabling his majesty to close the session at a period of the year, the most convenient for a general election, it is his majesty's intention to dissolve, without delay, the present parliament, and to direct the issue of writs for the calling of a new one.

"His majesty cannot take leave of you without commanding us to express his majesty's deep sense of the zeal and public spirit which you have constantly displayed in the discharge of your several important functions.

"His majesty particularly acknowledges the promptitude and discretion with which you have applied yourselves to the objects specially recommended to you by his majesty at the commencement of this session; and his majesty confidently hopes, that the good effect of your deliberations will be manifested in the improved stability of public and private credit.

"His majesty has the satisfaction to inform you that the distinguished skill, bravery and success, with which the operation of the British arms in the dominions of the king of Ava have been carried on, have led to the signature, upon highly honorable terms, of a preliminary treaty with that sovereign, which his majesty has every reason to expect will be the foundation of a secure and permanent peace.

"His majesty further commands us to repeat to you, that his majesty's earnest endeavors have continued to be unremittingly exerted to prevent the breaking out of hostilities among nations; and put an end to those which still unhappily exist, as well in America as in Europe.

*Gentlemen of the house of commons.*

"His majesty commands us to thank you for the provision which you have made for the service of the year.

"His majesty's attention will be constantly directed to the reduction of the public expenditure, in every degree that may be consistent with the due maintenance of the security, honor and interests of this kingdom.

*My lords and gentlemen,*

"We are especially commanded to assure you, that his majesty's paternal feelings have been deeply affected by the distress which have prevailed among the manufacturing classes of his majesty's subjects; and by the exemplary patience with which those distresses have been generally borne.

"His majesty trusts, that the causes out of which the partial stagnation of employment has arisen, are, under the blessings of Providence, in a course of gradual abatement.

"His majesty is confident, that your presence and example, in your several counties, will continue to maintain and encourage the loyal and orderly spirit which pervades the great body of the people.

"And his majesty relies upon your disposition to inculcate the great interests of the country, upon which the common prosperity of them all essentially depends."

Parliament was then prorogued by commission, to the 14th of June.

Von Weber, the musical composer, died at London about the 1st of June, aged 40 years. Thirty-seven persons were lately killed by an explosion in a coal mine near New Castle.

**France.** The proposition of M. de Noailles which at our last accounts was pending before the chamber of deputies, for an allowance to the French consuls in the Levant of a sum of money, to redeem Greek captives, was rejected by a great majority. Out of the 300 present not more than 50 rose in its favor. In the course of the discussion (which was curious) M. de Villele, in opposing the proposition, said, in relation to the Greeks, "diplomacy will soon put an end to the evils that are deplored, and will obtain that pacification which seems so much desired; the cabinets of Europe have not been so indifferent to the interests of the Greeks as orators have proclaimed. I venture to declare this much."

Order has been restored at Rouen.

The debates in the French chambers were lively. A projected renewal of the censorship of the press is vigorously opposed.

The amount of the subscriptions for the assistance of the Greeks, collected at

Paris, was about 90,000 dollars, and increasing.

**Spain.** The duke del Infantado has been refused permission to visit his estates in Italy, &c. Fresh plots are spoken of—new victims, perhaps, being desired.

Letters and papers from Madrid, to the 18th May, furnish no political news. Copious rains were destroying the locusts, and the Swiss troops march in religious processions, their muskets behind their backs, and their caps under their arms.

**Hungary.**—One thousand houses have been destroyed by fire in the town of Nagy Koras.

**Russia.** The decease of the widow of Alexander, late emperor, is reported. It is said that she died on the 15th May, on the journey from Taganrock to Moscow. She was a woman of most pleasing manners.

The emperor Nicholas has issued an ukase against bible societies, and a stop has been put to the printing of several versions—legitimately.

There are rumors of new disturbances in Russia—amounting almost, to a general insurrection at and near St. Petersburg. The accounts are probably exaggerated. Thousands of persons, it is said, are yet imprisoned because of their supposed participation in the former conspiracy; and, it is added, that many have been put to death.

**Greece.** Napoli and Athens are both menaced by the Turks and Egyptians.

There is reason to hope a portion of the garrison of Missolonghi escaped. This hope is founded upon the solicitude of Ibrahim to prevent any communication with the coast. Ibrahim had, according to the *Journal des Debats*, given orders to kill all his prisoners, and even unarmed peasants, in order to complete the number of six thousand heads and pairs of ears, that the sultan had ordered him to send to Constantinople. It appears he could not make up his number at Missolonghi.

The death of Canaris, by a cannon ball, is confirmed.

**Turkey,** it is now said, has not given that entire assent to the demands of Russia, that was stated—and is victualling her fortress on the Danube.

**Colombia.** Paéz was still in a state of rebellion. He was levying men and money to defend himself. The authorities and the people of the adjacent provinces all appear opposed to him, and were prepared for any emergency. We hope, however, that the affair will be settled without bloodshed, though Bolivar was not expected to arrive for some time.

**Mexico.** It is stated that com. Porter has accepted the command of the Mexican navy.

The editor of the *National Gazette*, has received Mexican papers up to the 4th ult. The supreme congress had appropriated \$1,500,000 towards repairing the castle of St. Juan de Ulua, and the fortifications of Vera Cruz, Campeachy and Tampico. President Victoria, in his message to the congress, stated that the administration did not conceive the expressions in Mr. Monroe's message of Dec. 1823, to amount to a pledge, and added that Mexico was able to defend herself. The Mexican ministers to the congress of Panama, had sailed on their important errand.

**Buenos Ayres.** The Chilean squadron, purchased by the Buenos Ayreans, had actually sailed for the La Plata from Valparaiso under the command of admiral Guise, consisting of three frigates, three corvettes and four brigs, and should they get into the La Plata in time, an opportunity will be afforded for the exercise of all the talent and experience which the old Brazilian admiral may possess.

**China.** The missionaries who lately contrived to get a peep at Canton within the walls, describe the streets as very narrow—"from three to seven feet wide only."

**U. S. Ship Cyane.**—The following is an extract of a letter received at Boston by the brig Rio, Captain Ropes, from Montevideo. The letter is dated Montevideo, May 17, 1826.

Early in April the U. S. Ship Cyane, J. D. Elliott, Esq. Commander, arrived at Buenos Ayres from Rio Janeiro, where an intimation was given before sailing, that she would not be permitted to pass the blockading squadron. Accordingly, upon approaching them off the Ortiz Bank, in the Bay of La Plata, 5 of the squadron, consisting of the *Maria de Gloria*, of 32 guns, three corvettes, and a brig, got under way, and took positions; the *Maria de Gloria* on the larboard quarter, the other three corvettes in line ahead, and the brig on the starboard bow. The Cyane was then peremptorily hailed, and ordered to send her boat on board; to which Capt. Elliott replied he never would send a boat, but he would receive a boat.

During all this time all hands were at quarters on board the Cyane, the matches lit, and the guns double shotted; and the Brazilians were plainly seen at quarters also. A boat was then sent to the Cyane, the officer of which informed Captain Elliott that Buenos Ayres was blockaded, and that permission would

not be given him to proceed further. Captain Elliott gave them to understand that he was determined to proceed to Buenos Ayres, and that he would allow their commander thirty minutes to decide whether he would use force or not; but that he (Captain Elliott) was determined to proceed.

At the expiration of thirty minutes, they were hailed from the Cyane to know their determination, when they inquired if they could have a letter that was on board the Cyane for the Admiral; they were informed that they could have it, if their boat would come for it. A boat accordingly put off; but seeing the *Maria de Gloria* still kept on her way, and appeared to be manoeuvring to obtain the weather gage, the way was kept on the Cyane, and the same position retained as at first. The Brazilian, seeing that he could not obtain the advantage, lacked his maintopsail, when the maintopsail of the Cyane was also backed; the boat was permitted to come up; and the Cyane continued on her way without further molestation.

**NORFOLK, JULY 13.—Kidnappers.**—We were present yesterday at an examination before the Mayor, of three men, who had been taken into custody upon a charge of kidnapping free negroes and attempting to sell them as slaves. The men stated that they belonged to Nanticoke, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and they gave in their names *Elijah Moore*, alias *Massey*, *John W. Watts*, alias *Watson*, and *Dickenson*. They arrived here on Monday night in a small schooner called the *Sukey* of Vienna, Moore as a passenger, the other two belonging to the vessel. The next morning Watts waited on a slave dealer, with an offer to sell two negro women, and a small boy, then on board of his vessel. The dealer accompanied him to the wharf, to see the women, but they declared they were free, and that they had been decoyed away by Moore from Baltimore, he would have nothing to do with them, but gave information to an officer, and the three men with the women and the child, were taken to jail.

It appeared upon their examination that Moore was the chief actor in this nefarious transaction, and that the others were casually drawn into it. The statement of the women, which Moore himself admitted to be correct, was as follows: *Ann Robinson*, while gathering chips on 5th inst. was accosted by Moore, who asked her if she had any objection to hire herself out? and being answered that she had not, he said he would hire her; that he lived at Nanticoke; had lost his wife some months before; that he wished her to go home with him and be his house-keeper, and made her very advantageous offers. He even accompanied her home, and appeared so earnest and fair in his proposals, that she finally agreed to go with him. Accordingly the next morning she called on him on board the vessel in which he was to return to Nanticoke, (the schooner *Wasp*), with her child, a boy about four years old, and another colored woman, named *Lidia Potts*, an acquaintance of hers, who had a mind to go along with her, (being originally from the Eastern shore.) The vessel proceeded down the bay as far as Tangier Islands, but being very leaky, Moore proposed to the women to quit her and go on board of another small schooner, (the *Sukey* of Vienna, before mentioned, navigated by Watson and Dickenson,) which had followed them all the way from Baltimore.

Here Watson stated that he was bound to Nanticoke, but was prevailed upon by Moore to proceed to Norfolk, by the offer of \$200, which he said he would pay him as soon as he could sell the Negroes he had with him, that being his object in wishing to go to Norfolk. On their way down the Bay, the women were apprised of Moore's intentions, but were ordered to keep below most of the time, and cautioned not to cry out when on deck, should they pass any vessel. There is no doubt that Moore and Watson understood each other very well and that Watson, being the least suspicious looking man, undertook to sell the Negroes as his own property, as before stated. It did not appear that Dickenson had any part in the business. Moore is a miserable looking wretch, well calculated for such deeds, unless his countenance belies him. He and Watson had neglected to agree upon a story in case of detection, and were so utterly confused, when taken in custody that they contradicted themselves in many points, and finally got so completely entangled in a labyrinth of prevarication, that Moore openly confessed all. The whole party, white and black, will be held in custody until demanded by the authorities of Baltimore where the felony was committed.—*Herald*

**SALSBURY, (N. C.) July 4.**

**Another Gold Mine.**—We have been informed that, on the 13th ultimo, three men were permitted to make an experiment for finding Gold, on the land of Mr. West Harris, on Beaver-Dam creek, four miles from the "Narrows," on the Yadkin river, in Montgomery county, in this State; and that after working a short time, they were successful in finding Gold

more abundantly than at any mine hitherto discovered in this State. In some instances, as much as eight pennyweights of gold was found at this mine. One person, on opening a rock with his mattock, picked out five pennyweights of pure gold with his fingers. An experiment was made with earth dug from the middle of the road where it crossed the creek; and from two to four pennyweights of gold was washed from every bushel of earth: the road was literally paved with gold. Wherever an attempt has been made in this neighborhood, gold has been found in abundance. This is not only the richest mine that has hitherto been worked in this country, but is supposed to be more so than any yet known in the world. The gold is 23 to 23 1-3 carats fine; and differs in appearance from that procured at other places: it is found in solid lumps or particles—that at Chisholm's has more the appearance of spangles.

It may be proper for us here to state that individuals are not permitted to wash for gold on shares, as formerly, either at Chisholm's or Harris's—a company having purchased the privileges at the former, and the family of Mr. Harris having taken the management of the latter into their own hands, only suffering individuals to work there on restricted terms.—*West Carolinian*.

**Important Judicial Decision.**—The additional security afforded in remitting Bank notes through the Post Office, by cutting them in two, and sending each half by a different mail, had been rendered doubtful for some time by a notice issued from the Bank of the U. S. that no payment would be made of any note of that Bank voluntarily cut in two or more pieces, unless all the parts of it should be produced. The doubt is now removed by a decision which gives that certainty to the security contemplated by those who used that mode of remittance.

The Democratic Press contains the opinion of Judge Washington, in the case of *Martin vs. The Bank of the United States*, argued at the last October session of the Circuit Court of the United States, in Philadelphia, upon a statement of facts, which set forth, "that the plaintiff was the owner of a number of notes of the Bank of the U. S. amounting in the whole to 500 dollars, which his agent, after the publication of the notice by the Directors that the Bank would not pay cut notes, unless all the parts were produced, divided into halves at Cincinnati, Ohio, and forwarded in two parcels, by different mails, for Philadelphia, one of which parcels never arrived. The demand of the plaintiff was for the full amount of the notes. The Judge, in his decision, treated the question as if the notice were brought home to the plaintiff; and decided that the holder of a Bank note has a legal right to cut it with a view to the security of the debt of which the note is the best evidence, and that the Bank, which is the debtor, cannot, by any declaration, however notified, affect the legal rights of its creditor, who has not assented to the conditions of that declaration. Judge Peters concurred in opinion, and judgment was rendered against the Bank for the full amount of the notes."

**From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, July 13.**

**MONEY AFFAIRS.**—There was another explosion at about 12 o'clock to day, and one which threatens fearful ravages, as it is supposed to be a very heavy one. We mean the stoppage of the Life and Fire Insurance Company. There is a great crowd in Wall and William street and reports are as usual, very contradictory. Some allege that it is an absolute and heavy failure, whilst others assert that it is only a "suspension" of payment in consequence of the inability of the company to raise a large amount of money which was wanted, on their securities.

**The Tradesmen's Bank.**—The crowd in Chatham square is immense and the press upon the Bank great. The outer doors are open and the inner doors shut. We understand, that such has been the alarm, that the bank dares not commence paying their bills with less than 200,000 dollars; but that in consequence of the panic, although they have 750,000 of unquestionable paper, they cannot at the present moment raise the necessary sum.

**The Fidelity Bank.**—The run upon this institution yesterday, was "prodigious," but every thing was promptly met and to day all is quiet. We passed the bank since 12 o'clock, and there was nobody at the doors.

**The Franklin Bank.**—There are so many companies bearing the most excellent name of Franklin, such as the Franklin Bank of Jersey, the Franklin Manufacturing Company, and the Franklin Company, that the old Franklin Bank, in Franklin square, was assaulted by mistake. Yesterday, when the crowd left the Tradesmen's Bank, the Franklin being next on the way, they surrounded it—but the crowd was composed of persons not one in ten of whom had a dollar of the paper of that bank. However an alarm spread, and before the bank closed, something like 25,000 dollars had been drawn out in specie. But the

friends of the bank rallied, made their deposits in specie, and when the doors closed there was actually many thousands more of specie than when the run commenced. This morning it was renewed for a time; but when the holders of bills came in, they found such lots of specie upon the counters, and boxes opening, that most of them, after the first hour, returned and preferred keeping the paper. At 12 o'clock there were no persons there, and the extra clerks were standing idle. It was quite amusing to sit and watch the holders of bills—to see their long frightened visages as they came in, relax into a smile as they looked upon the piles of specie, pocketed their bills again and marched out. So much for our rambles among the banks and brokers to-day.

On Friday, the 23d ult. a dispute arose at Mount Pleasant, in Maury county, between Mr. John F. Fry and Mr. George Briscoe, which led to a personal encounter, and resulted in the death of the former. These bloody and fatal conflicts are shamefully frequent in our country, and are in a great measure attributable to the false notion, too generally entertained among us, that a prompt and violent resentment of the slightest affront is necessary to prove the courage of a gentleman. The truth is, the veriest coward will fight when he is in a passion, especially if he is surrounded by friends, whose interposition in his behalf he may reasonably expect.

This readiness, however, to resent an insult, with a knife or pistol, is a characteristic of a savage and not of a gentleman, and ought to be discountenanced by all the discreet and honorable part of society. We live under a government of laws, which ought to protect us, as well from the insolence of the bully, as from the dagger of the assassin or the intrusion of the midnight robber. If our laws are not adequate to this protection, they are essentially deficient and should be amended; but let it not be said, that in the State of Tennessee, a man is compelled to degrade himself to a level with the brute or savage, in order, when wantonly insulted, to maintain the character of a gentleman or to avoid the imputation of pusillanimity and cowardice. We know nothing of the peculiar circumstances of the case which has called forth these remarks, but we speak in reference to many other instances of similar violence which have resulted in consequences equally fatal. *Nashville Whig*.

The Hon. Mr. Adams died with his impressions lively to the last hour. About ten days previously to the Jubilee, the committee of Arrangements, in Quincy, addressed a note to him requesting his company on the occasion:—An answer was sent in writing—and he replied, besides, to the committee, "I shall not be present in body, but in spirit I shall be with you." The signature to the answer is the last he ever wrote, and it is said to be clearer from blemishes than any he has made for several years. On the following Saturday he rode in a coach for a short distance. On the morning of the Jubilee, he awoke at the ringing of the bells and the firing of cannon, the servant who watched with him said, do you know Sir, what day it is? "O yes!" he replied, "it is the glorious 4th of July—God bless it—God bless you all."

In the forenoon, the orator of the day Mr. Whitney, called to see him with a clergyman. They found him seated in a large arm chair—and Mr. Whitney in the course of the interview asked him for a sentiment to be delivered at the table in the afternoon. He said I will give you "Independence forever"—after a few moments had elapsed, a lady present asked if he wished to add any thing to the toast, and he said not a syllable. This was delivered within an hour of his dissolution in the evening.

Late in the afternoon, he appeared to be a little uneasy, and he requested to be turned in his bed, which was done—after which time he gradually sunk away, and his spirit departed with the setting sun.—*E. Gaz.*

We copy the following from the Bradford Settle of the 1st June.

Rev. E. Coile, will preach a sermon at the court house on the 3d Sunday in June, at eleven o'clock, A. M. from Solomon's Songs, 3d chap. 9th and 10th verses:—"King Solomon made himself a chariot of the wood of Lebanon. He made the pillars thereof of silver, the bottom thereof of gold, the covering of it of purple; the midst thereof being paved with love for the daughters of Jerusalem."

He invites the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and gentlemen and ladies to come and ride in it, and those who do not choose to ride may come and see it go.

**New York, July 19.**—The Ohio Canal Loan for One Million of Dollars, has been contracted for by Mr. J. J. Astor, of this city, who gave a premium for six per cent. stock. We understand that the amount of money offered to the Commissioners for stock, exceeded two and a half Millions of Dollars.