

Amity, arrived last night from Liverpool. we are indebted for London papers of the 29th July, and Liverpool of the 1st of Aug.

The English papers contain further accounts of the late revolution at Naples. The King, in compliance with the wish of the nation, which seems to have derived its principal force from the co-operation of the army, has consented to give the people a representative form of government, founded on the model of the new Spanish government. A provisional government has been formed, which is to consist of 15 persons, by whom the government will be administered until the installation of the parliament. The officers of Murat's army form the prominent party in the new government. The principles avowed by the new government are such, as every friend to free government must approve.

The trials for High Treason had commenced at Glasgow, and James Wilson, one of the principal persons, was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 30th of August.

The 77th annual Methodist Conference had been held at Liverpool, at which there were present upwards of 350 ministers.

Lord Castlereagh made a communication to the House of Commons, recommending a third general coal delivery.

Accounts from St. Helena, to the 20th April, state that Bonaparte enjoyed as good health as usual; he had more frequently appeared in the open air.

The London Courier says:—Accounts from Madrid to the 15th inst. announce the arrest of the Curate Ortolozzo, who, it is said, is implicated in the conspiracy recently discovered at Seville. This ecclesiastic, under the late system, was a zealous advocate for the king, over whom, it is alleged, he exercised great influence.

The Queen.—Addresses continue to be presented to the Queen. The following is her Majesty's answer to the one from Poole:

"I feel no inquietude about the result of the present attack upon my honor and my peace. The charges against me in 1820 had no other origin than malice, & no other support than perjury. The charges against me in 1820 will be found to be equally destitute of proofs. I should have been humiliated beneath contempt if I had suffered my character to become an affair of pecuniary calculation. I should instantly have been deprived of that self respect which is the basis of virtue, as well as forfeited the esteem of this noble nation, if in a late attempt at negotiation on the part of my accusers, I had exhibited a spirit unworthy of a British queen. If there can be any satisfaction in what is sordid in sentiment, and debased in conduct, I willingly resign that to the pusillanimity of my adversaries."

LONDON, July 28.

We have received Paris papers of Tuesday last. It is easy to collect from these, as also from other Continental journals, that the people of Berlin are beginning to manifest serious uneasiness at the protracted postponement of their long promised constitution. Some popular disturbances, accompanied by broils between the people and soldiery, agitated Berlin during the evening of the 11th, and some subsequent evenings of this month. The commencement of the tumult is attributed in the official, as well as in private accounts, to a drunken squabble between some workmen and the keeper of a tavern,

when the latter called in the assistance of the military guard, and caused his antagonists to be arrested. The seizure of these men collected a crowd of their comrades and other persons, who undertook to rescue them. The troops used their arms to drive off the crowd, but were themselves repulsed. Other troops came to their assistance, but the people were again victorious. Gen. Tanenstien and the general commandant Branebaelfitz, found it necessary to bring into action the horse gendarmes, by whom the multitude was at length dispersed. This occurrence took place on the evening of the 11th, but for some succeeding evenings, the people again assembled in the streets. The public authorities, civil and military, adopted the most vigorous measures to prevent a renewal of the outrages, and an order of police was issued in Berlin on the 18th, to prohibit all meetings in the streets, even for the most innocent purposes. It is stated that several persons were wounded in the contest. No doubt, we think, can be entertained, that the spirit which animated the people of Berlin to so very novel a proceeding in the Prussian dominions as an attack upon the majesty of the military power, is to be traced to the animating principle of political independence which is now making rapid strides throughout the world. The king of Prussia has been too long amusing his subjects with the hopes of a free constitution, to flatter himself that he can much longer withhold it from their enjoyment.

In the mean time we find the King of Spain the object of the most enthusiastic popularity. Whenever he appears among his people his presence is greeted by the acclamations of thousands. His majesty is said to feel sensibly the happiness of the change that has been effected in his situation. The people of Spain mark in every way their enthusiasm for the constitution, and even every article of fashionable dress now bears the distinctive appellation of *La Constitution*.

Several ecclesiastics have been arrested at Seville, charged with having endeavored to excite commotions in that city. Measures of precaution have been adopted there by Gen. O'Donaju, the governor of Andalusia.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Baltimore, Sept. 9.

By the brig Canada, captain Cotterill, arrived at this port yesterday in 54 days from Monte Video, we learn the following state of the country on the 16th of July, the date of her departure:

Monte Video remained peaceable under the Portuguese government, and on that side of the river to a considerable extent, although the Spaniards are by no means satisfied; but as the Portuguese have from four to five thousand troops at Monte Video, & continually patrolling the city, there was but little danger to be apprehended from the Spaniards.

Buenos Ayres was in a very dreadful state; no security to either property or lives, as there are scarcely two persons of the same sentiments or can tell who governs, in which state there is no safety or order; but to render it more serious, there was an army of 900 men encamped before the place. Gen. Lopez, the governor of Santa Fee, has about four or five hundred men. Gen. Coreras, about 350 discontented Chilians; Aliivar and about 40 or 50 officers formerly in the Buenos Ayrean

service, had passed over to him. Lopez and Coreras proclaim their intention to be solely to put Aliivar at the head of the military establishment of Buenos Ayres. Dorego is now governor of Buenos Ayres; La Madrid and Martin Rodriguez commanding the Patriot troops under him—they have about 3,000 troops. On the 10th July, they attacked Aliivar and his confederates, and it was reported he had gained a victory.

All business was suspended at Buenos Ayres, and had been for three weeks, anticipating Aliivar's attack on the town.

NEW ORLEANS.—We published, a few days ago, an extract from a New Orleans paper, of date August 3, calculated to produce an impression of a distressing prevalence of Yellow Fever in that city. Letters have been received in this city, of later date, which give very different information, and we yesterday received the Louisiana Advertiser of August 5, from which we have pleasure in extracting the following remarks, called forth by the paragraph first above referred to:

"So far from assenting, however, to the assertion that the yellow fever is making its 'ravages' among us, we assert it boldly, and without fear of contradiction, that there is not at this moment, so healthy a city in the Union, as N. Orleans. We are not able at this moment in the whole range of our acquaintance, to recollect the name of a single individual, who is even indisposed; and we verily believe, that fewer deaths take place now, than during the winter. Not only do we deny the fact of the 'ravages' among us, but we assert, that the general constitution of the atmosphere continues as yet remarkably favorable. What fevers there are in town, are, as we understand, mostly intermittents, of course of a character the very reverse of the yellow fever."

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY.

One of the greatest motives which urged the establishment of Banks in the United States, was the punctuality, good faith, and honest compliance with engagements, which it was supposed they would inculcate. Such undoubtedly was their beneficial tendency for a long time after their introduction. But what must the community think and feel of the precious example, set by the Bank of the State of Kentucky, of a total disregard of all its engagements? With what face can that bank, which pays nobody, demand payment from any one, or appeal to those very laws which it puts at defiance and tramples upon for an enforcement of its own rights? It is vain to say, that the laws are open to any individual who chooses to sue the bank. The fact is, that the property on which those laws could operate would go but a very little way in the payment of its notes in circulation. Will the resumption of specie payments, on the part of the Bank, have the effect to diminish the total amount of money, including specie as well as bank notes in circulation? We believe not. The effect we think, will be, the amount of circulation remaining undiminished by that resumption, to substitute for a depreciated medium, one that is good and unquestionable. When a depreciated medium is in circulation it drives out all that is good; the good medium is hoarded up and not used unless upon necessity. Such is the fact at present. Every man is in some degree a hoar-

der, for no one who has the option will part with a specie dollar, or a bank note which is equivalent to specie. Resume specie payments and restore the notes of the state bank to par value, and there will be no longer a motive for withholding specie from circulation. What ever is in the country will be freely brought out. If there should be a diminution of the amount of state bank notes in circulation, resulting from the resumption of specie payments, their place would be supplied by specie. We are not even sure that such diminution of the amount of notes of the bank would take place. We think at all events if it did, that it would not be for a long duration; for its notes having regained public confidence, would freely circulate where they now do not, or but very partially, in adjoining states, and would be received in payment for the public lands. It must be admitted that the amount of circulating medium within the state, has been lessened by the suspension. As a measure of relief it has totally failed; for although the amount of state notes now in circulation be greater than at the moment of suspension, yet the withdrawal of specie and other notes far exceeds in amount the additional emission by the state bank.

[Reporter.]

MADISON 8

OCTOBER 5, 1820.

The bilious fever has been for some time past, raging in many parts of this and the adjoining counties. It has desolated and bereaved many families in different parts of the state. Providentially, however, it has not made its appearance in Madison to any extent, which is at this time remarkably healthy.

We have noticed in the Kentucky papers, that the president and directors of the Bank of Kentucky, have called for a general meeting of the stockholders of the bank, to be held in Frankfort on the 18th day of the present month, "for the purpose of taking into consideration, the propriety of adopting measures preparatory to the resumption of specie payments." Should the resolution be adopted and rigidly complied with, it would certainly contribute much to facilitate commerce in Kentucky, and add honor to the state.

For the Indiana Republican.

ERRATA.

In my letter which appeared in the Indiana Republican of last week, the following typographical errors occurred. In the first column near the beginning of the letter for "district court of chancery, read "distinct court &c. In the second column on the 29th line from the top for "a kind of a picked population," read, "a kind of picked population—and about the centre of the same column for "and oppressive system of taxation," read "an oppressive system &c." On the 22d line from the bottom of the same column for "stepend" read "stipend"—about the middle of said column for, "that will our treasury," read "that will fill our treasury."

PURGATOR.

The Philadelphia Gazette, noticing the state of the health of the city, says—"Notwithstanding the alarm that prevails, we have pleasure to observe that business is continued from

Spruce st. south on the wharves; and, also, on the wharves north of what is termed the infected district; and that no cases of sickness appear to have originated in either of those large proportions of our harbor, which, as far as human judgment can reach, are as healthy as in any year, or at any season of the year."

A correspondent requests us to suggest to the marshals throughout the United States, that the publication of the particular return of the census of each state, by the marshals respectively, would be of great use for state purposes. We do not know that such a publication would be strictly proper, before the returns are made to the department of state. The whole return will be published, when completed, under the authority of the act of congress, for taking the census, which directs 1500 copies thereof to be printed for the use of the congress.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.

The launch of the ship of the line the *North Carolina* took place yesterday, as had been advertised. She was full of men, chiefly volunteer militia, with a band of music: at fifteen minutes past two the stays were cut, and she moved slowly and steadily down on her ways, and shot off into the water in the finest style, amidst the huzzas of thousands of spectators and a federal salute, putting the steam boats, sloops, and small craft, moored in the river, to shame by her huge size and appearance on the water. She is of the finest model and workmanship. The river presented a gay scene before the launch, being filled with vessels, displaying flags of various descriptions, and the tops filled with men; and graced by the presence of great numbers of ladies and gentlemen.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.

The ship Robert, Brown, from this port, with about 150 troops on board, under command of Loomis, has arrived at the mouth of the Apalachicola. A letter from captain Loomis, states, that when off the Hole-in-the-Wall, it was discovered that a mutiny was arranged by the troops, whose intentions were to take possession of the vessel, murder the officers as well as Mrs. Loomis and children, who were on board, and afterwards proceed on a piratical cruise. [Is this possible?] Very fortunately the plot was ascertained just in time to prevent its execution.

FRANKLIN, (MO.) Aug. 5.

Capt. Craig, of the steam boat Expedition, arrived here on Saturday last, from the Council Bluffs. The Expedition arrived safe at that place on the 23d ult. On account of the lowness of the water, and the loss of two anchors, it was not thought advisable for her to return the present season. Capt. C. from the experiment he has made, thinks that steam boats can ascend the Missouri with ease, and perform a trip from St. Louis to the Council Bluffs in 30 days.

Nothing new or interesting had lately transpired at the Council Bluffs. The officers, it is said, deserve great credit for their industry, having the finest gardens, which have produced vegetables in the greatest abundance, and a large crop of corn, sufficient for the consumption of the troops.