

Foreign News.

A vessel has arrived at New York from the Texel, and brings a report (but it is only a report,) that Russia had declared war against Turkey. It is probable enough—and the leading British papers evidently give into the belief that hostilities would commence between those powers. It is supposed that the badness of the roads has prevented the opening of the campaign.

Ireland remains in a deadly state—executions were constantly taking place, without any apparent effect to keep down the amount of disorders.

An extract of a letter received at Philadelphia, by the brig George, dated Havana, April 20, says—"A vessel is just arrived from Vera Cruz in fourteen days, which brings the news that the congress at Mexico have met and decided, by a great majority, to adhere to the union with the monarchy of Spain, upon the constitutional system. Iturbide has protested against it."

Five wretches, pirates who had fired upon and attempted to rob an American vessel near St. Bartholomew, were arrested, after their chief had been killed in the struggle, and, being tried, were sentenced to death on that island.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

New-York, April 29.

Captain Chamberlin, of the Cincinnati, has furnished us with London evening papers and a shipping list of the 1st inst, two days later than were received by the Jamaica-Monroe. They contain no news of importance.

Paris papers of the 30th bring information of a decline of the French stocks, but the cause was not explained.

Another express was said to have arrived with news of further depreciation, but nothing had transpired.

An account from Trieste, of the 12th of March, states that the Ottoman fleet had landed 10,000 men at Patras. Another account from the same place, of the 15th March states that an engagement had taken place between the Greek and Turkish fleets, off Patras, in which the former succeeded in capturing 25 transports.

The Greeks, it is said, had 75 sail, and the Turks only 60, in the engagement.

Insurrection continued in Ireland. The criminal calendar at Cork for the ensuing assizes, amounts to the number of 350; at Tralee, to 183. A vessel of war was ordered to the Shannon, to receive on board all convicted under the insurrection act, preparatory to transportation.

The Earl of Huntington is appointed governor of Dominica.

Sir Alexander Boswell has died of wounds received in a duel with Mr. Stuart.

DISTURBANCES AT ST. SALVADORE.

New-York, April 30.

Captain Brace, who has arrived at Salem, in 57 days from St. Salvadore, communicates the following intelligence, which is confirmed by the papers he brought, to Feb. 29.

From the 17th to the 24th Feb., great commotions and many bloody scenes had taken place at St. Salvadore, in consequence of the arrival of an European General to take command as Governor and Military Chief. Supported by the European Portuguese troops, about 3000 in number, he demanded of the Brazilian commander the resignation of his authority; and the latter, supported by the native troops and populace, refusing, they were fired upon in the palace square, and a considerable number were killed and wounded.

The Brazilians were forced to retreat to fort San Pedro, where they remained till the 21st, when they evacuated it, and retired to the country, leaving their commander a prisoner, who would probably be sent to Europe for trial. During these 3 days about 300 Brazilian troops

were killed and wounded, and about 30 of the European troops. Many of the former were shot down while peacefully passing the streets.

During these transactions all business was suspended at St. Salvadore, the merchants and many other inhabitants having retired to the shipping for safety. When Captain B. sailed (27th Feb.) tranquility was in a great measure restored, and business resumed, but it was expected the Brazilians would soon return in great force, and attack the place, when bloody work was anticipated.

Baltimore, April 30

By the arrival of the fast sailing schooner Three Daughters, Captain Partlow, in 16 days from La Guaira we learn that Puerto Cabillo was still in possession of the Royalist, but public opinion was very sanguine in the expectation of its speedy reduction, as the patriot fleet under the command of Commodore Boguire, consisting of two brigs, five schooners and four fleteras, which were destined to co-operate with the land forces by a strict and rigorous blockade, had concentrated at La Guaira, and were shortly to sail. General Bermudez had arrived at Caracas, on his way to head quarters at Valencia, whither General Soublette had already proceeded—the British Legion had been ordered from Maracaibo, to assist in the reduction of the place and the brave Col. Davey, the hero of Carabobo, was appointed to command them.

Markets at La Guaira, very dull, being glutted with American produce of every description, and country produce scarce and high, as per last quotation. [Fed. Gaz.

BRITISH COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

From Bell's London Weekly Messenger.

Our exports and imports are nearly as high as on an average of any three years during the war; that is to say, that the average of foreign demand during 1811, 1812 & 1813, and the average amount of any one of those years will not exceed the exportation of the present year.

The average yearly tonnage of British ships during the war was 212 millions.—In 1812, one of the best years it did not exceed two million six hundred thousand. Now, in 1814, when the accounts were laid before parliament (at the beginning of the current year) the actual tonnage exceeded 2,650,000 an increase of 50,000 tons upon the greatest year of the war. In the other hand, under our navigation, the number of British seamen—the number at present employed equally corresponds with the amount in the greatest year in the war; the average amount in war being 170,000; and the estimated amount of the current year exceeding this amount by nearly one-tenth.

The next general head is, of course our commerce; by which we mean our foreign trade, or exports and imports. Under this head, aspects of the condition of our national resources. In the best year of the war, about the year 1812, the average amount of the imports did not exceed 35,000,000, whereas, in 1819, they exceeded 37,000,000, and for the present year are estimated to exceed that sum by 4 or 5 millions. With respect to our exports the same favorable state of things will be found to exist under every branch of them. In the average amount of a year of war, when we supplied the continent and the whole trade of the world almost centered in this country, the imports did not exceed 60,000,000; and in the current year it is estimated that they will not fall short of that amount by more than one or two millions.

It appears that 500,000 bales of cotton have been grown in America during the last year, of which upwards of 300,000 have been exported to England, principally to Liverpool and Glasgow.

No more than 25 years ago that we imported iron from Sweden and Russia, and such has been the astonishing increase and success of this trade, that we are now the largest exporters in the world.

With respect to the silk trade, we published, some months since, the report of the house of Lords on this subject. By this it appears that there has been manufactured in Great Britain, during the last year, twelve millions of pounds of silk—which is an excess of two millions upon the quantity consumed in France.

RICHMOND INTELLIGENCER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1822.

"INQUISITIVE" has been received, and it will be attended to, probably, in our next.—It is with pleasure that we occasionally devote a part of our paper to the service of correspondents: especially when their essays are of a moral and interesting nature; but we sometimes receive communications of so great length, that their insertion is attended with a little inconvenience. If some of our essayists were a little more concise in treating their subjects, this inconvenience would be removed.

Communicated.

At the April term of the Wayne Circuit Court, 1822, Thomas B. Huling and Nathaniel Herrington, were convicted of the crime of Larceny; the first, of whom was sentenced to hard labour in the State Prison for five months, and the latter for nine. The county is much indebted to the patriotism and industry of James Maguire, merchant of Richmond, Ind., from whom the goods were stolen, for the detection and punishment of this villainy; and it is believed, that, were all our citizens equally vigilant in detecting and prosecuting crime, none but the most desperate would dare venture upon its commission.

Appointments by the President of the United States.

John C. Wright, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Ohio.

Charles Deney, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Indiana.

We have arrived at the last day of the present session of Congress, as to any measures which have not passed the House in which they originated; the three last days of the session being, by the new rule, devoted, in each House, to bills which have passed in the other House. A large proportion of the business which has originated in the House of Representatives is yet undecided, and must lie over to the next session. The compensation bill, which occupied three days of the time of the House, (setting eight hours each day,) and which is yet in suspense, has defeated many bills. The bill was yesterday laid on the table, and may be considered as one of those laid over to the next session. The subject of fortifications, and the contracts under them have also occupied much time, and been the means of preventing the consideration of many important propositions. The appropriations for those objects, however, were yesterday passed by an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, and much other business was afterwards transacted.

Nat. Intel.

On Saturday last, with a short recess, both houses of Congress sat nearly until midnight, and between 70 and 80 bills were passed—this being the last day, according to rule, on which business originating in either house could be acted upon in such house, except on amendments made by the other. Most of these bills were of private character, and, no doubt, had been well considered by the committees who reported them—but it seems a little irreconcileable with prudence or propriety, that so much time should always be wasted at the commencement of a session and so much hurry and bustle prevail at its close. Surely, there is room for improvement in respect to these things.

On Monday and Tuesday, both her husband. The perpetrator man of property—he is in jail, swer for the horrid crime.

FIRES

Thirty Houses were consumed fire in Norfolk, on the night of 30th ult.

In Baltimore on Friday morning last, 14 or 15 buildings were reduced to ashes by the same devouring

Md. Gazette

A fire broke out in the town of Columbus, Alabama, on the 9th at 9 o'clock A. M. and continued until 2 P. M. which destroyed every building in town save one! We do not know the extent of this town.

N. J. Eagle

In the court of oyer & terminer Philadelphia, on the 30th ult. W. Groase was convicted (in the first degree) of the murder of Kaz Stoaves, a woman of ill-fame, who was stabbed with a knife last fall, which wound she died in a short time. In the course of empanelling the jury, Judge Hollowell committed a Quaker (of which society the Judge is a member) to prison, for contumaciously refusing to enter the jury box, and make the usual affirmation.

Niles Reg.

Money, &c. On Wednesday, the 1st inst. there was a wonderful bustle at New York about money, and the news of it spread with lightning-like rapidity, inspiring something like terror as it proceeded. United States bank stock, which had been selling at 110, tumbled down to 98—and every person who had money seemed to grasp it as with both hands, resolving, on no account, to part with it! The banks at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, totally stopped discounting, and it appeared as if some frightful mischief was rapidly approaching. Since then, however, the panic has chiefly subsided, the stock has risen to 104, the banks at New-York and Philadelphia are doing some business, and those of Baltimore are going on nearly as before, which, however, was very prudently.

Several causes are assigned for this unpleasant alarm, which, perhaps, may have been occasioned by a combination of them. 1st—that certain persons in New York had borrowed large sums on hypothecated stock of the bank of the United States, which was thrown into market, the period of payment having arrived. 2d—that the regular brokers and other money-dealers had laid their heads together to make a speculation, and cheat and ruin some of their fellow citizens. 3d—by reason of the great amount of British goods that had been received at New York and there sold by auction, &c. on British account, causing a great demand for specie, of which very large quantities have lately been sent to England—260,000 dollars in one vessel from Philadelphia.

In respect to each of those items we may speak at length, hereafter—but, if the people of the United States do not make an effort to pay off their public debt and so lessen the rage of iniquitous speculation in stocks, the time will come that a few dozen base men may place a value on every foot of land in our country, and assess the amount that each of us shall receive for our daily labor.

During the bustle and excessive pressure for money, exchange on England fell two or three per cent. It is rising again—and money matters, generally, are not much more difficult to be managed in Baltimore now than they were before the bustle took place, except that greater circumspection is used. The "National Intelligencer," of the 4th inst. predicts that within one month the stock of the U. S. Bank will be at 110, and within two months at 120. We shall see.

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EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The first order of the East India Company for the importation of tea, was in 1667-8, it was for their agent to send one hundred pounds weight only! In 1814, the quantity of tea consumed in England was 21,740,000 lbs; yielding a revenue to the government of more than four millions sterling!

A man named Roose, lately in Loudon county, Va. in a fit of intoxication, killed his son, aged 18 years, who had interfered to protect his mother from the brutal violence of West Indies. On the 24th of March

Valueable Acquisition. The U. S. schr. Shark, lieut. com. Perry, was lately despatched for the particular purpose of ascertaining the qualities of an island in the Gulf of Florida, hitherto called Key West. She stopped at Havana to take on board Mr. Warner, our agent there, who arrived at the island about the 20th of March. Lieut. Perry immediately detached different parties to explore the country—it was found to be altogether uncultivated, but the soil appears good, and the island is altogether uncultivated, but the soil appears good, and the qualities of the productions of the

island are