

Foreign News.

IMPERIAL POMP.

From the *Charleston Courier*.

Our papers from Havana contain a full account of the emperor *Imperial*'s household: consisting of a majordomo, a master of the horse, captain of the guard, eight aids-de-camp, a grand almoner and assistant, grand chaplain and assistant, three confessors, one for the emperor, one for the empress, and one for the prince of the empire, a governor and two tutors for the prince, six chaplains and ten ordinary chaplains for their majesties, four preachers and four honorary ones, a surveyor of the palace, master of ceremonies, ten gentlemen of the bed chamber, thirteen majordomos, for the work, to serve alternately, a private chaplain for the family, a physician and surgeon for his majesty's bed chamber, and the same for the imperial family—four gentlemen—two pages of the bed chamber. For the empress there are appointed a first lady of the bed chamber—a first lady of the household—seven ladies in waiting—nine ladies of honor—seven ladies of the bed chamber, and a mistress of the wardrobe.

Imperial has instituted an order of knighthood called the Imperial Order of Guadalupe, of which he is grand master. In the order, there are four grand crosses of prelates, among which appears the name of O'Donoghue, who is considered as living, in order to perpetuate his memory by such an emblem—a sort of canonization; one hundred knights, and one hundred and five commanders, among which are a great number of the clergy.

The coronation of the emperor and empress took place on the 21st of July; the ceremony was one of great pomp and splendor.

FROM LA VERA CRUZ.

Charleston, Aug. 26.

By the arrival of the fast sailing ship *Camer*, capt. Campbell, in 4 days from Havana, we have received the papers to the 21st inst. We make a few extracts. The Spaniards seem to be pleased with the counter-revolution in Mexico.

Havana, Aug. 12.

By the schooner *Primera Ligera*, which entered this port yesterday, in 11 days from Vera Cruz, we have received papers of the said place up to the 24. We observe that the last act of the hideous force of Mexican Liberty and independence has been performed: that is to say, the *Coronation of Impeial*, the *Charismatic* of N. Spain, and the hero who promises his countrymen Liberty, and all other or imaginable happiness.

The result is, that this man, without virtue, talents, or any of those amiable qualities that might give a plausible reason for his rapid elevation, is seated on the throne of Montezuma, and grasps the sceptre that a few months before belonged to an illustrious descendant of the Capets. The first act of this most glorious reign of the new monarch, has been to institute the Great Officers of the Palace, and the Imperial order of Guadalupe, with which he has not omitted to reward his illustrious friend the Bishop of Puebla. Offices and decorations have been liberally bestowed, and he no doubt reserves for the day of his nativity, to open new stores from which happiness and prosperity are to flow for his subjects. At least he promises these things daily.

But, what becomes of his promises? Into what has Mexican Independence been converted? We shall soon see the most learned society of Jesuits, and the holy tribunal of the Inquisition re-established, they being a necessary consequence for happiness! Unfortunate Mexico! Un-

happy people! Always promised liberty, and constantly disappointed by a treacherous and egotical court, composed of ambitious and fanatical persons, who sport with the efforts and sacrifices you have made.

The following is an extract from a Vera Cruz Journal.

NEW SPAIN—

Vera Cruz, July 31.

By an extraordinary despatch from the capital, we are informed with certainty that, on the 21st day of last month, the much desired coronation of his Imperial Majesty, Signor Don Augustin the 1st, and his August Consort had taken place, with the utmost pomp and magnificence, amidst the most pure and fervent demonstrations of joy and patriotism. So plausible an account was worthy of credit, and prompt notice of the good Imperialists; accordingly, about 5 o'clock P. M. a triple discharge of artillery and ringing of bells, gave publicity to this memorable event, although no official orders have yet been obtained.

MANUEL RINCON.

Vera Cruz, July 29, 1822.

DECREE OF THE CONGRESS.

The sovereign congress, resolving to fix in a certain, exact, and unequivocal manner, the type of the New Currency that is to be struck off throughout the Empire, has decreed as follows:

1st. There shall be immediately provided in the mint-house of this capital, a sufficient quantity of stamps and matrices to proceed to coin; with the initials at present of this city, and hereafter of the different provinces where mints may be established.

2d. On the silver money, shall be on one side the bust of the emperor, surrounded with the motto "Augustinus Dei Providentia," and, below, the year; on the reverse, the national arms of the Emperor, which represents a crowned Eagle, in the act of taking its flight; and round it "Mexici primus Imperator constitutionalis," together with the value of the piece in reals, and initials of the assayer, to prove the exactness, according to law.

3d. In gold coins, the same as the above, adding only trophies of arrows, quiver, &c. with the value of the coin in dollars.

4. Copper coin will have a halberd surmounted with a cap, symbol of liberty, on the left, the initials of the city where coined; on the right, the numeral fraction of its true value; and around, the inscription "Augustinus Dei Providentia Mexici primus Imperator constitutionalis;" and below the year; on the reverse, the blazon of the Empire, surrounded with a wreath of laurel, or other equivalent ornament.

5th. To promote the accuracy and beauty of the engravings, &c. the government shall examine the first coins, and sanction the same.

6th. No variation whatever shall take place respecting the intrinsic value of the coin, inconsistent with the laws concerning money of gold and silver.

For which the Intendant of this Cortes will transmit to the mint directors the orders previously given on these matters, posterior to the printing of its Ordinances.

Mexico, 11th June, 1822.
So ordered, &c. Registered, &c.—
[Diario Vera Cruz.

Africa. The viceroy or pacha of Egypt, in prosecuting his scheme of conquering of the country on the Upper Nile, will probably be the means of furnishing the world with much information about the interior of Africa. The army is under the command of two of his sons, who have several learned Europeans in their train—one of them, Mr. Zucoli, an officer of engineers, is charged with the geographical survey of the country, and a letter from him has lately been received by his correspondent in Germany. He has made a survey of the Nile from Alexandria to

Sennar, which there are no less than 130 falls or cataracts, of greater or lesser magnitude. He thinks he has discovered the island of Meroc, in the slip of land between the Dender and the Rabb; where he discovered 45 pyramids, covered with hieroglyphics. He met here with M. Cailland, and his companion, who followed Ismail Pacha, one of the sons of the viceroy. He waited for the armed vessels to proceed as far up the Nile river, and see whether it comes, as is said, from the great inland lake, and is connected with the Niger, or at least in its neighborhood.

Ireland. The distresses in this country are increasing. So great is the want of food, that a bullock, which died of a mortification, and the flesh of which had become putrid was actually dug up and devoured on the fourth day after it was buried in the ground several feet deep to prevent infection! Nothing can be conceived more horrible than this. Hundreds die daily—the hospitals are filled with the sick; but the prospect of the harvest is favorable, and subscriptions in England for the relief of the people, amount to nearly 200,000£.

Colombia. A vessel containing British manufactured goods, valued at 25,000£ sterling, had sailed from London, for the republic of Colombia.

The Dutch government is stated to have intimated to the Colombian republic, that the moment any European power acknowledges them, they will be the first to follow the example.

In the British house of commons, a motion was brought forward by Mr. Leonard, having in view the recognition of the independence of the South American states. Lord Londonderry said, that out of respect to Spain, he would not side with the South Americans at present, further than by cultivating a friendly intercourse with the southern states, while they remained, de facto, a government; he should, therefore, oppose the motion. It was lost by a majority of 35.

RICHMOND.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1822.

William Hendricks is elected Governor without opposition, and from the best information we have *Rotiff Boon* is re-elected Lieutenant Governor.

Jonathan Jennings is elected to fill the vacancy in the Seventeenth Congress occasioned by the resignation of the hon. William Hendricks.

Fever at Louisville, Kentucky.—At this place the deaths in one week ending on the 12th ultimo, were 20, of which 14 were of what they denominate bilious fever. This, for a population of 4,000, is a great mortality.

Kentucky. The following is a complete list of the members elected in the state of Kentucky to the 18th Congress: Thomas Metcalfe, John T. Johnson, Francis Johnson, David Trimble, *Henry Clay, *R. P. Letcher, *T. P. Moore, *David White, *Charles A. Wickliffe, *P. Thompson, *Robt. P. Henry, and *Richard A. Buckner.

Those marked thus* are not members of the present congress.

From *Niles' Register*.

BALTIMORE.—The "Federal Republican" says there are thirteen cotton mills in our vicinity, which drive at least 32,330 spindles.—Two woollen mills, one copper rolling mill, which is the only one of note in the United States, three extensive rolling mills, which manufacture annually, at least 1500 tons of iron into rods, hoops bolts and sheet-iron, besides at least 30 of the best and most improved merchant-mills within the limits and environs of the city, that manufacture about 300,000 barrels of flour annually.

New York.—A few cases of fever, from three to six, are daily reported to the board of health; but disease does not appear to be on the increase. A number of temporary buildings have been erected at Greenwich and in its neighborhood, and it is supposed that more than 25,000 persons have removed from their usual places of residence in the city.

[The number of deaths from Yellow Fever up to the 5th inst. was 70.] The district thus abandoned appears infested with robbers; and their depredations are of an alarming amount. It is proposed to have a day watch as well as a night one, that a company of mounted men shall patrol streets, and boats be stationed in the river to prevent the escape of the plunderers.

Foreign goods.—For a year or two past, but a small quantity of European manufactures were received at Baltimore, but no less than four vessels have already arrived with an abundance of them. The cargo of the *Belydera* is supposed to have cost not much less than £150,000 and the *Franklin* brought out 1700 different packages; the others were also well filled; so that the assortment is said to be complete as well as extensive. But we are more pleased to observe, that the market is amply stocked with domestic goods, and that the sales of them are continually increasing.

Flax.—Another machine has been invented by Samuel Davison, of Remulus, N. Y. for dressing flax. Its whole cost, including the patent right, is only forty dollars. It has been tried by many of the most respectable farmers. They estimate the saving in labour at three fourths, and the saving in flax at one fifth, compared with the common mode; while it leaves the texture of the thread unbroken. By the use of this machine the process of retting may be dispensed with, as it will answer for dressing the flax either with or without retting.

This improvement promises to be extensively useful—its price is so small that every neighborhood may easily have a machine. Flax is an article of easy cultivation and great product, if the process of retting and the usual way of cleaning it can be dispensed with, and must become an important staple to the people of the interior for home use and transport to the sea board, &c. A pound of flax may be carried any given distance as readily as a pound of corn, pork, &c. The cost of transportation will be the same; but the amount of that cost as to the relative value of the article, will be essentially different. The seed, too, if crushed and made into oil, will always find a ready market, and better pay charges for carriage than any sort of provisions, that our farmers can raise in the interior. Oil mills may be erected at a small expense, and would yield large profits to their owners, if the supply of seed was abundant, in any country west of the mountains.

We feel both publicly and personally interested in the cultivation of flax and the use of flaxen goods: publicly, because it will add much to the national prosperity; privately, because we cannot have good paper without flaxen rags to make it of.

The Quercus Cerris, or Oriental Oak, is abundant in Florida. It is the tree on which the *nut-galls* are produced. These are the work of an insect, for the purpose of depositing its eggs; and they are found on the branches of the tree so abundantly, that a person gathered several pounds of them in a few moments; and it is probable that they will become a considerable article of commerce, being in quality quite equal to those imported from the Levant.

From the *Baltimore Morn. Chronicle*.

Spear Grass Hats.—The gentlemen of Baltimore are requested to call at the Morning Chronicle reading room and see a consignment of Hats, which were manufactured by Miss St. Martin, of New York, and sent us to dispose of. They are of Spear Grass, and pronounced equal to No. 50 of Leghorn. It is with a small degree of pleasure, that we re-

commend the productions of this artist to the patriotism of the gentlemen of Baltimore; and would like to the honorable fraternity of *Baltimore*, that a more favorable opportunity never offered for them to prove to the world that they are not useless in society as the rest of the community would have them. As the hats are "out of our line" we should like to dispose of them as soon as possible, and transmit the amount with our best wishes to the lady who made them.

This lady has already presented one of her ingenious specimens, workmanship, to the President of the United States. When the fair show so much enterprise, and honorable ambition to promote American manufactures, our sex will not be supine or indifferent, will employ every means in our power, to aid and abet such patriotic efforts. These ideas are certainly gaining ground every day, and with an honest mixture of pride and sensibility, that we believe American ladies coming forward as candidates for such public honors.

St. Fe, of New Mexico, now visited by our traders on the upper part of the Arkansas river. It is stated that there has not been any complaint about it, the people are getting their fields by ditches, canals from the river del Norte, from the streams which issue in the highlands and neighboring mountains.

Naval Science. A late French writer observes—"How does it happen that the commanders of French vessels with 34 schools of hydrographic establishments in the kingdom, their know not, or do not wish to know, to calculate the longitude of their vessels by *Lunar distance* while even the *cooks* and *negroes* the American vessels understand it."

This whole question appears to have resulted from a circumstance that occurred on board Mr. C. insfield's famous little vessel—*Captain's barge*, in which he visited the coast of Asia and Africa on the Mediterranean, as a pleasurable excursion, some years ago. A conversation took place at Genoa when many foreigners were on board the barge, about lunar observation, &c. The Americans made light of a knowledge of them; the foreigners were surprised, and the *black* was literally called from his ears of cutting up a fowl, with his long knife in his hand, to answer questions about them, all which he did in the most satisfactory manner, demonstrating that he was perfectly acquainted with them, the use of sextant, &c. to the astonishment of the strangers. But it cannot be believed that such acquirements are common to persons of this class, it does sometimes happen that even one of an American crew is able to navigate a ship to any part of the navigable world.—*Niles*.

Shepherdstown, Aug. 2.

Another of those accidents which generally originate in a too negligent disposition, occurred in this place on Saturday last. Mr. Isaiah Fields, having procured a keg of powder, took it to the gunsmith shop of Jacob Sheetz, to try it. A hole was then bored in one head, out of which some powder was took, and placed in the pan of a gun; at the same time leaving some grains on the head of the keg. The powder in the pan of the gun was then dashed; and shooting to relate, the fire was communicated to the powder in the keg, which went off with a tremendous explosion. Every particle of the house was blown assunder, leaving nothing but the bare floor, the rest being thrown to some distance. There were three men in the house at the time, all of whom were very much burned, but may recover. The names of the unfortunate sufferers are, Isaiah Fields, Simon Turner, and Frederick Smith.

Accidents of this kind frequently take place, & are generally attended