

Gorgetown, March 3.

It will be seen by the great popular meetings and riots which have recently taken place in London, that the discontents of the English people are assuming a more serious character. There is nothing, we admit, which shews any evidence of any thing like a concerted plan to oppose or overthrow the government. But revolutions do not grow out of such concert. They are produced by pressure on the people. This pressure is admitted, on all sides, to exist in England at the present moment, to a great degree and the people are beginning to show their unwillingness to submit to it. The power of the British governments is, unquestionably great and firmly fixed: but extensive and solid as it is, in our humble opinion it cannot, under the existing circumstances of the world, stand one year of scarcity.—*Messenger.*

Talleyrand, who was lately dismissed from the French court, is said to have gone to Vienna. There is a peculiarity in this man's fortunes, which make his movements worthy of notice. He appears to live but in the elements of revolution and notwithstanding the wreck these produce, he has survived them all. Does not the young Napoleon live within the atmosphere of Vienna?

The latest dates from *la Plata* are to the 3d December. The Buenos Ayres government was to declare war against the (Brazilian) Portuguese government on the 6th Dec. The government had issued a long decree to encourage privateering against the commerce of Spain.—Particular rewards are promised to cruisers that shall intercept despatches or take transports with troops or munitions of war. The papers displayed in an increased degree the spirit of independence and of hostility to Spain.

A cause of want and misery.

A meeting has been held in New-York to enquire into the state of want and misery among the poor in that city, and to devise some plan to prevent a recurrence and increase these evils. A committee appointed to take the subject into more particular consideration, among other things, observe—

"If we recur to the state of the poor, from year to year, for the years past, we find they have yearly increased greatly beyond the regular increase of population. At the present period there is reason to believe, from information received and from the visiting committee in the several wards, that fifteen thousand men, women and children, equal to one seventh of the whole population of our city, have been supported by public or private bounty and munificence!

"In viewing this deplorable state of human misery, the committee have diligently attended to an examination of the causes which have produced such dire effects. And after the most mature and deliberate reflection, they are satisfied that the most prominent and alarming cause,

is the free and in ordinate use of spirituous liquors. To this cause alone may fairly be attributed seven eighths of the misery and distress among the poor the present winter; one sixteenth to the want of employment, owing to the present distressed state of trade and commerce; and the remaining portion to circumstances difficult to enumerate, and which possibly could not be avoided.

"In order to exhibit the immense wants occasioned to the community by the practice which is the subject of our present research, a calculation has been made of the sum yearly squandered in this city by the baneful use of ardent spirits. The number of houses licensed for the purpose is computed to be eighteen hundred. Suppose that each of these retail to the amount of two dollars and fifty cents a day, (which will evidently appear to be a very moderate assumption,) the sales in this article will amount to 1,642,500 dollars per annum, worse than squandered in the course of the year. If this sum were laid out in flour, it would, at the rate of ten dollars per barrel, purchase 164,250 barrels a quantity sufficient to supply the whole population of New-York with bread for the same space of time. If the sum of one dollar be added thereto, (which yet must be deemed moderate,) the sum would then be sufficient to purchase 300,000 loads of wood; a quantity sufficient to supply the whole city and county for that period. Thus it would appear that the money, which is idly thrown away in drams, would be sufficient to furnish, not only the poor, but the whole population of this city, both with bread and fuel throughout the year."

MEXICAN NEWS.

Extract of a letter from Colonel ———, in Gen. Mina's army, dated Galvestown, January 31 1817, to his friend in New-York, translated and communicated for the *Columbian*.

"Since my last, dated from Port au Prince, we have sailed for this place, situated in St. Bernard's Bay, where we have formed a junction with the spirited Commodore Aury. Our supplies are abundant, our artillery excellent, our cavalry well mounted on Indian horses, and all our men determined to conquer or die for the independence of their adopted country.—We have had to struggle against difficulties of all sorts—sickness, treason, and desertion. We had among us secret agents and assassins, whom I have detected. Our brave General is safe, and ready to punish with his good broad sword the tyrants of the new world. You cannot imagine with what rapidity this place has grown. On our landing there was only to be seen a few scattered huts—and now, 150 houses, raised as if by magic, offer all sorts of accommodation. Taverns, coffee houses, billiard tables, shops and trades of all sorts, are in operation, encircled by strong fortifications—and more than 20 men of war, who alternately go

out to render the slaves of the tyrant tributaries to the wants of the friends of liberty.—Aury is governor of this place, which he has created by his genius and enterprise."

Remarks.—[We lament to learn, that these flattering hopes are blasted. The degenerate natives manifested no wish for independence; as men long enslaved, become reconciled to chains. —Letters received in town to day from New-Orleans, announce the failure of general Mina's expedition. It is said he has put into the Mississippi.]

N. Y. Columbian

New-York, March 28.

Captain Selby, who arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in the very fast sailing schooner *Gazette*, in 12 days from St. Jago de Cuba, informs that on the 16th instant, the day he sailed, he was boarded by the Patriot brig of war *Fourth of July*. Commodore Taylor, who was blockading that port, and treated very politely.

Commodore Taylor informed Captain Selby that on the 15th, the day previous, he boarded a British packet, direct from England, the captain of which informed him that "all the south of France had revolted, and that the king and royal family had quit the kingdom for safety." We give the above news as we received it.

New-York March 31.

Further of the Rumors from Europe.

A passenger in the brig *Hippomenese*, which arrived at this port yesterday, in 13 days from Curacao, states, that letters had been received there from St. Barts, which mentioned that the *Barbadoes Packet* had touched at the latter place in 26 days from England, and brought an account that a new revolution had broken out in France; and that a British fleet, which included 21 sail of the line, was preparing for an expedition from England.

From the Southern Patriots, March 29

Important.—A Gentleman of veracity, who arrived this morning in the southern Stage, from St. Augustine informs us that a new Governor is daily expected there, who has power and authority from the Government of Old Spain, to sell the Floridas to the Americans.

The Gentleman alluded to, derived this information from the highest authority at St. Augustine.

Extract of a letter from Matagordo (Mexico) dated 25th Feb. 1817, to a gentleman in New Orleans, received from a gentleman, passenger in the ship *Andrew*, arrived at Philadelphia.

"If the United States will receive an ambassador from this republic, the limits of their territory of Louisiana as claimed in the negotiation with Spain, extending to the Rio del Norte, will be acknowledged, confirmed, and guaranteed."

Cause of Darkness.—On the 8th day of January it was so

dark in the city of London that candles were lighted at mid-day. Every American knows that the 8th of January is the anniversary of the glorious battle of New-Orleans—the result of which literally put the city of London in mourning. It was indeed a dark day for England. *Sou. Pat.*

New-Orleans, March 19.

Riot.—Yesterday afternoon a crowd assembled on the levee in front of the English ship *Hamilton*, in consequence of her having at each mast head a vane that bore some resemblance to the tri-coloured flag. The crowd was composed entirely of Frenchmen—after threatening a long time, being kept at bay by the crew, who were armed with bludgeons, and perhaps one pistol and a sword, the Frenchmen boarded with pistols & swords; a short struggle ensued, the consequence of which was, that the crew were overpowered, one of them was killed, and another severely wounded. The Frenchmen pulled down the obnoxious vanes and otherwise injured the vessel. Further violence was prevented by the arrival of a detachment of United States troops with gen. Ripley at their head. Great credit is due to the general for the promptitude with which he ordered out the troops, and for his decision in suppressing the riot.

Baltimore, March 31.

Capt. Thomas of the schooner, *Traverse the Ocean*, informs us, that he was on board the *Fourth of July*, com Taylor, on the 4th of the present month, and was informed that the patriots had taken, and were in possession of Pensacola. The commodore further stated, in corroboration of the above mentioned fact, that he had ordered several prizes to that port, instead of sending them to Cape Francois as he has usually done.

Extract of a letter from a house in New-Orleans to their correspondent in this place, dated 25th March, 1817.

"The steam-boat *Washington* would have left this yesterday for your place but for the recurrence of an act which every citizen of Kentucky, as well as New-Orleans, cannot but deprecate, viz. the seizure of the boat by Mr. Livingston. This, we hope, will not, however, detain her longer than to-morrow.

Maysville Eagle.

Translated for the Washington City Gazette.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The new kingdom of Brazil seems to be in the greatest opposition to the establishment of liberty in this great section of America. As soon as royalty was transplanted to this continent, we began to see wars for plunder and aggrandizement. We hope, on this account, that the house of Braganza may again return to her native soil, Europe, where they can find more opportunities of satisfying their ambition. We hope again that in case of any intention on her part to fix her permanent residence in America, that the patriots of Buenos Ay-