

FOREIGN.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

'El Liberal,' the most popular Journal of the United Kingdom, published at Bayonne, contains news from Madrid to a late date. General Torrijos, the Minister of War, had just presented to the Cortes the project of a law for the suppression of the permanent army, and the organization of a National Guard formed on the plan of that of France. The influence of the Apostolical party diminishes every day in the Peninsula; and the Council of three, armed of the Ex Regents, Don Ferdinand, Don Pedro, and Don Miguel, had given their sanction to a Decree of the Cortes, for the suppression of the Courts in both countries.

ITALY.

The last Journals received from Italy continue to speak of the extraordinary increase of newspapers in that kingdom. General Guillaume Pepe was there at the beginning of the present month. The Court of Naples was in daily apprehension of a general insurrection, and was making arrangements for its departure for Sicily. The Austrian troops occupy at present only the single city of Venice, and a few positions of no great importance on the shores of the Adriatic.

AUSTRIA.

Charles X., the Ex-King of France continues to reside at Presburg in Lower Hungary. The Dutchess Dowager of Angouleme is intriguing at the Court of Vienna, in order to form a new coalition against the republic of France; while the Dutchess de Berri, the Princess her daughter, and the Duc de Bordeaux, continue to reside at the Palace of Schönbrunn where they receive a yearly pension of two millions from the French Government. A report is in circulation, that the Duc de Bordeaux had solicited to return to France to reside with General Lafayette, founding his claim on the illegality of his title as son of the Duc de Berri, and asking, therefore, the exercise of his rights, as a citizen of France. Reference is now made to the doubts that were about in 1820, respecting the legitimacy of the Duc de Bordeaux, and the protest which the Duc D'Orléans made respecting his birth.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia, whose death is reported in the last Berlin Journals, is said to be little regretted by his subjects, whose just expectations he had fraudulently frustrated during the whole course of his reign, by the promise of a Constitution which he never granted to them.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

On the 10th instant was celebrated the second anniversary of the accession of Oscar I., the son of Berdanotte, to the throne of the United Kingdom of Sweden and Denmark. The ceremony was performed with great pomp, both at Stockholm and Sweden.

NETHERLANDS.

An experiment has been lately made in the roads of Antwerp of a diving-boat or sub-marine vessel. It contained a crew of four men only, which were let to their enterprise by the gallant Rear-Admiral de Montgery; and having sailed under water through a space of two miles, it placed a heavy charge of powder under the keel of a fifty-gun ship, removed from thence in a lateral direction, and rose above the surface of the water at the distance of half a mile from the spot where the ship lay at anchor, and which was by this time so shattered by the sub-marine explosion, as to be in the act of foundering. It is now a matter of certainty that these submarine boats will be introduced into naval warfare, as at the expense of four men and a mortar, a ship of the line may be destroyed at a single explosion, and 1,000 men cut off at one stroke from the enemy's force.

POLAND.

An equestrian statue, in white marble, has been erected in the square of Warsaw, in honor of the Patriot Kosciusko. On the pedestal there is the following short inscription:

'Poland, now free, to General Kosciusko.'

UNITED EMPIRE OF AMERICA.

Since the last Census of the United Empire of North and South America, it has been found that the population now amounts to 162,329,000 inhabitants, including the whole country, from Cape Horn to the Frozen Sea.

Upper and Lower Canada, as well as Peru and Patagonia, being now incorporated in the Union. The General Senate still holds its Parliament, in the magnificent city of Columbus, which reaches quite across the Isthmus of Barren, and its fortifications washed by the Atlantic on one side, and the Pacific on the other; while the two Provincial Senates are held, at Washington for the north, and at Bolivar for the south, thus preserving the memory of the first great discoverer and the two greatest patriots, of this magnificent quarter of the globe.

RUSSIA.

We learn from St. Petersburg, that the English Ambassador has had frequent interviews with Prince Throwhim off, so that there is reason to fear another rupture between these two powers on the subject of Eastern affairs.

TURKEY.

Since the elevation of Count Capo d'Isirias to the throne of the New Greek Kingdom of the East, tranquillity reigns at Constantinople, and that city promises again to be the centre of commerce and arts.

GREECE.

The last intelligence from the City of Athens, announces the death of Col. Fabvier, who immortalised himself in the late war of Independence. He had for several years lived in a state of retirement after his career. He was a man of all intrepid character, regardless of suffering, and capable of enduring every privation, being gifted with a perseverance that surmounted every obstacle. He has carried with him to the grave the esteem of all Greece, from which he has uniformly refused any kind of pecuniary recompense, and from a refined ambition, declined all preferment and promotion.

ISLES OF JAPAN.

Since the opening of these Islands to the trade with Europe, there is no describing the activity and flourishing condition of the Country. The Japanese are also rapidly adopting English manners, & even their costume. Mr. Kean the younger, who came out many years ago, with but little promise, and whose father failed in Paris, after the most brilliant success in London, is announced to take a distinguished character in a Japanese tragedy, to be brought out at the theatre at Jeddo, at the express desire of the Chief Mandarin.

CHINA.

Letters from the Capital of China state, that there are now not less than fifty commission houses of Liverpool merchants established at Pekin alone, besides several agents from London establishments, and a few depots for Birmingham and Manchester goods. The English nankeens are much preferred by the Chinese to their own, and Staffordshire porcelain is sold at nearly twice the price of the original China manufacture in the bazaars.

KINGDOM OF BOKHARA.

Mr. T. Moore the celebrated English poet, who is now very far advanced in years, having determined on a journey through Persia and Cashmeer to Bokhara & Samarcand, to illustrate by personal researches, one of his earliest & most popular poems, 'Lalla Rookh,' had arrived safely at Samarcand, at the beginning of the present year; and notwithstanding his long silvery beard—for he had adopted the Oriental costume a deputation of youths and virgins from the city came out to meet him, and led him in with triumph, amid music, songs, and garlands. 'Lalla Rookh' had been translated into several Asiatic languages and was every where familiar to the poetic readers of the East; but 'The Fudge Family,' and 'The Two-penny post Bag' they could make nothing of. Mr. Moore's stay was expected to be one round of festivity.

SYRIA.

Lady Hester Stanhope had left her beautiful residence between Tyre and Sycyon, as well as her summer retreat amid the Snows and cedars of Lebanon, and taken up her new abode in the valley of Jehosaphat, between the Mount of Olives and Mount Zion, at Jerusalem. Her Ladyship, tho' growing old, still retained all her benevolence and vivacity, and her house was the chief resort of all the very intelligent visitors to the Jewish capital, which was increasing in splendour every day.

PERSIA.

Our letters from Persia mention the commencement of several great national works at Ispahan, the ancient Capital of the Sophis. One of them is a tunnel beneath the river Renderhood, which flows through the city, similar to the tunnel beneath the Thames, and high enough for caravans of camels to pass through; another was the erection of an Italian Opera-house; for which a Company was expected from Naples; and a third, a magnificent Mechanic Institution, which is warmly patronised by the Shah.

ARABIA.

The last accounts from Mecca stated that the great annual Pilgrimage had considerably fallen off in numbers, and that the shrine of Mohammed at Medina had scarcely any visitors at all.—The continual visits of the Steam-boats, passing between India and Egypt by the Red Sea, had given great stir to commerce; and it had been found to be as true in Arabia as in other countries, that, where commerce flourished, knowledge advanced and superstition declined.

ABYSSINIA.

A monument to the celebrated trav-

eller Bruce, which had been executed by the English sculptor Barnes, had reached Gondor in safety, having been taken all the way up the Nile, which is now navigable from the Mediterranean to its sources. The monument was to be placed on the springs which Bruce visited in the last century, and which were then considered the true source of the Nile, till the western branch had been explored. This monument was paid by a public subscription of the Abyssinians, who consider Bruce's visit to their country to have been the chief cause of its attracting so much of the attention of Europe, and thus to have led to its present intercourse with others and its consequent prosperity.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

The last advices from Timbuctoo announce the arrival at that great city of several distinguished English fashionables. On the solution of the problem respecting the Nile, and the discovery that it and the Niger were the same river, both having their common source in the west of Africa, the Yacht Clan at Gowes offered a splendid prize to the first member of their body who should reach Timbuctoo by water; and accordingly a whole squadron sailed last spring from Portsmouth in the attempt. The Marquis of Anglesea's cutter, the *Peal*, was expected to carry off the prize but strange to say Sir William Curtis, having refitted his favourite Dutch dog-boat, the *Jungfrau*, by means of her round stern and flat bottom was enabled to pass several shallows of the river, on which the sharper and deeper vessels grounded; and meeting, in one of the salt-water lakes thro' which the Niger runs, with considerable shoals of sea-turtle, his crew very ingeniously formed a string of them a-head of the yacht; when they most appropriately towed in triumph into the port of Timbuctoo, a few miles only from the great city itself, and then very generously gave them up to the corporation, to form a civic feast worthy of the great occasion.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Don Pablo Orbregon, the Mexican Minister to the United States, received, while at New York, the ratification by the Mexican Government, of a *Boundary* treaty between the United States and Mexico, which had been concluded at the latter place in the preceding January. On the 2d August this information was given to the President, who did not consider himself at liberty to exchange ratification of the Treaty, without the further consent of the Senate, inasmuch as the four months had expired, within which there was a stipulation in the Treaty that the exchange should be made, and with which stipulation before them, the Senate had advised and consented to the Treaty.—The Treaty is therefore to be again laid before the Senate at the next session of Congress; together with a *Commercial* Treaty between the two nations negotiated at Mexico in February last, to the ratification of which it is understood that a condition has been annexed by advice of the Mexican Congress, which was not attached to it when the Senate of the United States advised its ratification.

Nat. Int.

From Segur's Memoires.

POLISH LADIES.

'Of the innumerable anecdotes I have had of the courage and heroic character of the Polish ladies, I shall confine myself to the notice of two.—In one of the last wars, which the Poles had to support against the Turks and Tartars, the city of Trembowla was attacked by those barbarians, whose number and ferocity excited universal consternation. After several bloody assaults, and at the moment another was going to be made, which was the more alarming, as a breach had been made, the garrison, weak and worn out with fatigue, was about to lay down their arms, and thus yield up their children to slavery, their old men to death, and their women to the most horrible outrages; when an intrepid Polish lady, named Kazamowska, appeared with arms in her hands, followed by several female companions, called the warriors to resume their honor, made them blush for their weakness, revived hope by praise and reproach by turns, fired the citizens with enthusiasm, rendered the most fearful intrepid, gave strength to the most feeble, and filled their hearts with the heroic flame that shone in her eyes. At her voice, the unanimous cry of victory, liberty, burst forth. All took up arms, followed the steps of the heroine, and rushed headlong upon the barbarians, whom they threw into confusion, dispersed, and put to flight with dreadful slaughter. With less glory, but not less firmness of mind, the Princess Lubomirska extricated himself, by wonderful presence of mind, from the most imminent danger. She was one day in her sledge, riding under the immense canopy of a sombre forest, when, at the turn of a narrow path, she came unexpectedly within a few steps of a bear, rendered furious by hunger. At the approach

of the wild animal, the horse made a leap, and overturned the sledge. The bear advanced. The princess's attendant rushed forward to save her, and placed herself between her and the terrible animal; he attacked it, but his sabre broke. An unequal contest took place, but the bear soon caught the Pole in his huge paws. Without becoming terrified, the princess instantly took hold of two pistols that had fallen out of the sledge, came behind the terrible animal, discharged two shot into his ear, and stretched him dead at her feet. These heroic women could almost make one believe in the truth of the fictions of the romances of chivalry.'

FOR THE WESTERN TIMES.

FRAGMENT.

Napoleon's views of conquest had now extended to other countries than such as on France more closely bordered; his vulture eye had long surveyed the distant realms of the East, while the illuminations of the morning sun cherished his anxious wish of making them his own.

Abandoning for the present the thought of making a descent on the Island of Britain, imagining perhaps with true correctness, his high ambition might receive a blast much too severe in an element so powerful, the borders of the Nile were soon to feel the harpy touch of this mysterious child of fate. But Europe's two most potent nations, England and France, were anticipating a desperate collision, and fixed their eyes upon the fleets and armies which they supposed were soon to meet in combat and whose blood was to crimson the ocean wave, or manure the soil, as they might chance to meet. The tide of war being ready now to roll on towards the East, his mighty armament, more splendid perhaps than modern Europe ever had beheld, set sail in May, just as the Orient sun was rising in all its brilliancy, which to Napoleon appeared a shining beam of his sought-for glory—His enthusiastic legions had by this time learned the invasion of England was not his present design, yet the murky veil which covers future events, was not sufficiently withdrawn from their eyes for them to learn in what part of the world their carnage next might rage.

But Malta, once Christendom's strong citadel, soon knelt before, and resigned to the hand of this conqueror, in submission, though, heretofore, those fortresses were thought impregnable, they now forgot their power, and yielded almost without resistance.—Alexandria, that city so famed in the annals of our race, next saw the sea bearing to its shore his hostile empire, 'o'er Mediterranean's mountain wave it came, with pestilence and war; but though each Turk with a spirit of indignant rage prepared to defend their magnificent citadel and monuments of ancient grandeur, their persons, homes and property; their walls decayed and ruined gave way and fell, leaving the hungry sons of conquest to satiate their thirst on blood and plunder, and this permitted by the chief who wished, perhaps, to show his power on the place sought out by his ancient brother warrior, as the capital of his vast dominions, it had once seen its vast library on flames by order of the caliph Omar; it now felt the distress of plundering soldiers, permitted by the ambitious Napoleon.—Where Ptolemy by his liberality made a hundred thousand prisoners his most attached and faithful subjects, Napoleon breathed unnecessary cruelty, to strike dismay in those he would destroy. The walls which once beheld the beauty and splendor of Cleopatra crumbled at the touch of these western invaders. Next up the Nile he bent his course, traversing a sandy desert, & if from the ranks a soldier chanced to stray.

Some foe concealed was seen to dart into His breast a deadly weapon. Mamelukes Mounted on Arabian steeds were seen Dashing o'er the plain, well armed with weapons. Of war, their rich plumed turbans waving In the air, & arms and costumes glittering In the sun, holding in high contempt their foes.

But they were conquered, and frantic with rage.

And dispair, did hurl their weapons as the last means of defence, and Grand Cairo, Egypt's former pride, yielded to his sway.

Delighting in the changes of governments, and revolutions of empires, he indeed seemed to convince the countries he opposed, that he was destined the hero of a mighty drama, whose aim was universal sway; to obtain which only required the unsheathing of his victorious sword; and imagining that Deity had bestowed on him the possession of the earth, which, when subdued by his power, was to enjoy the blessing his wisdom might in future bestow.—Cairo had fallen, and many a defeated soldier flying at his approach, sought in the dark wave of the Nile, a grave of repose where numbers were fished up like the finny tribes of watery deep, for the sake of the paltry gold which they carried about their persons. But while his flag here, waved triumphant, eye

ry movement crowned with success, & the trophies of victory, teaching the conquered to believe him an envoy of Deity, from the chambers above, he received the heart chilling news of his defeat at sea. Nelson had met his fleet at Aboukir; the conflict commenced and continued tremendous, the sun went down and left the fire of war alone to light the ocean surge, which seemed as though it were itself in flames, when the conflagration arose on board the L. Orient, blowing up like the bursting of a volcano within explosion more tremendous than the earthquake; giving silence to the scene, which was the silence of fear and consternation. Again the fight renewes, but when morning came two French ships only remained, unconquered and undestroyed. Each breeze which heaved the crimson sea told she was glutted with the numerous dead. Yet this reverse of fortune and dismal disaster, was far from trampling his designs; and notwithstanding every exertion was made to expel him from their country, he continued his march, traversed the isthmus of Suez—visited the fountains of Moses—marched thro' the desert so famed in *Sacred History*—and entered Palestine. While his soldiers gazed on the howling wilderness with feelings disturbed and unpleasent, 'twas the nature of Napoleon to admire its loneliness, and extent, for it filled his soul with a pleasure which served to fan the torch of his ambition whose blaze was already unextinguished. He next looked on Gaza, and it was his—Jaffa, though it fiercely defended the attack, yielded to the licentiousness of his soldiery, and long will its gory sand hills whose stain cannot be cleansed by time, bear witness to the cruel fate of the Turkish prisoners.—But Acre, on which town he said "depended the fate of the east," was reserved to check his bloody career—his army was defeated and his hopes of "flying" to Damascus and Aleppo, of being on the Euphrates, and of possessing Constantinople and the Indies, were frozen in the bud.

VESPASSIAN.

Gossips.—Women are often accused of gossiping, but we are not aware that it has ever been the subject of legal penalties, except at St. Helena, where among the ordinances promulgated in 1709, we find the following: 'Whereas, several idle, gossiping women, make it their business to go from house to house, about this island, inventing and spreading false and scandalous reports of the good people thereof, and thereby sow discord and debate among neighbours, and often between men and their wives, to the great grief and trouble of all good and quiet people, and to the utter extinguishing of all friendship, amity, and good neighbourhood; for the punishment and suppression thereof, and to the intent that all strife may be ended, charity revived, and friendship continued, we do order, that if any women, from henceforth, shall be convicted of tale-bearing, mischief-making, scolding, or any other notorious vices, they shall be punished by ducking or whipping, as their crimes or transgressions shall deserve, or the governor and council shall think fit.'

Two friends who had been separated a great while, meeting by chance, one asked the other how he did? he replied that he was very well, and was married since they last met, "That is good news indeed." "Nay, not so very good neither, for I have married a shrew." "That is bad too." Not so bad neither, for I had two thousand pounds with her." "That is well again." "Not so well neither, for I laid it out in sheep, and they all died with the rot." "That was hard in truth." Not so hard neither, for I sold the skins for more than the sheep cost me." "Aye, that made you amends." "Not so much amends neither, for I laid out my money in a house and it was burned." "That was a great loss indeed." "Not so great a loss neither, for my wife was burned in it."

TECUMSEH.—A gentleman of high standing in Virginia, states the following, as related to him by the officer who was the subject of it. This officer, in a skirmish with a party of British and Indians, in the late war, was severely wounded and unable to rise. Two Indians rushed towards him to secure his scalp as their prey. One appeared to be a chief warrior, and was clad in a British uniform. The hatchet was uplifted to give the fatal blow. The thought passed his mind that some of the chiefs were Masons, and members of travelling Lodges in the British army. He gave a masonic sign. It stayed the arm of the savage warrior. The hatchet fell harmless to the ground—the Indian sprung for