

time of actual service. *Provided always* *evertheless*, that if any such Officer shall be found guilty by any General Court Martial duly assembled, when any part of the Militia of the said Province shall not be called on actual service, such Court Martial shall and may inflict on him such penalty proportioned to the offence as the said Court shall judge proper, either by censure, or suspension, or depriving him of his Commission and degrading him from his rank, and no other.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to repeal or vary any of the provisions of the said recited Act, excepting so far as the same is expressly repealed in this Act, but that the said Act and every clause, matter and thing therein contained, except the said twenty fifth clause, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be in full force and effect.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London, July 26.

Constable shot at Stockport.

It is our painful duty to communicate to the public the following particulars of a most outrageous and unprovoked attack upon Wm. Birch, assistant deputy constable for the township of Stockport, in the county of Chester:

In the evening of Friday last, about a quarter before 10 o'clock at night, Wm. Birch, (who is assistant deputy constable of Stockport, and who had made himself obnoxious to the reformers by having taken Sir Charles Wolfeley into custody, and also from being the person sent to London with the bench-warrant against parson Harrison) having brought Harrison to Stockport, the circumstance soon became known, and a considerable number assembled round Birch's house, where his prisoner was secured. Several threats having been made by the mob that they would pull Birch's house down, and liberate Harrison, Birch felt it prudent to consult the Rev. Mr. Prescott (a magistrate) what course he should adopt with regard to his prisoner, under the circumstances. On his way to Mr. Prescott's, and within a few yards of that gentleman's house, Birch was accosted by a man who calls himself Joseph George Bruce (a person not much known in Stockport, but who states that he came lately from London, and last from Dublin, and who has been for a few weeks assistant to Harrison in his school of reform, and is also designated as secretary to the Stockport reform society.) This man entered into conversation with Birch, and two other persons in Bruce's company joined them. Bruce kept Birch engaged in conversation, and breathed him so as to prevent his going on, the other two were passing towards Birch's rear, who then began to feel himself unsafe, and meditated a retreat; particularly so as a considerable crowd were very near them; however, before he had time to decide on any step, one of the two men fired a small pistol, the bullet from which passed into Birch's breast about the pit of the stomach, and took a sloping direction towards the right side. Birch screamed and leaped over the garden wall of a Mr. Lloyd, and reached the house of Doctor Killer before he fell; the three men then fled. The ball has not yet been extracted, but hopes are entertained that the wounded man may recover.

Three men (one or whom is Bruce) have been taken into custody, and have undergone a long examination this day before the Rev. C. Prescott, J. W. Tatton, and Peter Marland, Esqrs.; two of them, viz. Bruce and a person of the name of David Davies, (who was one of the three present when the shot was fired,) are remanded; the third has been discharged. The person who fired the pistol has not yet been identified, from the state of the wounded man rendering it not advisable he should be disturbed.

A troop of horse marched into Stockport very early this morning, and the town remains quiet at this hour.

Harrison has been liberated upon bail. Himself in £500, and three sureties, one in £250, the other two in £125 each.

July 28.

It is said to be the intention of Government to convey all the future settlers to the Cape of Good Hope Colony, to Algoa Bay, on the south-east coast of Africa, about 520 miles from Cape Town. These settlers are to be located in the province, called by the Dutch, "Zaure Veldt;" and is situated between the Sunday and Great Fish Rivers. Mails run between Cape Town and Algoa Bay. They leave both places every week. Each coach is at present nine days on the road, going a distance of about 600 miles. It is easy to foresee how soon these roads and conveyances will be improved, when a mass of our intelligent and industrious countrymen shall be settled in this country, so favoured by nature in soil and climate.

From the London Courier of July 29. City half-past one.—Mr. Haase, from the Bank of England, has just now made a communication to the Stock Exchange, that the Bank of England decline taking in the Omnium (that is, that they will not pay the future instalments on being allowed 5 per cent. interest for the advance.) The Funds have already fallen a half per cent. Great fluctuations are expected.

The following intelligence has reached the city this morning, in private letters from Gibraltar. We received it, just as we were going to press, and give it, upon the above authority, without vouching for its accuracy.

Letters received from Gibraltar, da-

ted 9th instant, states, that an alarming revolution had broken out at Cadiz. The troops had refused to embark for South America. Gen. O'Donnell, the Commander in Chief, was at the head of the insurrection. The troops were on their march for Madrid. General Don had received the particulars at Gibraltar by express from Cadiz.

The Paris papers of Monday last have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:—

Paris, July 26.—Intelligence from Bonn states, that several officers, accompanied by a police officer and some gendarmes, arrived here on the 19th inst. from Berlin, and took into custody three Professors of the University, M. M. H. H. Arut and the two brothers Welker, whose papers they sealed up.

Carlsruhe, July 20.—In the sitting of yesterday, the Upper Chamber received the official communication of the treaty concluded at Frankfurt on the 10th instant, between the Ministers of Austria, England, Prussia and Russia on the one part, and Baron de Bockheim, on the other, by which the integrity of the States of the Grand Duke is acknowledged in their fullest extent, as also the order of succession in the Grand Ducal House, without any condition or onerous obligation whatever.

The project of a Constitution for the Grand Duchy of Hesse is completed, and is about to be submitted to the PRINCE: the liberal spirit of the Charter is much boasted of.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has just secured to the widow of M. de KOTZEBUE the continuance, during her life, of the salary enjoyed by her husband as Councillor of state.

Don Onis, the late Minister of Spain to the United States, has fallen into disgrace with King Ferdinand, even at the very moment when he plumed himself most on the favour of his master. An argument is drawn from this circumstance, that the treaty whereby the Floridas were ceded to the United States, and which was altogether the work of Onis, will not receive the sanction of the Court of Madrid. The troops of the United States are, however, in possession of Pensacola and St. Marks, and we fear that the King of Spain, in his present imbecility, would find some difficulty in rescuing them from the talons of the republican eagle.

The well known General Sarazin was tried before the Assize Court of Paris on Friday week, for bigamy, having married Miss Georgiana Hutchinson, an English Lady, while a former wife was still living. The General was found guilty, and sentenced to 10 years hard labor, and to pay 40,000 francs (upwards of £16,000 sterling) to Miss Hutchinson, by way of damages. Against this sentence General Sarazin has appealed.

London, Aug. 7.

Meetings of Reformers.

There is to be a meeting of the Radical Reformers at Manchester on Monday next. Hunt is to preside, and Major Cartwright, and Sir Charles Wolfeley, and other worthies, are to be present. They intend to elect two Representatives to Parliament, for Manchester and Salford. There has been a meeting at Huddersfield, but after passing the usual resolutions in favor of Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, &c. they dispersed peaceably.

The Princess of Wales has given notice of her immediate return to England, and ordered her palace at Kensington to be made ready for her. She is expected to arrive in London the 10th inst. Her return was wholly unexpected, and it is conjectured was in consequence of the rumors circulated, that the Prince Regent intended to apply to Parliament for a divorce from her. She of course means to oppose it.

A Flanders mail arrived this morning, bringing Brussels papers to the 4th inst. It is stated, that the whole Russian Army is to be divided into Colonies. The Regiments will be distributed over the whole extent of the Russian Empire, and divided into colonies or settlements. In time of peace, they will cultivate the ground, along with the peasants. Measures, however, will be adopted, that they may be speedily assembled in time of war, and ready to go wherever circumstances may require.

Aug. 8.

The intended meeting at Manchester, which has excited so much alarm, will not take place. The magistrates had announced their intention to prevent it by force, and this led the radical reformers to take legal advice. A Mr. Saxon has issued a placard, in which he states, that he was instructed by Mr. Rancock to say, "that the intention of choosing representatives, contrary to the existing law, tends greatly to render the proposed meeting seditious; under those circumstances, it is deemed justifiable in the magistrates to prevent such a meeting." A requisition has, however, been presented to the Boroughreeve and constables, to convene a meeting, "to consider of the most legal and effectual means of obtaining a Reform in the Commons House of Parliament." Mr. Hunt is said to be at Manchester.

Private letters from Berlin announce, that that Capital has recently been the theatre of frightful scenes, and that the greatest disorder continues.

By the Dutch Mail, with papers to the 4th inst. we find the meeting of the Ministers of the State, of all the principal Powers, at Carlsbad, excites much attention, considering the present situation of Germany; a situation which certainly seems to forebode an approaching crisis. It is said that the King of Prussia himself has set off for Carlsbad, and that the Ministers of Austria and Russia had sud-

denly left Berlin.

By private letters from Liverpool, it appears, that the trade of that port is assuming considerable activity: more than 20,000 bales of Cotton were sold in the course of last week, and at an advance of 1d to 1½d the lb.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope, dated May 10, communicate information of another irruption of the Caffres (who, by the last accounts, were supposed to be completely repulsed,) to the number of 30,000 men. They had crossed the river which divides their territory from that of the Cape, and were committing the most extensive depredations.—Orders had been issued to compel the military service of the inhabitants of the adjoining district, and all the horses had been put into requisition, in order to equip a portion of them as cavalry, the species of force best calculated to repel the attacks of these dastardly but mischievous invaders.

Calcutta, March 24.

A treaty has been concluded by the Hon. Sir Stamford Raffles on the part of the most noble the Governor General with the Sooltaun of Johore, and Tomangong of Singapore, establishing a British Residency under Major Farquhar, with a settlement on the ruins of the ancient capital of that country, over which we may congratulate our readers that the British flag is now flying; Sir Stamford Raffles having returned from this expedition to Penang on the 14th of last month. The grant of this island, which is situated at the southern extremity of the Peninsula of Malacca, may from local circumstances become valuable to the British government, especially when accompanied, as we understand that it is, with the privilege of establishing further settlements along the extensive coast of Johore; which must afford considerable protection to our commerce in that quarter, particularly to ships passing through the straits, and enable us to watch the progress and proceedings of our Batavian competitors. Whether that preference in our favor which some have imagined may induce the natives of those parts to frequent a British settlement rather than carry their merchandise for sale to a Dutch market, be ideal or founded on truth, we confess ourselves wholly incompetent to decide. We apprehend that the Batavian government will feel mightily indignant at our proceedings, and be perhaps induced to take such measures in consequence, as may terminate in their own final emigration from all their eastern possessions. This would be the natural and merited punishment of an attempt to monopolize that which nature has declared free for all.

We understand that the necessary measures have been adopted for putting the new settlement of Singapore in a proper state of defence, that every possible encouragement to those who may be desirous of establishing themselves there, by the remission of all duties for a certain period, and such farther indulgencies as may be considered likely to contribute to the future welfare of the colony. It is further stated, that one of the two small vessels which we formerly mentioned to have been sent by the Dutch for the purpose of watching the motions of our expedition, had been dispatched by the Malacca Resident immediately on the landing of our troops at Singapore with a request that the Batavian Government would lose no time in sending their Admiral properly equipped with naval, military and diplomatic powers, for the purpose, as was supposed, of crushing this young hydra in its infancy. It was expected that Sir Stamford Raffles, would shortly proceed to Acheen and afterwards to Bencoolen, having previously revisited his new establishment at Singapore.

The British frigate Orlando has been condemned in India as unseaworthy.

The Phaeton frigate, from England, with a large amount in specie, has arrived at Calcutta.

The ship Mysore, of Calcutta, from Canton for Suez, foundered off Pulo Sapata, in a severe gale, and the capt. (Dobie,) 1st, 3d, and 4th officers, and about 90 lascars, of her crew, perished. She was laden with the produce of China, by an Italian.

A new ship of 1111 tons, pierced for 50 guns, and built for the Imaum of Muscat, was launched at Bombay, in Feb. last. She was named the Shaw Alum.

From the Norfolk Herald, Sept. 13.

From Spain—Important!!—From our correspondent in Gibraltar we have received the following interesting communication.

GIBRALTAR, July 19.

"You will have heard so much about the banishment of the Marquis Yrujo from Madrid, before this can get to hand, that it is useless to trouble you with the story now. A matter of more importance is before me; the grand expedition at Cadiz is gone to the devil. Just at the moment that 20,000 troops were in the highest state of equipment for foreign service, 15,000 laid down their arms and scampered off in all directions!!

Several fugitive officers have arrived here, who state that O'Donnell, then Governor and Chief of the first, had projected a plan that when the expedition was complete, instead of embarking the troops for South America, he would march them to Madrid, and demand the Constitution and Cortes; that in the progress of this plot he had enlisted the General and sabalter officers, and three-fourths of the army; and found out that

the rest were loyal and devoted to the king. That he called a grand review of the whole (preparatory to divulging publicly the scheme that they thought was about to be consummated) at St. Mary's, over the bay of Cadiz. That he secretly gave orders that the disaffected regiments should be provided with blank cartridges, and the loyal (5000) with ball, the latter of which he took command of in person, formed them into a square, and under pretence of having some orders to communicate, called all the officers of the other regiments to the centre, when he informed them they were prisoners; then riding up to their division ordered it to ground arms.—Seeing they were betrayed, and panic struck at the capture of all their officers, the troops, 15,000 in number, laid down their arms and fled in the greatest consternation in every direction, nor was any effort made to stop them. The officers were put in confinement, consisting of eighteen general and eight hundred subalterns. O'Donnell himself has gone to Madrid to know what is to be done with them, and what measures are necessary to be taken in such an extremity.

Such is the history of the business, as we get it from the officers who have fled to this place, and from travellers coming over. No one dare trust an account of it upon paper, through the Post Office. This is however sufficient to show that the expedition is destroyed, which these officers say no power of the King can restore! It is not to be supposed that so great a rebellion is over at once—more may be looked for.

The treaty is in statu quo, and the whole of our squadron in the harbor—part of it, however, moves in a few days up the Mediterranean.

P. S. Many of the members of the Society appears were concerned in the conspiracy—three of them fled and have just now arrived here, one of whom had subscribed one hundred thousand dollars to raise the ways and means.

Capt. Sebina Sears, who has been long a captive of the Spaniards, and confined on the island of Mellillo, on the coast of Barbary, had made his escape and got among the Moors. It is expected he is now at Tangiers.

20th.—New troubles have broken out in Valencia—Elio, the Governor, is said to have been assassinated!

21st.—A letter from Cadiz this morning, says—"Twenty five hundred troops have been embarked under a strong convoy, believed for Caraccas."

Spanish Expedition.

Madrid, July 22.

On the 18th inst 3000 men sailed from Cadiz, on board twelve large transports, convoyed by the frigate Sabina, and the brig Ligerio. General Cagigal commands them. It is thought they are bound to reinforce general Morillo in Venezuela.

The ex-ministers Pizarro, and Casa Yrujo are now lodged in a convent near this city, to facilitate their access to the court which is speedily to try them.

Some of the charges against Don de Onis, M. Pizarro, and Casa d'Yrujo, are connected with the Florida treaty, in which these diplomatists are said to have exceeded the king's intentions; and to have merited the rigorous measures adopted against them.

Cadiz, July 24.

"As to the political state of things, I consider them very critical, such as must ultimately (and when at least expected) be attended with serious results, as a general disorder prevails throughout the whole kingdom, and among all ranks of people. You will have heard no doubt of the late conspiracy in the army, encamped between Xeres (Sherry) and Port St. Mary's which was unfortunately, or I should rather say treacherously overbet by the very man who is said to have been the chief promoter thereof, O'Donnell. He has thereby lost his popularity, both here and in the army, and I think he will be very lucky if he comes off with only that loss. It has been a most treacherous piece of business on his part, if what is said be true. Upwards of 200 officers of all ranks are under arrest, in different castles, with sentinels at their doors. It seems the plan was to re-establish the constitution, and was to have taken place on the 8th inst.

"The treaty is not yet ratified, and it is a doubt with many whether it will be."

Cadiz, August 6.

According to Madrid advices, 3,000 men sailed from Cadiz on the 18th ultimo in twelve heavy transports, escorted by the Sabina frigate, of 40 guns, and the armed brig Ligerio. They are under the orders of Gen Cagigal, who had a high command in Caraccas, previously or about the time the revolution broke out there.—It is therefore presumed this expedition is bound to that quarter; but it is not known whether Cagigal supercedes Morillo.

Trinidad, July 26.

There is nothing of consequence lately from the Main. Bolivar has advanced a considerable distance into New Grenada, which is represented as being in a state of rebellion. Paez was on the Apure, keeping the royalists in check. The independents it is fully believed, have had the advantage in every skirmish with the royalists this campaign; but they are a vagabond set altogether.

A letter from Aux Cayes, dated the 15th of July, says: "MacGregor, with about 300 men, embarked last night in this road, on board of three or four vessels.

It is supposed that he intends to make an attempt to recover Porto Bello. From the dispositions made by Bolivar, to attack the vice-royalty of Santa Fe, it is believed that MacGregor's expedition will have a favorable result.

N. Y. Evening Post, Sept 15.

Foreign news.—By the Robert Fulton, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 9th August. Despatches had been received at St. Helena to the 7th of June. Bonaparte's new mansion is represented to be in a state of great forwardness, but that he takes no notice of it. He still continues inflexible in his determination not to admit visitors, and it is a long time since he has been seen by the inhabitants. Some are apprehensive the bird has flown.

Birch, the constable, who was shot by the reformers at Stockport, while he had in custody parson Harrison, is in a fair way to recover. The ball had been extracted; but the assassin had not been discovered.—Meetings continue to be held in the disturbed districts, and armed associations are forming to keep the disaffected in check.

A letter from Bilbao, dated July 22, says—"The principal object of the proceedings against Don Onis, M. Pizarro and M. Casa d'Urujo, is connected with the treaty of cession of the Floridas, in which these diplomatists, it is said, have exceeded the King's intentions."

It was reported in London on the 6th of Aug. that negotiations were going forward between the Government of Great Britain and Spain for permission for the British commissioners in Mexico to transmit to London specie to the amount of ten millions of dollars in ships of war.

The Steam Ship, the Scotia,

Rogers, had left Liverpool for Russia. The Edinburgh Scotman announces the death of Professor Playfair.

Meetings had been held at Wakefield, Rochdale, Leeds, Laisley, and at other places, and from 4000 to 30,000 persons were assembled, at which resolutions were passed alledging that the cause of the distress of the country was to be found in the burden of taxation, and in the bad system of government, and calling for annual parliaments and universal suffrage.

A Carlisle paper states that forty persons had been killed in a coal mine in the Sheriff hill pit, at Gateshead, near Newcastle on Tyne. Had the accident happened an hour later, one hundred persons would have perished. This dreadful accident is said to have proceeded from mismanagement in one of the safety lamps.

From the Boston Patriot Sept. 14.

Napoleon.—The British Statesman says:—"C. M. Rickett, esq. of the East India Company civil service, arrived in town with despatches from the governor of St. Helena. While on that island he had an interview with Bonaparte, who was so ill as to be obliged to receive Mr. Rickett's visit in bed. Sir Hudson Lowe, it would seem, begins to be alarmed at the consequence of the unfeeling manner in which he had treated the Prisoner of Nations, and is said to have allowed Mr. Rickett to bring a communication from Napoleon to our government. Its nature has not transpired, but may easily be anticipated."

The London Star observes, "While the Astle Indianman (just arrived in the river) was at St. Helena, C. M. Rickett, esq. of the company's civil service, who was passenger in her, had an interview with Bonaparte, who was so much indisposed, that he received Mr. R.'s visit in bed. This gentleman is the bearer of a communication from the Ex-Emperor to our Government, and also of despatches from Sir Hudson Lowe, with which on landing at Portsmouth on Saturday afternoon, he immediately set off for London.—The cholera morbus, which had proved so dreadful a scourge from one end of Asia to the other, had entirely disappeared in the Company's territories."

From the Nashville Clarion.

Passage across the Isthmus of Darien.

Baron Humbolt offers nine points which have each been suggested as suitable points from which a canal across from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean could be made. General Abercrombie made some minute surveys on the same subject some years ago, and laid his calculation and estimate of the labour before the British ministry; but nothing has been done. It is now supposed that in case an independent government should be established in Mexico, the project will be revived. The waters of the gulf are said to be considerably higher than those in the Pacific ocean; owing to the trade winds, which blowing from the east, heap them up and force them to escape through the fireights of Florida, thereby occasioning what we call the gulf stream.

By cutting a passage across the Isthmus of Darien, or rather through a flat country, "between the head of Nicaragua in 12 degrees north latitude, says Dampier, and the coast Nicoga, where there are no mountains, would make only 20 miles across a savanna country covered with trees, then the waters would rush through the opening, and by degrees wear a fine and wide channel, till the two oceans would become nearly on the same level."

The navigation to the East Indies would be shortened near ten thousand miles. The waters would recede from the coasts all round the gulph, and increase the territories of the bordering countries.

The West India islands would grow ex-