

London, September 13.

A letter written by a recent emigrant from Portsea, to a friend in that town, says—"New-York, June 10, 1819. I am forry the country of my nativity appears more and more insupportable: hundreds are flocking here from all quarters; many of whom afterwards go to Canada. The returns of the British consular state, that between the 20th and 24th of May, seven hundred and twenty settlers landed at this place. Give me England, however, with all her taxes, before America with all her liberties and miseries."

A letter dated Ingouville, (near Havre,) Aug. 28, 1819, says—"The vintage of this year will be so productive throughout France, that an immediate reduction of 50 per cent. in the price of wines is expected; but the heavy rains in July so completely laid the corn, that the wheat will not average more than 50lb. the Winchester bushel, in any of the provinces."

There was a meeting of farmers at the Star Inn, at Lewes, on Tuesday last, to pass resolutions in favour of farther restrictions on the importation of foreign corn. Few, however, attended, and these, we understand, were sent by their cunning landlords. Nothing, it is said, was done.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 28th ult. mentions, that it is generally understood that there is a schism in the Spanish cabinet on the subject of the Florida treaty. The majority of the ministers are said to be in favour of the ratification; but the two or three individuals possessing the greatest influence with the king are opposed to it, and have persuaded him not to give the treaty his ultimate approbation. Other accounts re-assert that Mr. Forsyth, the American minister, had actually quitted Madrid, and was on his road to Cadiz, from whence he will take shipping for the United States. We do not, however, place reliance upon this part of the intelligence.

Mr. Cobbett has been invited to return to this country. It is positively stated, that two of his chief creditors have offered to allow him £600 a year, provided that he would publish his paper for their advantage, and allow them to receive the profits of it till their claims, amounting to £4000 are discharged. Mr. Cobbett, we understand, has accepted these conditions, and is soon expected in this country.

Plymouth dock, Thursday—Mr Thornton, our new minister to the court of Brazil, arrived at Weekley's hotel late last night, where he had been expected for some days. This morning he embarked on board the *Superb*, commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, under a salute, and immediately got under weigh, accompanied by the *Vengeur*, captain Maitland, and the *Hyperion*, captain Searle. The latter ship is to make the best of her way to Madeira, for the purpose of taking in a supply of wine for the whole of this squadron, whose destination and object are involved in mystery. Sir Thomas Hardy, it is stated, sails with sealed orders, which are not to be opened till he reaches a certain latitude. Each ship is in fine fighting trim, being put upon the full war establishment, both as to seamen and *merises*, with an extra supply of stores. This, at a period of profound peace, bespeaks not only a long and active service, but a distant station.

London, September 15.

There is nothing worth notice in the foreign papers but an account of the measures adopted by the Board of Health at Cadiz, relative to a contagious malady, presumed to be the yellow fever, which has shown itself with symptoms of progressive aggravation, in the town of St. Ferdinand and the Isle of Leon. No great fears are entertained of the fever spreading, as vigorous precautions have been taken for the purpose of confining it within its original shore.

The meeting of the court of Aldermen yesterday presented much interesting matter. The two subjects which laid claim to most attention were—1st, The plot to burn the city of London, (disclosed, we were going to say, but) asserted by the Lord Mayor in a former court of Common Council, and on which a pressing, though vain, demand was made for information by Aldermen Wood and Waithman, in the course of yesterday's proceedings.—2dly, Some complaints brought by the Lord Mayor against Alderman Waithman, one, and the most important, of which was, for taking the Chair some time ago after the Lord Mayor had left it, and thereby dissolved a Common-Hall. Aldermen J. J. Smith, Wood, and Waithman, referred to various precedents, which seemed to justify the conduct of the worthy Alderman. A resolution had been proposed by Sir William Curtis to send the business to a committee, who were in search for precedents; but several members left the court, which was thus broken up without coming to any result.

Melancholy Accident.

A very decent respectable man, of the name of Maitland, farmer in Quaray of Laithers, near Turriff, while leading a bull to Battle fair on Friday week, was attacked by the infuriated animal, and tossed in the air to a considerable height, by which he was so dreadfully injured that he died in a few minutes. The bull then ran at a boy who accompanied Mr. Maitland, and but for the intervention of some people, who witnessed the shocking catastrophe from an adjoining field, and drove away the animal, it is probable he would have shared the same fate.

Extract of a private letter dated,

Madrid, September 1.

The affair of the Floridas must necessa-

family draw upon our Cabinet the attention of all the Powers who have any thing to gain or lose in the revolutions of which Spanish America is at this moment the theatre, or may become on the slightest signal from Washington. This affair is inexplicable, even here where the principal actors of the piece perform their parts before our eyes. It is said Sir H. Wellesley declares that England has nothing to do with the refusal to ratify this treaty; at least, that Ambassador pretty openly disavows the part which his Court has supposed to have taken in this strange negotiation, which has become abortive almost as soon as it was concluded. It is added, that the French Ambassador, in the name of his most Christian Majesty, charitably advises the Spanish Cabinet not to hazard a rupture, the consequences of which may gradually produce a general war. The opinion of all sensible men in this country is, that by refusing the ratification, and thereby furnishing a legitimate pretext for the ambitious policy of the United States, his Majesty is about to sign the loss, or, in other words, the emancipation of all his colonies. We know not how far we may take for granted the words ascribed to Sir H. Wellesley. As to the efforts of the Prince de Montmorency-Laval, Duke of St. Ferdinand, we well know that his Excellency himself does not reckon himself on having the least influence; and the situation of the affairs of the French in Spain leave no doubt on this subject.

The departure of the expedition, the preparations for which have for a long time cost 4,000,000 of francs per month, is a thing no longer to be thought of. Letters from Andalusia state, that the troops are marched off in haste towards Estremadura. Such is the obdurate determination to commit to the waves a multitude of unfortunate beings, that it is still hoped to reorganize this armament, already perhaps afflicted with the plague, in the port of Lisbon, if the Portuguese consent! Senefels reports, which merely prove that here it is still believed that every thing ought to yield to the infallibility of absolute power!

OF SPAIN.

From the London Statesman.

The subjoined letter and proclamation, which has reached us from Spain, will convey a pretty good idea of what is passing in that unfortunate country, and what ere long may be expected.

BADAJOS, July 29.

"Before the receipt of this you will, no doubt have been made acquainted with what has befallen the expeditionary troops, and the disarming of 7000 men at Port St. Mary's.—Be assured, that tho' Ferdinand and his slave O'Donnell, have been careful to find out for the expedition the troops least enthusiastic in favor of the cortes and constitution, the seeds of Spanish honor nevertheless exist among them, and with difficulty will they be able to embark more than 3 or 4000 men to succour Morillo, who according to recent advices from Madrid, was at his last shifts.—What a moment of glory presented itself to O'Donnell, if in one week he had wished to save his country! Here a report was at first current, that he was at the head of the insurrection. For my own part, I could not be brought to believe it, for I unfortunately knew him too well. This short sighted man does not see that the Spanish nation cannot be long before it casts off the yoke by which it is galled and oppressed, and that he, as well as the whole of the perjured who do not fly to save their country, by washing away the foul stain that disgraces them in the eyes of the world, will eventually, though certainly, meet with the just punishment the law awards against the crime of perjury; a punishment which he or any other of his class, would undoubtedly avoid, if through some memorable action, they were to render themselves worthy of the good will and gratitude of the Spanish people. All the patriots in this city, on the first arrival of the news respecting O'Donnell, loaded him with benedictions, and exclaimed, "that brave general has been tardy, but sure." How great was our disappointment when we learned the *denouement*! Still I do not doubt but that many chiefs, who have hitherto knelt to the shrine of tyranny, when once convinced of the real state of public opinion, throughout the whole peninsula, and the strong fermentation by which all are agitated, will hasten to declare in favour of law and their country—a cause which sooner or later will unavoidably triumph.

"It is also natural to suppose that ere this, you have received information of our brave Melchor, whose military strength was so alarming to the audience of Caceres, that they determined to make the best of their way off, thinking it most advisable to take their refuge within the walls of this fortress. He has acquired a great reputation in the whole of Estremadura, and I believe that before the expiration of two months, he will be at the head of a respectable division, and it things are in readiness elsewhere, march on to Madrid. Previous to the late dispersion near Cadiz, he only commanded 350 men, scattered about in guerillas, on various points, who unite, as circumstances require, in order to make head against parties of regulars the captain general sent out to look after them—Melchor's men always come off best in these skirmishes, and with this advantage, tho' they seldom come in sight of the King's troops without having some deserters from them.—Since the Estremedeans, who are among the 7000 men dispersed by O'Donnell, reached their homes, the greater part of them have joined Melch-

or; so that he has now 7 or 800 men, though they are not all armed nor uniformed; but they soon will be, for their chief has abundance of resources and money. We are also assured that in the other provinces, parties of military patriots have already begun to assemble, or as they are called by our Melchor in his proclamation, "constitutional champions." The well disposed, I can assure you, have great confidence in these parties, who when well organized and acting under combined plans, will be able to give to our country that day of glory so long sighed for.

I transmit you a printed proclamation which our intrepid Melchor has just published and circulated, who in his division has a small flying printing establishment, and a secretary extremely patriotic and well informed.

Proclamation of Colonel Melchor.

[Translated from a printed copy.]

"Spaniards!—All men who respect virtue and revere justice cannot fail clearly to know that Ferdinand VII instead of acting as a father to us Spaniards, who saved him from a voluntary captivity—instead of putting down the spirit of party which at his return prevailed thro' out the nation—and instead of forming the Spanish people, who might have idolized him, into one family, has conducted himself as a tyrant, worse than a Caligula or a Tiberius, who under such circumstances as those in which Ferdinand was placed, would no doubt have been less ungrateful and less inhuman than this tyger, still thirsting after human blood, as if those torrents which have been shed in his cause were not sufficient to satisfy his furious appetite.

"As self preservation, and that of our country, is the supreme law of nature, and inspired into men by God himself, the Spanish people would be wanting to their own most sacred rights, to their honor, to their fame and heroism, if they allow Ferdinand de Bourbon to complete the work of extermination, and if they suffered this fierce usurper any longer to abuse that excess of patience with which he has hitherto been tolerated. The disdain with which he has beheld all the reverent petitions which from within and without Spain have been addressed to him, the barefaced manner in which he tramples on our property and lives; that insolence, in short, with which he sells to foreigners considerable portions of the great Spanish nation, have gone on building up a barrier of brass between him and the people, that same heroic people, who through the medium of their representatives, were pleased to acknowledge him a constitutional king, but not as an absolute monarch; and since he himself has broken our oaths, as well as all the bonds which united him to the nation, it is clear that he has dethroned himself.

"Spaniards! In the face of God and the whole universe, we proclaim that Ferdinand is a tyrant and usurper. You are therefore relieved from your obedience to him by every law, human and divine. In order to save our country, it is indispensable that you should immediately, since he has forfeited his own word, assemble general and extraordinary cortes in conformity to the constitution.—All the brave military, faithful to their oaths, will aid in the noble steps you take to redeem the just and rational liberty of the Spanish people. Many of them have already joined my constitutional division and the banners of their country, abandoning those of a tyrant, in Port St. Mary's, and preferring rather to fight for the re-establishment of the constitution in their own country, than to stain their swords with the blood of their companions and brethren in America. We declare to be a traitor to his country every Spaniard, of whatsoever class or condition he may be, who by word, writing or armed force, may attempt to impede the election and assembling of the cortes. If in ten or twelve points of the peninsula, as many constitutional champions like myself should rise up for the purpose of re-establishing the laws of our ancestors, which a thankless king has perfidiously trampled to the ground, do not doubt, Spain will be saved from the horrors of anarchy, and will recover forever her august cortes and her holy constitution. In the name of our country is granted the rank of officer to every sergeant who may enlist under our banners, or under those of any other of the constitutional champions of the peninsula, and two additional grades to the officers (from brigadiers downwards) who may fly to the succor of their country in the divisions of the constitutional troops.

"Spaniards! Where is the man who does not prefer honor and liberty to the infamous yoke that weighs down with ignominy the slaves of Ferdinand? Valor, union and constancy, in time of difficulty, made you invincible, and crowned your heroic heads with triumph, when fighting against the armies of the most proud of conquerors—the same whose feet the effeminate captive of Valancy cowardly kissed. Valor, union and constancy will again make the empire of the law and the cause of freedom appear triumphant in the whole of the extended regions of the Spanish monarchy.

"Camp of Liberty, on the banks of the Guadiana, July 18, 1819.

MELCHOR,
A constitutional champion.

Trun, Aug. 28.—The road from Madrid to Cadiz has been crowded for some days past with generals, superior officers, commissaries, &c. who are proceeding with all haste to join the expedition, which is at length on the eve of its departure. Gen.

Alderson, who is appointed commander in chief, has received all his instructions, and very extensive powers both to negotiate and to prosecute the war with vigour, in case his efforts to obtain a pacification should not have the desired effect. The proclamation which is to be published and circulated with profusion as soon as he lands in America, has been drawn up at Madrid.—On the other hand, all the troops dispersed in the four provinces of Andalusia have received orders to proceed to Saint Mary, the isle of Leon, and the environs of Cadiz. The government has made incredible efforts to complete these preparations, and the expenses have been so enormous, that the treasury is exhausted. Four millions of reals were sent from Madrid for the army last week.

The most absurd reports are circulated respecting Melchor and his band. The following account appears to be the most certain;—The troop of this Chief does not amount to three hundred men, and it subsists entirely by pillage. When it is followed by detachments of troops, it retires into the defiles of the mountains and divides into small parties, which join again when the danger is past; many of those robbers have been killed, others taken and hanged. What proves that they are not very formidable is, that the high road from Madrid to Badajoz is perfectly free and safe.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.

Revival of manufactures.

A correspondent from Leeds informs us that a considerable improvement has taken place in the woolen trade at Leeds. This favourable alteration is felt chiefly in the shawl and pelice departments, which is confined to the home market. The stuff trade is also gradually improving, and it is hoped that this alteration, conjoined to the bountiful crops with which Providence has blessed the country, will render the approaching winter less distressing than was some time ago apprehended.

Hunt.—An obscure Morning Paper of Saturday, states, that Hunt is coming over to Ireland, and will visit this city and Cork on a Reform Mission.

The following regiments have been ordered to be disbanded:—21st, 22d and 25th, Light Dragoons, on their arrival from India; 3d West India regiment, on arrival at Sierra Leone; Royal African corps, on arrival from Sierra Leone and the Cape; Royal York Rangers, Royal West India Rangers, and York Chasseurs, on arrival in North America.

City of London address to the Prince Regent.

At twelve o'clock on Friday forenoon, the Lord Mayor attended by two Sheriffs, Alderman Waithman, the Recorder, the Common Sergeant, a number of common councilmen, &c. waited on the Prince Regent, agreeably to the appointment made on Thursday, with the Address voted by the Common Council, on the subject of the late transactions at Manchester.

Their reception from his Royal Highness was most gracious. On the right of the Prince were Lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh; on the left were the Duke of Wellington and Lord Liverpool.

The address having been read by the Recorder, the Prince Regent made the following answer:

"I receive with feelings of deep regret, this Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled. "At a time when ill-designing and turbulent men are actively engaged in inflaming the minds of their fellow-subjects, and in endeavoring, by means the most daring and insidious, to abdicate them from their allegiance to His Majesty and the established Constitution of the Realm, it is on the vigilance and conduct of the Magistrates that the preservation of the public tranquillity must, in a great degree, depend; and a firm, faithful, and active discharge of their duty cannot but give them the strongest claim to the support and approbation of their Sovereign and their Country.

"With the circumstances which preceded the late Meeting at Manchester, you must be unacquainted, and, of those which attended it, you appear to be incorrectly informed.

"If, however, the laws were really violated on that occasion by those, to whom it immediately belonged to assist in the execution of them, the tribunals of their country are open to afford redress; but to institute an extra judicial inquiry, under such circumstances as the present, would be manifestly inconsistent with the clearest principles of public justice."

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.

Bernadotte.—Reports from Frankfort and Hamburg, have appeared in the French papers, received by this day's mail, that Bernadotte, the King of Sweden, has been shot dead; the Bremen Gazette of the 2d instant contains a similar report. No particulars however, are mentioned, and accounts direct from Stockholm, dated several days anterior mention that Bernadotte was preparing to take a journey into the interior of his kingdom, to choose a proper situation for a strong fortress, which is to be made the principal depot of arms in the kingdom.

PETERSBURGH, Aug. 6.

An imperial ukase of the 16th July grants the rights and privileges of a free port to the city of Odessa, upon the Black sea; the regulation was to commence from the 15th August last.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 24.

A special commisson is spoken of, to be nominated by M. de Hardenburg, to hold an inquest upon the arrestations which have taken place, and to examine into the pretended Teutonic conspiracy.

—This affair has therefore ceased to be under the direction of M. de Kamps.

The tumultuous scenes which have taken place at Wurtzburg and at Frankfurt, have been renewed in various other parts of Germany. In several cities, at Bareuth, Bamberg, Darmstadt, Mayence, Brunswick, and even in country places, the Jews have been the objects of violence and persecution. It has been necessary, at several points, to have recourse to the armed force; and the proclamations published on the occasion, by the respective governments and the local authorities, attest the degree of importance attached to those events: but a remarkable circumstance attending them is, that the presence of the troops of the line was unable to restore tranquility, and that the threatening attitude of the military rather tended to exasperate the mutinous spirit of the people than to put it down. It was necessary, upon several occasions to substitute the *landwehr*, or yeomanry force, to the soldiery, and order was restored by the presence of this national guard.

The diet continues its sittings, notwithstanding the vacation which usually commences 1st Aug. although the subjects which occupy its attention do not appear to be of any great importance. The correspondence of the president of the diet with Carlsbad appears to be very active. It is uncertain whether the conferences will not be protracted until the middle of Sept. All matters of high importance appear to be for the present suspended.

M. de Stein has formed a literary society, composed of several members of the diet, and persons of the highest authority in the different states of the Germanic confederation, which appears to have for its object the maintenance of the privileges and splendour of German nobility. This association has taken the title of the *Historical society for the antiquities of Germany*. It can dispose of considerable funds, and the central direction of its labours is confided to Messrs. de Stein d'Areim, minister of Bavaria near the diet; de Berckheim, minister of Baden; de Plessen, minister of Mecklenburg; and de Waagenheim, minister of Wurttemberg. M. Buehler, counsellor of legation attached to the legation of Baden at Frankfurt, acts as perpetual secretary; and M. Dunge, professor at Heidelberg, and archivist of the grand duke of Baden, acts as archivist to the society. The first number of the periodical work resulting from the labours of this society, will be immediately published, and is entitled "Archives relating to the ancient history of Germany, being a complete edition of the historical works of the middle age, which are considered authentic." In a literary point of view, it is desirable that this society may succeed in its plans. If political bias and the spirit of party do not shed their baleful influence over the undertaking, we may hope to have a classical history of the Germanic Empire, which will do honor to the literature of the nation.

Frankfort, August 31

Accounts from Wurtzburg state, that on the night of the 18th, the windows of the houses inhabited by Jews were broken, at Sommerach and Rimpon. In this last town, the populace, not content with breaking the windows of the synagogue, penetrated into the interior, and destroyed every thing that served for the exercise of the Jewish worship.

Besides the despatches brought by a courier from Prince Meternich and many other of the Ministers at Carlsbad, which caused an extraordinary meeting of the Diet, and the adjournment of the vacation till September, another courier has brought a letter from Prince Meternich to our Senate, on the subject of the late tumults and attacks on the Jews. The King of Bavaria has decided that the town of Wurtzburg must indemnify the Jews for the losses they have suffered in the late tumults there, and that the amount of the indemnity shall be imposed on such of the inhabitants as have excited these troubles. This general animosity against the Jews is quite inconceivable. From every quarter we have accounts of the same scandalous scenes. At Rembart, a village near Wurtzburg, the peasants not only plundered the houses of the Jews, but demolished the synagogue, trampled on the *hora* or Ark, in which were the Books of Moses; threw the whole into the street, broke the chandeliers, and committed the most reprehensible excesses. In some little towns in Franconia, there have been very serious tumults, occasioned by the same hatred of Jews. At Berlin, a Jew, being pursued by a crowd of idle people, had no means of saving himself but to join in the cry of "Hep! hep!" which has become so terrible to the Jews in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.

On the 14th, in the evening, the news which we had for some time dreaded arrived here, that Field-Marshal Prince Blucher, of Wahlstadt, terminated his glorious life on the 12th of this month, at 19 minutes past ten o'clock in the evening, at his seat of Kriblowitz, in Silesia. His Majesty the King received this sad news by a report from the Aid-de-Camp of the Prince, Colonel Count Von Nostitz, and also by a verbal communication from Captain Von Rudorf, the second Aid-de-Camp. His Majesty immediately gave orders that the army should put on mourning for eight days, and despatched Count Blucher, of Wahlstadt, the Prince's grandson, with a most gracious letter of condolence to the Dowager Princess.

Our readers will be glad to hear some account of the last days of the Prince's life.—On the 5th his Majesty sent from Bres-