

the greatest wealth which was ever derived from a mine. A single vein which the marquis of Esogaon possesses, in the district of Somtedath, left in five or six months, all charges deducted, a nett profit of four millions of dollars.

The European reader will be still more astonished, when I inform him of the extraordinary fact that this family lent, about the year 1800 a sum of more than three millions and a half of francs, (7,000,000 dollars,) without interest, to a friend whose fortune they believed would be made by it in a solid manner.

To complete the view of the immense wealth centered in the hands of a few individuals in Mexico, it is only necessary to add, that, amongst instances of individual opulence, nine clergymen, only, possess an annual income, collectively, of 539,000 dollars—a sum almost equal to the whole expences of the civil government of the United States.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London, Sept. 20.

Died, in England, the Right Hon. Lady Collingwood, relict of the late Admiral Collingwood.

The latest intelligence from St. Helena represents Bonaparte to be in good health, composing Memoirs, in which he is assisted by Bertrand and Count Montholon.

The expedition of Sir Thomas Hardy is said to protect British trading vessels in the ports of South America, and to prevent the blockade of ports by Spanish or Independent flags.

Henry Goulburn, in reply to a letter addressed to him from individuals in Glasgow, states that his Majesty's government no longer gives encouragement to persons proceeding as settlers to the British colonies in North America.

Sandt, the murderer of Kotzebue, was still living.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A good deal is still said in the foreign papers about the Jews. We take the secret of their ill treatment to be this. Rothschild, a Jew, had a great, if not the greatest hand in furnishing the allied powers at congress with money. Other Jewish houses were perhaps concerned also in helping to purchase the intended new chains for Europe. At any rate the former one was prominent on the occasion; and the Jewish money-getting may consequently have revived much of the old odium against it, and more reasonably. Somebody begins to taunt the Jews on this account—the jealousy of trade falls in, and increases the taunts—at last the remaining religious prejudices fall in too; and when these begin, persecution is complete. There are luckily, however, not enough of these prejudices remaining to keep up such revolting absurdities, of themselves. Mr. Rothschild, we see by the papers, has refused to accept bills drawn upon the towns where his brethren have been ill treated. The Christians will of course, cry out against this revenge; and then go and revenge themselves of their respective enemies.

PARIS, Sept. 21.

The roads of the Grand Duchy of Baden are thronged with Jews, who, with their families, are emigrating to avoid the persecutions of which they are every where the object.

PARIS, Sept. 22.

Yesterday morning at six o'clock, her Royal Highness the Dutchess de Berri was happily delivered of a daughter.

The King, and Princes and Princesses of the blood were summoned on the first symptoms of an approaching delivery, and immediately repaired to the Palace Elysee Bourbon. They were succeeded by the Grand Dignitaries, whom his Majesty had appointed to be present on the occasion.

The certificate of birth, signed by the king, the members of the royal family, and the great officers of state, who were present, is officially published in the *Moniteur*.

At eight a Bulletin was issued, signed by the physicians, announcing the event, and stating that the infant princess was well formed, and the royal mother in as auspicious a state as could be expected.

At noon couriers were despatched to all the courts of Europe to proclaim the happy event.

WURTZBURG, Sept. 14.

Our town continues in a state of agitation; four attempts have been made to fire a village about half a league distant, which is exclusively inhabited by Jews, and every morning threatening letters and proclamations are found, written in terms to excite the populace to a general massacre of them.

ANTWERP, Sept. 13.

We have received accounts from London, stating, that the celebrated banker, Mr. Rothschild, indignant at the persecution of his Jewish brethren in several cities in Germany, has refused to take bills upon any of the cities in which the Jews have experienced ill treatment; that this refusal has thrown great impediments in the way of the commercial transactions between England and Germany, and that several English merchants who trade with Germany, have been obliged to stop payment.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.

His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, has appointed the Baron I. Von Weiss, as ambassador in North America; and has granted him 10,000 ducats to defray the expences of his journey and 6,000 for his salary. His Excellency has faithfully fulfilled the places of Commissary of the Treasury and Contractor General for the army, during the space of eighteen years.

The Baron will have the charge of the maritime affairs between the United States of America and Italy. His Excellency took the oaths, yesterday, of fidelity, previous to his embarkation, which will immediately take place, with his family and suite, at Trieste, for Philadelphia.

London, October 2.

Yesterday Baron Bulow, *Charge d'Affaires* of his Majesty the King of Prussia, jointly with Mr. N. M. Rothschild, and accompanied by Mr. Bonnet, Notary Public, cancelled and deposited in the Bank of England, the amount of Seventy-Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, in Special Bonds of the Prussian Loan, negotiated by Mr. N. M. Rothschild, in London, being the other half of the sum fixed for the redemption of Bonds in the first year, and also the saving of the interest on the £75,000 redeemed on the 1st of April last.

The Constitutionnel gives the following article, dated from Genoa, the 10th ult.

A Greek vessel has brought hither the important intelligence that the Ottoman Porte, convinced of the perfidious designs of Ali Pacha of Janina, and indignant at finding itself compromised with Russia, who had guaranteed, by the treaty of the 21st March, 1800, the political existence of Parga under the jurisdiction of a Waiwode Chief of the four Cantons of the Terra-firma, has adopted a measure worthy of its policy and its good faith. By a *Katisherif*, emanating from the Grand Seigneur, his sublime Highness has commissioned Pacha Bey, a wealthy exile from Janina, and several of the principal Pachas of Romania, to attack the rebel Ali. The Vassals of Ali are invited to abandon him; the mosques and churches are placed under an interdiction; and a reward is offered for his head. The Porte at the same time guarantees the safety of Ali's three sons, Mauciar, Veli, and Siliak Pacha, provided they separate themselves from the cause of their father.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 8. Latest Foreign News.

In addition to the preceding letter, our Boston Correspondent has obligingly forwarded to us the London Morning Chronicle of the 2d of October.

By this paper we learn, that the election for Lord Mayor of London had been warmly carried on for three days, and was not yet closed. On the 3d day, the polling, it is said, continued with great activity, and at 3 o'clock, the gross numbers were declared as follows:—

For Alderman Bridges	1,474
Alderman Thorpe	1,276
Alderman Wood	1,270

Loud disapprobation and applause continued for some time.

Rear Admiral the Hon. H. Blackwood, Bart. has been appointed Commander in Chief in the East Indies, in the room of Rear Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. coming home. Lieutenant Price Blackwood to be his Flag Lieutenant. And Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, Bart. to be Commander in Chief on the coast of South America, in the room of Commodore Bowles, returning to England from ill health. Lieutenant T. Bouchier to be his Flag Lieutenant.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 28th of September contains an Ordinance, repealing one of the 3d of August, 1815, which suspended the exportation of grain.

German papers of the 24th of September state, that the plan of a Constitution for the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, as digested by the Royal Commissioners and those of the States, has been adopted by the Assembly, with some trivial modifications.

The German papers also mention, that the Queen of Sweden, under her *incognito* title of Countess of Gothland, and her sister, the Ex-Queen of Spain, under the title of Countess de Surville, have arrived at Brussels. The latter is to embark at Antwerp in the Spring, to join her husband, Joseph Bonaparte, in the United States of America.

The Emperor of Russia, it is said, was to be crowned King of Poland in the month of October. The ceremony was to take place in the city of Warsaw.

Latest from London.

The Henrico, capt. Luce, arrived at Bolton on Saturday, from London, bringing dates to Oct. 2. They give numerous accounts of the daily proceedings, (as far as our last date) in the election of a Lord Mayor, at Guildhall—Our former dates show that it commenced in riot and indecency; the latter, that the same scenes were continued, and would probably close the business. The votes, Oct. 2, the last date, were for

Alderman Brydges	1798
Alderman Thorpe	1294
Alderman Wood	1386

It will be recollected that the former gentleman was the Ministerial Candidate. The *Courier*, in noticing the disgraceful transactions which took place on the second day, says:—

We must give the Devil his due. The Orator (Hunt) performed his part with characteristic and appropriate audacity, and showed that in the art of managing a mob Mr. Waltham is a mere child to him. He had at his back a dirtier rascal than the day before, and he directed their manœuvres with admirable precision. If a decent tradesman came up to vote for Alderman Brydges, the Orator pointed him out for three groans; if "a lean unwashed artificer" tendered his suffrages for Wood and Thorpe, the Orator recommended him to his worthy friends "the Groundlings" for three cheers; and this Monarch of the Mob had his commands obeyed with a submissive defence, which few people

now a days think of showing to the Judges and great men of the land.

Thompson, the *gunner*, took the place of Orator, and for each vote for Wood and Thorpe, roared out, "Thank you, for the cause of Liberty;" to which the mob rejoined, "Gun and bitters for ever!"

By the Atlantic, Captain Matlack, from Liverpool, a friend has received and furnished us with the intelligence that inland business is improving in England, and that the Revolutionary spirit lately evinced in the manufacturing districts has in a great degree subsided. The Cloth and Stuff weavers have now pretty regular employment. Bombazines have been particularly in great demand, and the Wool of which the article is manufactured has risen in price from 30 to 50 shillings pr. pack, or equal to an advance of about 60 per cent on the raw materials.

(CIRCULAR.)

War Office, 23d July, 1819.

Sir,

It having been determined that Officers entitled to Half Pay, may in certain cases receive an allowance equal thereto, together with emoluments of places or employments of a civil nature; I am directed by the Secretary at War, to acquaint you for the information of Half Pay Officers to whom you are agent, that any such Officer holding any place or employment of profit under the Crown, the net annual emoluments, of which do not exceed three times the amount of the highest rate of Half Pay attached by regulation to the rank, in virtue of which, he is entitled to Half Pay, may, upon application to the Secretary at War, be permitted to receive a Military allowance equal to and instead of his Half Pay, upon making an affidavit in the following form, viz.

I, A. B. do swear, that I had not between the day of and the day of any Military Place, or any employment of profit, in any Military Department under His Majesty, besides (here specify the Military Commission or employment on the Staff, or in the Garrison, or in the Colonies,) nor any civil place or employment of profit under His Majesty, except (here specify the civil place or employment,) and that the net annual emoluments of (here repeat the civil place or employment,) do not exceed (here state the annual amount of three times the highest rate of Half Pay attached to the rank, in virtue of which, the Officer receives Half Pay.)

You will further apprise them, that if they hold any such civil place or employment, the net annual emoluments of which exceed three times, but fall short of four times the amount of Half Pay, they may, upon application to the Secretary at War, at the end of the year, receive so much of their Military allowance as, together with those net annual emoluments, may be equal to four times the amount of such Half Pay, upon making affidavit in the following form:

I, A. B. do swear, that I had not between the day of and the day of any Military place, or any employment of profit, or any Military Department under His Majesty, besides, (here specify the Military Commission or employment in the Staff, or in the Garrisons, or in the Colonies,) nor any civil place or employment of profit under His Majesty, except, (here specify the civil place or employment,) and that the net emoluments received or to be received by me in respect of (here repeat the civil place or employment,) from the day of to the day of together with the portion of my Military allowance now claimed by me, do not exceed (here state four times the amount of the highest rate of Half Pay attached to the rank, in virtue of which, the Half Pay is claimed.)

I am directed to add, that this arrangement is not to have a retrospective operation beyond the 2d December, 1818.

(Signed) W. MURRY.

St. THOMAS, 12th Oct. 1819.

In Tortola there are but ten houses standing; in St. Barts all vessels ashore; St. Martins has suffered dreadfully—St. Croix felt but little. St. Kitts and Nevis suffered much. The governor of St. Kitts has opened the island for flour, bread stuffs, and all kinds of provision and lumber, cattle, horses, &c. for six months. Porto Rico has suffered much. It is supposed that the brig Joseph S. Lewis, of your port, coming from St. Barts to this place, was lost during the storm; having left St. Barts on the 21st in the evening.

From Margareta there are daily British officers arriving here, who have left the Independent service in disgust—the fever rages amongst the English at Margareta most dreadfully.—General English is dead of it, and a number more.

Bolivar is positively at St. Fee. New Grenada has furnished him with 8,000 men and about two millions of dollars. Samanos, the viceroy, saved himself with but few attendants, and by way of Monpos reached Carthagen. We hear by way of Porto Cavallo that he has been defeated by col. Aguerique, and has escaped to Maracaibo; he is encamped at Teribaco, twelve miles distant from Carthagen, on an elevated spot, but it is confidently asserted that he has but 100 men with him. The Spanish general Latone is with 250 men (all that remains of the five regiments of Navarre) at Cucuta, but general Morillo stands at St. Carlos, about 180 miles to the westward of Caracas, with about 4,000 men, and appears to have the intention to fortify a hill near Valencia and await reinforce-

ments, which it is said he has been promised from Spain."

A St. Thomas paper, of the 15th of October, received at Boston, gives some curious particulars of the late hurricane in the Island of St. Martins.

From five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon until the same hour on Wednesday morning, it blew with such a degree of violence that nothing could withstand its force; men, women and children, bereft of shelter, with not a single suit of linen to cover their nakedness, or where wishal to satisfy their hunger; trees torn up by the roots, houses blown from their foundations, some of which were blown in the sea and pond; one house, in particular, situated over the pond, was taken up wholly by the wind, wherein was the manager and several negroes; it was lifted from its basis upwards of twenty feet high, and, fortunately, on its descent, fell into a spot which had been originally a cellar, and contained three or four feet water, in consequence of which those in the house sustained no injury.

An iron six pounder, with iron carriage, was blown from Fort Amsterdam half way to Fort William, the distance of about three quarters of a mile: a cart with iron axletree was blown from Gov. Rick's estate to Mr. Dencker's, (about a quarter of a mile.)

Simpson's Bay was almost entirely destroyed, there remaining in that town but five houses; one of the buildings washed away by the sea contained nineteen persons. In the middle of the original situation of the town, there is a channel left of about thirty feet in breadth and seven feet deep. During the gale there were three shocks of an earthquake, which it is supposed did equally as much damage as the wind or sea.

Interesting Intelligence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Angostura, to his friend in Baltimore—handed to the Editor of the Patriot—dated

Angostura, 20th Sept. 1819.

We were yesterday gratified with bulletins from our army, dated Santa Fe, the capital of New Grenada; I enclose you the one issued immediately after the battle that led to this glorious result. You will see that our friend Johnson was wounded. The English corps is reduced to about 90 men. These intrepid fellows have effected a great deal, is acknowledged in the 20th bulletin. Our troops found between 5 and 600,000 dollars in the mint; and general Bolivar writes to the vice-president, Dr. ZEA, that he had on the 15th of August, more than A MILLION of dollars in his possession. I sail for New-York next week.

Remark—This intelligence is important, as it is direct, and official. The rumour of a change in the political circle at Angostura which lately reached us whether true or false, is of little consequence. The Congress governs, and the revolution will be complete.—One of the finest regions of all the earth, will be opened to political and commercial relations with us.

[The editor of the Patriot has been favored with General Bolivar's official account of the capture of Santa Fe, which is in the hands of a translator.]

From the Baltimore Amer. Nov. 4. We have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter, dated Buenos Ayres, Aug. 30, 1819.

"Every thing goes on smoothly here. The Congress thus far gives pretty general satisfaction here. I enclose you a statement lately published, giving a view of the different civil officers of government and the salaries attached to each, and the number of representatives which has been fixed upon for each province—they are as follows:

Buenos Ayres (formerly)	7	(now)	3
Cordova	5	do.	3
Tucuman	6	do.	5
Cuyo	5	do.	2
Salta	4	do.	2
Charcas	2	do.	3
Cochabamba	2	do.	3
Potosi	1	do.	1
	34		22

The representatives are paid by the various congressional districts in the different provinces, excepting the three last which are particularly under the influence of the Spaniards. In consequence of which their representatives are paid at the rate of 125 dollars per month out of the national treasury, but this sum to be here after refunded by the provinces. Economy seems to be the order of the day; the officers of the various departments, clerks, &c. to the number of 121, have been diminished to 77, and the amount of their salaries 82,907 dollars, has been reduced to 48,550 dollars, a saving of more than twenty-five thousand dollars.

Every preparation is making for defence in case of a formidable attack by the Spaniards. The British have evidently changed their conduct towards this country, whether it proceeds from dislike to the appearance of settled order and stability which the government has assumed, or to its republican form, I know not.—Their Consul has been recalled, but he is much liked here both by the natives and by the British merchants. A National Bank has been established, but considering the prejudices of the people against paper money, what success it will have, I am at a loss to conjecture. You will be surprised to hear, that Agrelo, who was banished for a time to the United States, and filled the newspapers there with abuse against this government, is now writing in its

support, and some of those who assisted in circulating his writings, now come in for a share of his censures.

I fear that American civil agents will be very badly received here unless they are clothed with very ample powers—Colonel French is at the head of a regiment, and is again in favor—this shews how cautious individuals in the United States ought to be in espousing the private quarrels of discontented individuals."

* One of those banished to the United States.

From the Boston Centinel.

Seizure of American Property

BY LORD COCHRANE.

Accounts reached here on Monday, that 142,000 dollars,—the proceeds of the cargo of the *Erig Macedonian*, Captain E. Smith, of this port,—had been seized and confiscated by Lord COCHRANE, in a port in Lima.—And yesterday we received, in the *Baltimore Federal Republican*, a letter from Chili, giving more particulars of the event; extracts from which follow:—

"SANTIAGO, (Chili,) Aug. 12, 1819. "You will have heard of the proceedings of Lord COCHRANE, in the Chilean fleet, to his leaving the blockade of Callao, to Ad. Blanco, with four sail.

"On his return, his Lordship got information of money being on the way from Lima to Guarnes, and on the 5th April, he landed a party of marines at Supe, a few leagues from which they met Capt. Smith, of the brig *Macedonian*, of Boston, and took him, and from 60 to 80,000 dollars he had with him, on board the *O'Higgins*. A paper signed by the Philippine Company, was found on Captain S's desk, stating the money to be paid for his cargo, (amounting to 142,000 dollars) was to be at the risk of the purchasers until it should be on board the *Macedonian*. Capt. Smith, after being on board a while, signed a document renouncing all claim to the money, and was allowed to join his vessel at Guarnes.—She was searched, but no money found on board her. Lord Cochrane also took from the French brig *Gazelle*, 62,000 dollars, which had been put on board by a clerk of the Philippine Company at Guarnes. The Captain refusing to give a document of renunciation, was carried to Payta, where he signed it, and was set at liberty.

"Lord Cochrane has returned to Valparaiso, as has Ad Blanco.

"The money taken from Capt. Smith, and from the French brig, has been distributed among the officers and crews, the government taking half, and this before any condemnation by a prize court.

Mr. H. Hill is now here for the purpose of establishing a claim for all the property on board the *febr. Montezuma*, of Baltimore, Captain Stephenson, captured by Lord Cochrane off Callao, the 24th March, having a Spanish flag flying, and having on board, muskets, swords, flour, cordage, &c.

"Lord Cochrane, it is expected, will soon put to sea, with his squadron; and will carry a considerable number of Congreve rockets.

"The *Macedonian* frigate, Captain Downes, has touched near Callao, on her way to California.

"The brig *Ellen-Maria*, of Boston, with provisions for the Squadron, has been captured by the *Vengauca*, from Callao."

[The above letter is from the house of Esquivel, Esq.]
The *Macedonian* is insured at the various offices in town, to a large amount.

OUTRAGEOUS ROBBERY.

The indignation which the above event has occasioned, and the incorrect manner in which it is narrated in the preceding letter, have induced inquiries, which have resulted in the following facts, which we publish on the best authority:

Capt. Smith, in the *Macedonian*, trading at Lima, sold and delivered his cargo to the Philippine Co. before that port was declared to be in a state of blockade; and when the blockade was made by Lord Cochrane, this vessel with the other neutral vessels there, went round to the little port of Guarnes, about 70 leagues N. of Lima, being the port designated by lord C. himself. Capt. Smith while on his way from Lima to Guarnes, by land, with 142,000 dollars, the proceeds of his cargo, was intercepted, robbed of the money by lord Cochrane, and taken on board his ship, where he was held a close prisoner; and where, after having repeatedly declared that it was wholly American property, he was compelled by lord C. to sign a certificate that it was on Spanish account.—After which Capt. S. was released, and immediately protested against these piratical proceedings; and transmitted his protest, with the necessary documents proving that the property was bona fide American, and the actual proceeds of the cargo taken from Bolton, to Mr. Hill, the Vice Consul at Valparaiso.

A statement of this daring transaction, we learn, has been sent on to Washington; and it is not hazarding much to predict, that the demand of this plundered property will be made by a naval accompaniment, which will insure its immediate restitution; or be followed by the capture of the freebooter [for what but freebooters would take property in this manner and divide it without adjudication] who has robbed our countrymen of it; at the same time affording needed protection to our rich Whalemens in the South Sea.

A late Jamaica paper mentions, that one of the heaviest rains, ever remembered, fell in the town of Falmouth, Jam. on the 10th of September. It was ascertained by a rain-gauge, that the quantity which fell in fifty five minutes, was no less than eleven inches and three quarters.