gentlemar made a retrogade motion, to get out of the way of one whom he thought insane, but on assurance that he should not be harmed, he, at arms length, presented him a penknife, with which the Yankee ripped open the top of his boot, and drew from thence a British license.—Never was there seen countenances more chop-fallen, than those of the prize master & Co. The paper was strictly examined, and found to be authentic; the appearance of affairs was wonderfully changed: 'And now,' said the Yankee with a sneer, '*My Secretary to the Governor of Bermuda, with your permission, I will dress and wait on your Master!!*' The prize master gathered himself up and departed, sensible of the 'slips between cup and lip,' in life's journey; the Secretary politely accompanied the Captain to the Governor's residence; the cargo was sold at an enormous profit, as provisions were in great demand; the captain of the British Packet sent him an equivalent for the goods taken out, at Bermuda prices, and from being a captured vessel, and the crew prisoners, she was changed to a welcome visiter with friendly freight; but the money paid for the purloining of the prize master, was returned with an assurance that the *beef and butter* was paid for in *towing*, as without the *disinterested* assistance of his Majesty's Packet, the Yacht would have found the bottom of the ocean much sooner than the Island of Bermuda!

FOREIGN.

From the N.Y. Mercantile Advertiser, April 15

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Don Quixotte, Captain Clarke, arrived last evening from Havre whence she sailed on the 16th ult. bringing regular advices to that date, and Paris papers to the 14th inclusive.

The French Stocks, on the 13th, were at 103,60.

It was reported that important changes were about to take place in the political system of Russia.

The King of Spain had just experienced a relapse, and was unable to attend to business. It is stated that while riding out he was agitated by hearing the cries of 'Death to the King,' from some persons who had been arrested for seditious acts.

Barcelona, March 3.—The drought continues and great distress prevails Whole families are going off to the frontiers and into France for the purpose of begging.

FRENCH MARKETS.

Havre, March 15.

"Since we addressed you on the 1st, our market has been very active, and the rise on most articles of produce has far surpassed expectations! Our total sales of Cottons of all sorts since the first have been 13,621 bales, comprising 8,814 bales of American —viz: 3599 Uplands at 27 to 36 sous; 462 Alabama and Tennessees, 30 to 36; 2598 Louisiana, 31 to 38, and 155 Sea Islands, 55 to 65. We now quote Uplands at 34 to 36; Orleans, 36 to 38—even Tennessees to arrive have obtained the last price. The principal stock is in the hands of English speculators.

Potashes are in good demand, but prices have not enhanced. Of Pearls we have but little in market.

Rice keeps up and will no doubt continue to do so, so long as we receive such trifling supplies; some parcels of very good quality have lately reached our market and found purchasers at our highest quotations.

For Quercitron, there has been a good deal of inquiry, and sales for exportation have been made at about 4f. above those of last month.

A further advance of 1 sous has taken place in the price of *Coffee*, and although there has been lately a good demand at our quotations, our purchasers do not seem inclined to go higher, which however might have been expected as we are much under the London prices.

Sugars in bond have also risen, and would meet with ready sales at our highest quotations, for exportation. We have but little at market and holders are firm.

Our stock of hides continues much smaller than we have known it for some time back, and all sorts would readily find purchasers.

Pepper and Pimento has also become scarce and would command our highest rates. Large orders for English account cannot be executed from the scarcity of our stock Cassia has also had a good deal of enquiry, and spices in general are rising.

You will remark that Cochineal has experienced a considerable rise, as it had particularly attracted the attention of speculators. Very little remain at market, and not a seroon in the hands of importers.

Indigo continues to improve, and the almost only supply we have lately received has been confined to a few hundred seroons of Carracas and Guatimala; very little Bengal reaches our market. We lately disposed of a small parcel of Carolina Indigo, of very mixt quality, of course at 3f duty paid.

All the French and northern places are in the same situation. This day every thing is steady.

Bordeaux, March 8.

"All colonial produce is generally advancing.—Cotton advances rapidly—sales yesterday, 247 bbls. Guadaloupe sugar, 72 to 76 50; 330 bales Louisiana Cotton, 150f; 16 do. 160; 240 Tennessees, 135 to 140.

Brandy—Armagnac, 200; Cognac, 250, 275; Bordeaux, 4th proof, 260.

At Nantz, a similar activity prevailed.

FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ships Pacific and Leeds, have arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th, March inclusive.

With respect to the markets, a letter from Liverpool, written on the evening of the 16th ult. says:—'The sales of Cotton during the last three days, amounted to 20,583 bags of all sorts, viz. 5070 American, 5163 Brazil, 150 Cuba, and 10,200 Egyptian.—The American consisted of 4426 Uplands, at 11 7-8 to 15d; 262 Orleans, 13½ to 15; 147 Tennessees, 12¾ to 14d, & 180 white Sea Islands at 2s 3d to 2s 9d.—We had a very good demand on Saturday, but during the last two days the business has been weighty and in large lots. Prices remain nominally the same, but there is a much better feeling in the market than there was a few days ago—three fourths of the above business, at least, has been on speculation:—From the prevalence of easterly winds, the import at present is nearly suspended. There is not much doing in other articles of American produce, and prices remain without alteration.'

The Catholic Association bill had been read a third time in the House of Lords, and passed.

Letters received from Hamburg, and the other Hanse Towns, dated the 8th inst. state, that the sensation occasioned by the great rise in colonial produce in London was indescribable; the first merchants and brokers were busy up till 12 o'clock at night entering into contracts for the sale of sugar, coffee, and other articles. The advance is stated generally at 10 to 30 per cent on the previous prices.

The agent to Lloyd's at Lisbon, under date of the 28th ultimo, mentions that his Majesty's ship Lively, had returned from Algiers with the Portuguese Deputies, who had entirely failed in their efforts to arrange the differences with the Dey. There was in consequence the greatest bustle in fitting out a squadron to the Straits and Algiers.

It is stated, on the authority of L'Etoile, that the troops which remained in Spain after the evacuation would leave that country on the first of April. Two French cruizers were stationed on the coasts of Gallacia and in the Bay of Biscay.

According to letters of the 1st inst. from Madrid, several Spanish armed vessels and transports sailed from the Canary islands on the 3d ult. for South America.

A letter from Madrid, inserted in the Hamburgh papers, says, that the Duke of Wellington has made a present to his friend General Alava, of a fine domain worth 200,000 dollars, to indemnify him in some degree for the sequestration of his own estates.

Mr. Canning continued ill at the last dates.

Inundations on the Continent.—By the late inundation of Holland, it is computed that 52,000 persons have been left without an asylum, without bread, or any other resource than the public beneficence. H. B. Majesty has given 2000*l* towards the relief of the sufferers in Hanover. The storm of Jan. 31st by the violence of the waves opened a canal near Harbohre, which will join the North Sea to the Gulf of Lymfjord and will be extremely advantageous to the inhabitants of Thue. This canal is 30 ells wide and seven deep.

LONDON, March 14.

The Funds.—The English funds continue heavy, and few purchases are reported. Consols for April account have been at 95 5-8 3-4 all the morning. The settlement in the Foreign stocks to morrow excites little interest. In Greek Scrip there continues much fluctuation, the opening price was 3 ½ and 4 discount, it declined to 5, and the price is now 4 to 4 ¼. South American Securities are rather lower. The Share Market is heavy on account of the great number of new schemes brought forward. The new companies lately brought forward are all lower to day. The only new scheme in agitation this morning is the new company for the Junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Letters are now received for that great undertaking.

It is the determination of Government to pay the troops in the colonies in British coin for the future, instead of dollars; in consequence of which 200,000*l*. are to be transmitted to the several islands and stations. Upwards of 70,000*l* are to be shipped on board the Ferret, captain Hobson, for conveyance to the Bahamas, Jamaica, and Barbadoes.

Letters were this morning received from Maranham, which state that Lord Cochrane had allowed several of the Portuguese vessels lately captured to proceed on their voyage, on the payment of 15 per cent on the value of the ships and cargoes. The letters from Rio state, that the Emperor has appointed Ministers to the Courts of St. Petersburg and Paris.

Advices from Liverpool state, that the schemes there, for getting up the price of West India and other produce, are at as complete a stand still, as the Mincing lane speculators were on Saturday.

LIVERPOOL March 16.

The news received here last week by the Hindostan, from the East Indies, produced a great sensation in London. The passage of the ship from Calcutta was remarkably quick, being only three months and twenty eight days.

From Noah's Advocate, April 15.

Formidable preparations are making by the Turks for the campaign of 1825, against the Greeks. "The Porte is to have four armies to bring the Morea and the Terra Firma into subjection. The first will be composed of troops which have been long assembling upon the coast of Asia; they will be embarked on board European transports; which will convey them to the Morea under the escort of the Turkish fleet. The Captain Pacha will not take the command of this fleet, in order to avoid all contention which Ibrahim Pacha, who, by a firman of the Grand Seignior, has been charged with the supreme direction of the expedition against the Greeks. The second army, under the direct conduct of Ibrahim, will consist of the troops of Egypt. The third, which will be the most numerous, will be organised at Larissa by Rechid Pacha, and be composed of all the disposable troops in Romalia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, and upon the borders of the Danube.

A part of the garrison of Constantinople will join this army, the nucleus of which will be formed by the troops of Thessaly, which made the last campaign under the command of Derwisch Pacha. The fourth army which is to act in concert with the third will consist solely of Albanese troops. To this effect negociations have been opened with the military chiefs of those troops. The latter army, which will be under the command of the Pacha of Scutari, will march upon Etolia, whilst Rechid Pacha will penetrate into Lavidia. After the submission of these provinces and Acarnania has been brought about, the whole of these troops will be transported to the Morea.

It is stated that there are upon the carpet, secret negociations between Sir Frederick Adams and the Greek government His Excellency, who went from Zante into the neighbourhood of the coast of the Morea, had a long conference with two members of the Greek government.

It may happen that Great Britain eventually may declare for the Greeks.

M. Labastide, commander in the Spanish engineer service at the Phillippine Islands has just arrived at Paris, as well as another Spanish officer coming from Hamburg, both of whom are on their way to Madrid, charged with an important mission.

A letter of the 19th ult. from Trieste announces that a rumour was generally prevalent at Venice, of the fortress of Patras having surrendered to the Greeks by capitulation.

Letters from Cadiz mention the insolvency of several great Spanish houses, particularly that of the firm of Zuloago & Co in Zeres, decidedly reported one of the richest in all Andalusia. It is feared that the entanglement with this house will occasion the failure of a great many other houses.

The French Chambers are busy in making arrangements for the distribution of one thousand million francs among the disinterested and Loyal emigrants.

The inhuman Paparoine, who committed the murder of two children, without any known cause, has probably, ere this received the reward of his attrocious act.

The ministerial paper states, that all the French troops are to evacuate Spain on the 1st of April.

An elegant garden spot has been erected around the tomb of Napolean, at St. Helena, at the expense of the East India Company, to which strangers have free access.

Gen. La Fayette has transmitted from Washington $3000, for the relief of the French exiles in England, as also $200 to the Spanish, and the same amount to the Italian.

The coronation of Charles X. will positively take place on the 15th May.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Secretary of the Navy and Commodore Porter.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 27, 1825.

SIR—Your letter of the 15th November last relating to the extraordinary transaction at Faxardo, in the Island of Porto Rico, on the—of that month, has been received and considered

It is not intended, at this time, to pronounce an opinion on the propriety of those transactions on your part, but their importance demands for them a full investigation, and you will proceed, without unnecessary delay, to this place, to furnish such explanations as may be required of every thing connected with their cause, origin, progress, and termination. For that purpose, you will bring with you those officers whose testimony is necessary, particularly Lieut. Platt, and such written evidence as you may suppose useful.

You will return in such convenient vessel as may be best spared from the squadron, and on your leaving the station, you will deliver the command to Captain Warrington, with all such papers, instructions, and information, as may be useful to enable him in the most effectual manner to accomplish all the objects for which the vessels now under your command were placed there.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

SAML. L. SOUTHARD.

Com. DAVID PORTER, commanding U. S. Naval Forces; W. Indies, Gulf of Mexico, &c.

U. S. ship JOHN ADAMS, *Thompson's Island, Jan.* 30, 1825,

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your orders of the 27th ult informing me of your reception of mine of the 15th of November, relating to what you have been pleased to term the extraordinary transactions at Faxardo,' and recalling me from my command, for a full investigation of my conduct in that affair.

Agreeably to your order, I shall leave this place for Washington "without unnecessary delay," & have taken measures to obtain all the testimony necessary, and such written evidence as I suppose useful, and, on my arrival in the United States, shall hold myself ready to justify my conduct in every particular, not only by the laws of nations and of nature and by highly approved precedent, but if necessary, by the orders of the Secretary of the Navy.

To use the emphatic language of Mr. Adams, 'By all the laws of neutrality and war, as 'well as of prudence and humanity,' I was warranted in chastising and intimidating the authorities of a place who had not only became the allies and protectors of outlaws and pirates, but our active enemies; by the imprisonment and forcible detention of an American officer, while in the performance of his duties. "There will need," (continues Mr. Adams.) 'no citation from printed treatises on 'international law, to prove the correctness of this principle. It is engraved in adamant on the common sense of mankind. No writer upon the laws of nations ever pretended to contradict it; none of any reputation or authority ever omitted to insert it.' I am willing, sir, to submit my conduct in this affair to the strictest investigation, and, if I cannot fully justify it, I shall cheerfully submit to the severest punishment that can be inflicted. But, if it shall appear that the motives which influenced me were founded in patriotism; that the necessity for my conduct really existed, and that "my vindication is written in every page of the law of nations, as well as the first law of nature, self defence," I shall then hope that atonement will be made for this forcible withdrawal, for an alleged offence, from my command, by restoring me to my former station, and allowing me to retire from it, in a manner more honorable to myself and my country, and less injurious to my feelings and character.

This, sir, will be an act of justice, that I hope will not be denied to me.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your ob't. serv't.

D. PORTER.

Hon. SAM. L. SOUTHARD, See'y. of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Com. Porter, to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, dated Washington, March 16, 1825.

"Officers continue to make to me their reports and to request of me orders. Not knowing whether the department still consider me in command of the West India squadron, I have been at a loss how to act. Will you be pleased to instruct me on the subject.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your ob't servant, D. PORTER.

"HON. SAM'L L SOUTHARD."

Extract of a letter from Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD to Com. PORTER, dated, Navy Department, 16th March, 1825.

"It was the intention of the Department, in ordering Captain Warrington to the West Indies, to relieve you from the command of the squadron there." I am respectfully, SAML. L. SOUTHARD.

Com. D. Porter, U. S. Navy—Present.

We copy from a Northern paper an account of the execution of a woman, which makes us shudder, and which we present to our readers only because it may excite in them horror for this mode of punishment. The public hanging of a female would suit a barbarous age and nation:—it becomes not our times and country: it is either too revolting or affecting to operate upon either sex as an example in the spirit of the law. This instance illustrates its unprofitableness for society in all respects except the destruction of the culprit; a point at least questionable as to its public utility, especially in the case of a female, whom other inflictions might reform, however heinous her immediate guilt.—*National Gazette.*

PLATTSBURGH, March 23.

Execution of Peggy Facto.—On Friday last, at an early hour, crowds of people began to collect in this village, from every point of the vicinity, to witness the execution of this unfortunate convict. Before noon, the period pointed out in the sentence, between which and TWO o'clock, the last act of the law was to be performed, the concourse had become very great.

At a few moments past TWELVE the prisoner was brought from the jail in a state of feebleness which required the assistance of the officers by whom she was placed in the vehicle prepared for that purpose; when the procession moved on, formed by the light infantry company under the command of Captain Sailly, and the rifle company, commanded by Lieut. Couch; the whole under the command of Capt. Baily. A crowd preceded and followed the cavalcade on foot and in waggons; the latter class were a great part females of various ages, from the grandmother, down to the rosy cheek'd maiden in her teens, all eager to witness the rare show in which the death of a human being was to afford food for their curiosity.—Many of these had come from a distance, in spite of the badness of the roads, which could scarce be worse.

When the Prisoner arrived at the gallows which was placed in a field west of the meeting house, she was taken from the waggon and placed upon the scaffold by her attendants,—to whose honor it may be said—that not one of them could refrain from tears.—She was attended by Monsieur GIREUX—Roman Catholic Curate of St. Luke, who had come from his parish to attend her last moments. After having joined him in prayer, she declared she was innocent of the crime for which she was to suffer—and that she forgave all her enemies. She was then lifted up by one of the officers, who was about to proceed to the performance of his duty, but on her uttering a faint scream, excited either by terror or hysterical affection, he allowed her to be seated for a moment, when she became composed, and signified her readiness; upon which she was raised, and the cord adjusted, during which she again declared herself innocent, and prayed for the forgiveness of her enemies, and while in the utterance of these words, the bolt was pulled, the platform dropped, and with scarcely a convulsive motion, her soul was consigned to the land of spirits.

A NICE POINT OF LAW.

Blackstone, speaking of the right of a wife to dower, asserts that if land abide in the husband for a single moment, the wife shall be endowed thereof; and he adds that this doctrine was extended very far by a Jury in Wales, where the father and son were both hanged in one cart; but the son was supposed to have survived the father, by appearing to struggle the longest, whereby he became seized of an estate by survivorship; in consequence of which seisim his widow obtained a verdict for her dower.

PORTO RICO PIRATES.

The Philadelphia Gazette publishes the following extract of a letter from Porto Rico:—

Sir:—You no doubt ere this will have heard that the crew of the United States schooner Grampus, Capt. Sloat, fitted out a decoy sloop, which fell in with a piratical sloop (captain of the robbers and murderers named Roberto Cofresi,) who were driven ashore at Boca de Infierno, east end of Porto Rico, with a loss of two or three killed. Eleven of them with their leader were taken by the inhabitants, and on the 13th March were brought to St. Johns, and they there made a full disclosure of their piracies and murders: the latter were about 400 of different nations. The Governor of Porto Rico, promised captain Sloat that he would speedily have them all executed; a little delay he thought necessary, to see if he could not learn who were concerned with them, as the leader, Roberto, petitioned the Governor for a pardon, and intimated, that, if granted, he would disclose the names of fifty or sixty persons concerned with him.

There were six men brought to St. Johns on the 14th of March, on suspicion of belonging to the same crew of Pirates and Cut Throats, but there was no testimony against them—and from good authority, I learned that there were 25 Pirates more taken in different parts on the south side of the Island, which belonged to the same band of robbers, and there was no doubt at St. Johns, P. R. they would all meet the reward the 11 at St. Johns long since merited. Much praise is due to Capt. Sloat, his officers and crew, of the U. S. schr. Grampus, in breaking up this den of thieves and murderers.

The schr. Grampus, sailed from St. Johns 17th March for St. Thomas—officers and crew all well.

Capt. Singer, arrived at Philadelphia, confirms the above statement, and avails himself of this opportunity of expressing the high estimation in which he regards Capt. Sloat, for his unremitted attention in affording protection to our commerce through Sail Rock Passage, which has now become very dangerous. The pirate captain said, that much consolation was afforded him by the reflection, that among the four hundred persons murdered, there were no inhabitants of Porto Rico.

Porto Rico papers to the 12th ult. are received at Philadelphia, containing the Spanish official account of the capture of Pirates by the decoy sloop fitted out by Captain Sloat of the U. S. schooner Grampus. Great slaughter was made of the pirates by the brisk fire and pursuit of the Americans; and the Porto Rico auxiliaries appear to have been earnest in their co-operation. The other particulars of the affair have been related in the accounts received *via* Charleston. The names of the American officers who were engaged, are Lieutenants Pendegrast and Magruder, Midshipman Stone and Surgeon Biddle, all of which are curiously misprinted in the Spanish reports to the Governor of the Island.

STEAM ARTILLERY.

There is an interesting article in the New Monthly Magazine on this subject, from which we extract a few passages:—"One cheering principle would result from the use of steam weapons in war, viz. that it would give the most civilized nations the advantage, and tend to make the wisest still more powerful. England, America, and France, might adopt them in the fullest extent; but Russia, Turkey, and even Austria, in their present state, would have little chance against the scientific combinations, and the mechanical adroitness that could perfect a hundred effective steam-engines, while they laboriously produced one. The navies of England, France, and America will, ere long, be navigated and fought by steam. On shore, the art of war will be quickly changed to the advantage of humanity. In the field, battles will be quickly terminated. No dense smoke will arise to intercept the deadly aim of the steam weapon; and masses of men cannot be manœuvered under the showers of balls which steam-batteries will pour upon them. Defensive positions will, in many cases, be impregnable, and small fortified ports will take an enormous time to reduce. Let us suppose a fortification casemated and bomb-proof, with steam guns 60 pounders. The walls would literally rain upon the besiegers metal of this enormous weight, every gun projecting 50 or 60 balls a minute. In case of attempting an escalade, or of storming a breach, if one could be made in the face of the besieged under such a defensive fire, not a man would pass the ditch alive, while it was flanked by a single gun, such a hail of death might be poured forth with unceasing energy. England will fortunately have no difficulty in getting the start of other countries in forming a steam navy. Its elements are peculiarly her own, and if the prejudices of the Navy-board give way to the necessity of the case, she will have nothing to dread. The steam gun, in its present incomplete state, has been tried before the Duke of Wellington, and I understand, as far as the experiment went, its efficiency was not called in question a moment. "Whatever contributes to protract a state of warfare, will, by increasing its expenses, operate in a way friendly to the interests of humanity. Governments, however inclined to rush heedlessly into war on every feeble excuse, will pause more than ever before they bring about the ruin of their finances. Nations of scanty population will be able to offer a long resistance to the strong, and war will become an affair of defence rather than aggrandizement. A change in the art of war, which may render fortified places impregnable to every thing but famine, or capable of a very protracted defence, will be friendly to the stability and integrity of empires."—*Liverpool Pa.*

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