The following articles we copy from the Buenos Ayres American, which we received by the Blucher.

BUENOS AYRES, April 7.

The Brazilian schooner Constancia, taken at Patagonia, was formerly the American schooner Camilla, and sister to the schooner La Fayette.

BUENOS AYRES, April 10.

In our last we mentioned the sailing of four National vessels of war on Friday night. It appears that they were perceived by the blockading squadron, which, with exception of the frigates and one brig, immediately gave them chase. The National brig Republica unfortunately took the ground at a quarter before twelve o'clock, about seven miles below Ensenada, owing to the man in the chains giving a false depth of water, viz: calling out 4 fathoms when in fact there was considerably less. Almost at the same time the Independencia grounded. In this situation they remained all night, after having made many fruitless attempts to get off. On Saturday morning they were attacked by the Brazilian squadron, which had by this time been joined by the frigates. Admiral Brown made a signal to the Congress to run into Ensenada, but before it could be effected, she engaged a corvette and two brigs, and shot away the fore topmast of the former. The schooner Sarandi, which till now had remained near the Republica and Independencia, went out with Admiral Brown on board to engage the enemy; and by this means drew off a great deal of their fire from the vessels aground. Very little damage was sustained by the firing on this day. Admiral Brown was slightly wounded in the side by a spent grape shot. A Brazilian brig got aground, upon which the Independencia and Republica lowered boats to board her, which approached so near that some of her musketry struck them; a ball going through Capt. Grenville's hat. The brig, which is supposed to have been the *Independencia* 6 *Morte* got afloat again by throwing her guns and shot overboard.

On Sunday morning the fight was renewed with fresh vigour; but what could three small vessels do against 22 of superior force? The Independencia alone fired 3400 shots. But she lay very much exposed to the fire of the Brazilians, so much so that the frigate Emperatriz anchored with springs upon her cables within grape shot range of her. Early in the afternoon she had from 70 to 80 killed and wounded. She was destitute of ammunition, and had shot holes through and through her. Captains Drummond and Shannon went on board the Sarandi to acquaint the Admiral with the brig's condition, and whilst walking upon the quarter deck a 24 lb. shot struck Capt. Drummond just above the hip. He lived for three hours after and was sensible. Almost the last words he uttered were—"*Tell the Admiral I hope I have done my duty, and die as a man ought to die.*" Late in the afternoon the Brazilian brig Caboclo anchored near the Independencia & made prisoners of the surviving crew perhaps 40 or 50 men. The Independencia, it is said, must inevitably go to pieces. The Republica was burnt by her own crew, who got on board the Sarandi. Our loss was principally on board the Independencia. The Republica had only one killed and ten wounded; Capt. Grenville, we regret to state, has lost his left arm. The Congress had no one killed or wounded. The Sarandi, we understand, has suffered but a trifling loss.

On Sunday night Admiral Brown sent a boat to the Congress ordering her to come out of that port, join him, and proceed to Buenos Ayres. The Brazilians attempted to interrupt them, but were soon convinced of the impossibility of effecting their design. The Congress and Sarandi arrived here early on Monday morning.

Considerable blame is imputed to the Marine Department for want of activity in sending gun-boats to Admiral Brown's assistance. We are informed that upwards of 100 foreigners volunteered to go in them on Saturday night, and that they were told by the Commissary to come next day!—Six or eight gun-boats would have been of great service to Brown on Sunday; there is good reason to believe that the brigs would have been saved with their aid. We trust that Government will inquire into this affair, for it is certainly grievous to think that so many valuable lives have been lost through negligence.

The Brazilians have undoubtedly suffered a serious loss, and Admiral Guedez, instead of clearing the honour of his country from the foul blots cast upon it by his predecessors, has given another proof of its naval impotence in permitting the escape of all our vessels that could float. Our tars on this occasion, as on all others in which they have combatted against such dreadful odds, have covered themselves with immortal glory.

Yesterday the Government received intelligence that the Brazilian frigate Paula had grounded near Point Lara. Six gun boats under the command of Col. Espora were immediately ordered to proceed thither; they got under weigh, but were obliged to return, as a fresh head wind soon after began to blow.

A report is afloat, we know not on what authority, that the Government of Monte Video has ordered near 400 foreigners to be arrested upon suspicion of their being implicated in a conspiracy against it. It is added that the Captain of the Ranger has demanded the enlargement of all British Subjects.

Another prize of the private armed schooner Sin Par has arrived at the Salado. She is called the Sociedade Feliz, from Rio Janeiro to Monte Video, with a cargo of wine, brandy, sugar, rice, tobacco, medicines, dry goods; &c. The Sin Par during her cruise has made seven prizes; one she destroyed—another she sent with prisoners to Rio Grande—two have already arrived at the Salado, and the remainder are daily expected there. She had a short engagement with a Brazilian schooner of war, in which she received no injury. A number of official despatches were found on board the prizes.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Hercules, at New York, a Liverpool paper of May 30th has been received. It furnishes the following articles of intelligence.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 27th were of no particular interest. The Courier states explicitly that no measures have been taken to withdraw the troops from Portugal.

The last accounts from Portugal represented the Princess Regent as quite out of danger, and the country in a state of quiet, if we except the conjectures and surmises caused among some of the inhabitants of the capital, by the sudden death of Senhor Aguiar. He was the only representative of the Emperor of Brazil at the court of Lisbon, and a strong friend of the Constitution. The circumstances of his decease were so singular, as to excite reports of his having been poisoned The English brigade at Lisbon performs the duty of Belem castle; and another is on the march to that city where Gen. Clinton is also to go.

GREECE.—It is stated, in a very brief manner that the first enterprize of Lord Cochrane has been successful and that he has captured four Turkish vessels at Navarino, and another from Alexandria, laden with provisions for Ibrahim Pacha

The Bishop of London has stated the fact in the House of Lords, that the King was decidedly opposed to Catholic concession This question is therefore put at rest at least for the present. An article of some length appears in the Courier, headed '*The Administration*,' from which we make the following extracts:

'Our readers will perceive, by the result of a question put to the Bishop of London in the House of Lords, that the important fact is ascertained that the sentiments of the king are decidedly opposed to Catholic concession, and that in this particular he has adopted fully the view of his venerable father. The manner in which this sentiment has been made public appears to be sufficiently in proof that it is one which the king wished to be known to the country to guard against the inference that the late changes in the ministry had any tendency to encourage the hope, or to excite the fears of any alteration in the state of that question as it respected government. We think this quite sufficient. It is obviously a matter perfectly understood between his majesty and his ministry, that no influence in favour of that measure is to be used by his servants in their official capacity, and, therefore to argue as though this was a necessary result, a *datum* not to be questioned, as many have done on both sides is to suppose, as we have before stated, that ministers are dishonest, and that the sovereign can be imposed upon. We believe neither; and strong as our views are on the subject, we have no belief that Catholic concession has advanced any thing by these changes or that they were ever adopted to advance it Let the country do its duty and make its sentiments always known—sentiments opposed as they are to so essential an alteration of our glorious constitution, as in church and state established,—and there will be no fear as to the result.'

The motion for going into committee upon the CORN BILL, in the House of Lords, has been carried by 120 votes to 63

The news of the arrival of the Dalhousie Castle at New York was known in Liverpool in forty days after her departure.

The amount of duties paid at the custom House, Liverpool during the last quarter, was greater than ever before known.

LONDON, May 28th.—A meeting of the Spanish bond holders was held this day at which it was agreed to appoint a committee to correspond with all interested, for the purpose of determining the question of separating the old bonds from the new, and to report at a future meeting.

Consols opened at 83¼; but a very large purchase, supposed to be made by a house in whose opinion great confidence was placed, advanced the price to 83¾; closed at the price with every appearance of firmness. The approach of the financial expose, to take place on Friday next, produces many conjectures. English Bank Stock, 203½; Indian bonds, 34 prem.

It is said that the branches of the bank of England are to be established at Exeter, Hull, New Castle, upon Tyne, and Norwich, after which there will be no further extention of the system for a considerable time.

A vessel from St. Petersburg says, under date of the 12th inst. that orders have been received for the equipment of 18 vessels at Cronstradt, 7 or 8 of them line ships, so that several merchant vessels were deprived of hands for loading. The former are intended for the Mediterranean; and we shall of course feel interested to know what is their object.

In the House of Lords, on the 27th, Lord Malmesbury inquired, whether the government had paid sufficient attention to the wool trade, and whether any relief was to be afforded to those concerned in it. No answer however was returned to this enquiry by the ministry.

Leave was granted to E. G. Wakefield a prisoner in Newgate, to appear on the following Wednesday at the bar of the house, to be heard against the bill for dissolving the marriage between him and Miss Turner.

In the House of Commons, in speaking on a petition to raise the duty on foreign Wool, Mr. Huskisson stated that the French and the Netherlanders were underselling them in Woollens in Mexico, &c. and that new duties would increase the evil.

The difficulties between the shipwrights and their employers still continue; but it was hoped they might be accommodated through the association of the ship owners.

LIVERPOOL, 30th May.

We have numerous arrivals from America of Cotton. Freights in that quarter have improved.—Tonnage has become scarce and cotton freights must have paid well. It is pleasing to observe this encouragement in the shipping interest.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Monday, May 27, 1827 —There has been a steady demand for Cotton the last week from the trade, but in consequence of the extensive arrivals, a reduction of ¼d per lb. has taken place in Bowed, Orleans and Mobile, and at the public sales on Friday, the inferior descriptions of Sea Islands gave way ¼d to ½d per lb, while the finer sorts fully sustained the previous rates. 2630 Sea-Islands, and 400 S ainted offered, there were sold, 1290 bags of the former, at 9d. to 10½d. for inferior to fair, 11d to 12d for good fair to good, 12½d to 15¼d for fine and choice marks, and Bowed, of middling fair quality, at 6½d per lb. The private business consists of 3,680 Bowed, at 6d to 7¼d; 2,070 New-Orleans, 6 1-4d to 8¾d, 2,700 Mobile and Alabama, 6d 1-8 to 6 1-4d; 60 Sea-Island, 11d to 14d; 40 Stained, 7d; 500 Pernambuco, 9 1 4d to 9 1-2d; 1550 Maranham, 8d to 8 1-4.

There is no alteration to notice in the market on Saturday and to-day; the sales for the two days, amount to about 3,500 bags, at previous prices.

Liverpool Corn Market, 29th May—Throughout the week there has been but little doing in the trade.—Indian Corn in request at 1s. to 2s. per quarter dearer.

American Flour, new, in bond, 25s 8d to 27s.—No alteration in the London Corn Market.

LONDON, May 23.

In the foreign market the business has been on a very contracted scale. Mexican 5 per cents bear a lower value in proportion to the sixes than heretofore, which is to be attributed to the non-fulfilment of that article in the contract by which it was stipulated that one fourth of the 5 per cent loan should be redeemed out of the proceeds of any succeeding loan. This redemption had in part commenced in the spring of last year, but was interrupted by the crisis in the money market, has never since been resumed Explanations have been called for, but without effect. Mexican six per cents, left off at 68 4-8; 5 per. cents, at 54, and Colombian bonds at 31 3-8. In Brazilian stock there has been a trifling improvement.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Friends, at New York, London dates of the 30th May are received, which furnish the following items.

Public confidence was increasing in the new administration, and the funds had advanced in consequence.

The annulment of the marriage of E. G. Wakefield to Miss Turner, was before the house of lords, on the 29th. Miss T. was examined and gave her evidence in a distinct and unembarrassed manner. Other witnesses were examined, when Mr. Wakefield addressed the house and requested a postponement on the ground that he was not prepared, which was not granted, and the evidence was ordered to be printed, and the bill was committed for the next day.

Great sensation was produced in London on the 26th, in consequence of intelligence from New York, of the misunderstanding between the Brazilian and United States Government, and that Mr. Raguet had demanded his passports.

Constantinople dates say that the Divan had commenced carrying into execution the principal articles of the treaty of Ackerman, and that the best understanding prevailed between the Porte and the Russian legation.

From Paris papers, an article in the Etoile, dated Madrid, May 14th, states the Spanish Generals to complain much of desertions from their armies, & to be anxious to retire from the Portuguese frontier, unless they are permitted to cross it.

LONDON, May 29.

We have received French papers last night by express. The following are extracts.

Paris Stock Market
Saturday evening, May 26.

Five per Cents 100f. 55c 60c 65c. 60c. 70c. 65c.; Three per Cents. 70f. 60c 70c. 65c.; Naples Rentes 77f 80c. 85c. 80c; Royal Spanish loan, 55 37-48; Rent d'-Espagne perp. 42 7-8; Haytien Loan, 657.50c.

The Greek Government has published the following declaration of Admiral Miaulis, relative to the chief command of the Naval Force, which has been given to Lord Cochrane.

"Chiefs of the Government—I come hither according to the orders which I have received, and I expect new ones; but I first think it my duty to express to the Superior Government my thoughts, my sentiments, and my desires, that it may be able, as well as the nation, to judge of me and my intentions. For the 7 years, I have combated, without any interruption, along with my brethren, and with all my force, against the enemy of our country.—Neither the consciousness of my incapacity, nor the greatness of the burthen imposed on me by the country, have been able to terrify me or make me hesitate. I consider it as the first duty of a citizen to do the utmost for the salvation of his country; and I have always endeavoured to fulfil this duty. If I have not always succeded it has not been for want of good will.

'As well as all the nation, I have long founded my hopes on the arrival of the great man, whose preceding splendid deeds promise our country a happy issue out of the long and arduous struggle which it maintains.—This man has arrived, & I congratulate the Government and the whole nation on it.

'The Greek marine may justly expect every thing from such a leader and I am the first to declare myself ready again to combat, and with all my might, under his command. This task will doubtless be difficult for me, on account of my age and my want of experience, yet my heart is contented, for it has never desired any thing but the happiness of the country. Begging the supreme government not to doubt the sincerity of my sentiments, I remain with the most profound respect, the very obedient patriot,'

ANDREW MIAULIS.

Constantinople, April 26.—The Ramazan has not hindered the Ambassadors of England, Russia and France from making application to the Reis Effendi on the subject of their proposals for the pacification of Greece. On the 18th the Dragomans of these ministers waited on the Reis Effendi, and after hearing him invoke the justice of God, and the assistance of the prophet, received for answer, that 'the words arrangement, pacification and suspension of arms, employed with respect to the Greeks, appeared to the Divan to be expressions out of place; that the revolt of some Greeks, scattered about the Ottoman Empire would have been cut down long ago, but for the assistance they had received from Europe,' &c.

This answer did not appear to the Dragomans to be of a nature to be reduced to writing; but they inferred from another equivocal declaration, that formal answers in writing might be expected from the Porte after the Bairam, (1st May) Nevertheless the English Ambassador invited the other two ministers to repeat their application on the 20th. But whether by design or chance, the Russian Dragoman arrived sooner than those of the two other legations; and not finding them returned to Bujesdure, where Mons. Ribeaupiere has resided ever since the answer given him at the beginning of the Ramazan. No further step has been taken, and this accident appears to have occasioned some discussions of little importance among the European Ministers.—*Augsburg Gaz.*

LONDON, May 30.

The report of the Bank discounting at four per cent. had an effect this morning of raising Consols a half per cent, but there is not much credit to be attached to this rumor. The Bank and the Government will look at an important measure of that nature with somewhat more emotion than they did before.

The closing prices at four o'clock, for British and Foreign Stocks, were—Consols 83 7 8; Do. discount, 84 1-8¼; Brazilian, 58½; Chilton 28, Danish, 61½; Greek 16¾; Mexican 58¾; Peruvian, 26; Russian, 92¾. Spanish, 12¾. Other Stocks as last quotations. In Shares nothing doing.

It is confidently stated that His Majesty has written a letter to the Duke of Wellington requesting him to resume the command of the army; which however, his Grace has declined.

Glasgow, June 2.—Sales of Cotton for the week—84 Sea Islands, 12d, to 12 7-8; saw ginned, do, 9 to 9 3 8; 81 Boweds 6½d; 106 Orleans, 6½ to 8. Total sales, 1219 bales. Imported from New Orleans, 2435.

We are happy to notice, that, within the last ten days, trade in this city has generally assumed a still more brisk and lively aspect.

Liverpool, 31st May.—This day's sales are estimated at 2000 bags—much on a par with the preceding day's business. On Wednesday 300 bags Sea Islands were sold, supposed to be on a speculation, at about 1-4d. advance on the late prices.

From French papers.

Odessa, May 3.—Letters from Constantinople of May 2, announce that the Sultan has dismissed from his office, the Seraskier Redschid Pacha, and appointed for his successor, Aga Pacha, who commanded the troops in the Bosphorus. The latter had been succeeded in his command by Chosrou Pacha, whom the Greeks call Topal Pacha It is inferred from the disgrace of the Seraskier either that the Acropolis of Athens has been delivered, or that the siege was going badly on.'

A report is current that the Sultan has commanded the Reis Effendi not to receive any note from a European Minister relative to the Greeks This report is also mentioned in private letters.

Augsburg Gazette.

Paris, May 27.—Since the report of a speedy and powerful intervention in favor of the Greeks is generally spread, the interest which is felt for that unfortunate nation manifests itself with fresh ardor M. Eynard is gone to London to terminate if possible the affair of the Greek boats.

For the Easton Gazette.

The Six shot Militia Men and their half shaved survivors.

MR GRAHAM,

Many persons do not like General Jackson's having the six Militia Men shot who thought they were enlisted for three months as their officers told them they were—and because he ordered one or two hundred men, I cant tell exactly how many, to have their heads *half shaved*, their wages to be docked, and then to be drummed out of Camp at the end of their time—and what some people find fault with is, that the poor militia men were shot, & the officers, who told them they were only enlisted for three months, which was the cause of their going off were not shot.

Now Sir I do not pretend to know what the law of enlistment was, whether those men were shot according to law or against it—but I dont see what objection there could be to *half shaving the soldiers.* If this is meant literally, it was recommended by cleanliness, for soldiers in Barracks are apt to be distressed by Vermin, and although I never liked half way measures yet these men would have been, at least, one half more exempt from this loathsome inconvenience than if not shaved at all—but if, as I suspect was the truth, it was only a *figurative affair* at most, why then indeed the General could not have adopted a better scheme for recruiting than by keeping all his troops constantly *half shaved*, and it would not only have *increased their spirits*, but added mainly to the terror of their name—when it should be known that the brave General Jackson and his *half shaved* troops were coming, the enemy would have run like rogues. Besides, in all countries, particular periods are marked by peculiar fashions, and distinguished personages are often celebrated for some fashion introduced by them—thus we read in the reign of Charles the 2d of England, of the ornamental chain worn, connecting the knee with the toe of the shoe, that turned up like a modern high dutch skate—thus we saw in Revolutionary times in France the hair cut off close to the head, the old bag, club, cue and curl humbled and levelled to a perfect state of equality, and the croppy was the dandy of those days when, all, who were doubted, were brought to the standard of the Guillotine, where the 'parallelism of the scissors and the sword, were *necessary* to the '*a la mode*' and the 'a la guillotine'—and we have seen too the 'Suwarrow boot and bonnet'—'the Duchess of Devonshire's Nipples' (buttons) —'the Napoleon frock coat'—'The Duke of York's Buckle,' 'the Prince Regent's Punch,' and why may *we* not be distinguished in story by a fashion produced by our great warrior of the "true Jackson half shaved?" there can be no doubt of the means of producing it *going down well*, as "the spirit of the constitution will be well preserved, and the forms alone violated"—and as the contest grows warmer, the badge will become more general, and we shall have very many "half shaved" patriots loud in the praises of the chief. When then you see a "half shaved" fellow Cit, be assured he is a Jacksonman, and some, a little more modest or squeamish than the rest, may not choose to go by day quite so far as the true "half shave" will yet agree to go so far as to be a *little cut* with the "Jackson tonsure," which I pray the Gods may not in the end be productive of spilling as much blood as the "Clerical tonsure of old" or the more modern national rasor of France.

Yours to serve,

GROG TIME.

For the Easton Gazette.

To the Citizens of Easton and Talbot County.

The season is at hand when our Water Mills become dry, and a great inconvenience as well as loss is felt by every body. We know that during the hot summer months it is with great difficulty we can get meal at all, and when we get it, it is at the enormous expense of time and labour consumed in going great distances, encountering great delays, and oftentimes obliged to carry grain from mill to mill & to send several times before we can get it ground.—One of my neighbours with a small family not four miles from Easton, had to send half a dozen bushels of grain one hundred miles from mill to mill, & lost the use of a hand, a horse and cart five days in doing it, before he could get his meal. This was eating meal from his own corn at the expense of at least a dollar a bushel.

As the country is cleared up, and we see that it is clearing up annually, the springs of water will fail—they have failed prodigiously within the last twenty years—some mills are entirely abandoned—others do little or no work except in winter and are not worth keeping in repair. As agriculture improves the branch grounds will be converted into meadows, and the sources of water will in a few years be so diverted from the mills we have, that not one in five will be continued.

With these facts full before you, it is a little surprising that no effort is made or even talked of to remedy the inevitable evil and to provide for a supply of bread. This remedy can only be found in a steam mill, and Easton being the most central spot in the county for it, there it must be located. Such a mill is essentially necessary for the convenience and sustenance of the people of the county—A steam engine of sufficient horse power can now be got cheap at Pittsburg, and the cost of the house could not be great—but cost or not cost, in a few years you will be obliged to come to it, and the sooner you commence, the better you will be enabled to effect it, and the more you will promote the general convenience and comfort. That the mill will be a profitable stock to the holders, there can be not the least doubt as her business would compel her to run perpetually—and this mill, which is now becoming essential to the surrounding inhabitants, will unquestionably lead to other useful and beneficial things. It is only necessary to erect one good steam engine for a mill, which all want to open the eyes of our citizens to their own interest; and if there is intelligence and enterprise enough amongst us (which I presume there is) this will lead to other things. Begin with the mill first—that is the easiest manufactory and the one most wanted at this time, and by the time that can be got well under way, the state of things in our country and our own experience will instruct us what further thing may be useful—But begin with the mill first & at once, for in a year or two more, if you have a dry summer there will not be a mill that can do half work half as well as it ought to be done, and our inhabitants will suffer greatly.

A Talbot County Man.

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