FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at Philadelphia, on Saturday last, of the packet ship Alexander, from Liverpool, whence she sailed the 8th of June, the editors of the Aurora have received their files of Liverpool papers to that date, and London to the 6th of June inclusive. They afford but little political intelligence of any importance.

Great Britain—Orders have been recently issued from the recruiting Department in Westminster, to the different recruiting parties throughout Great Britain and Ireland, to discontinue the further enlistment of men for the new levies, these corps having completed their respective establishments. The new regiments, it is understood, will proceed in the spring of the ensuing year to foreign stations.

The Courier of the 4th of June, says, "We have authority to state, that no loan has yet been contracted for the service of the Brazilian Government, the commissioners appointed for that purpose, declining all offers until there shall have been a further developement of political circumstances connected with the state of their country."

The Lord Chancellor is supposed to be one of the most adverse in the cabinet, to the recognition of the South American States. On the 4th he refused an injunction on the part of the Colombian Government to perform a contract made with it—saying, "he could not listen to a motion of this nature, as it would be a recognition of the government of Colombia."

On the 5th of June a public meeting was held in Liverpool, "for the purpose of petitioning his majesty's ministers, to advise the King in Council, to recognize such of the governments of the late Spanish and Portuguese colonies, in North and South America, as have established their independence." This question continues most anxiously to occupy public attention, and the Courier says, "We can venture to state, that previously to the close of the present session of Parliament, a communication will be made on this question to the House of Commons by Mr. Canning."

It was confidently believed at Genoa on the 22d May, that the Dey of Algiers has offered any concession to England, provided a new consul was appointed, as the present one had made himself personally obnoxious to the government.

France—An express from Paris arrived in London on the morning of June 5, bringing the Etoile of the preceding day, from which it appears that the French Ministers have been unexpectedly beaten in the Chamber of Peers, where the financial law was rejected by a majority considerably larger than could have been anticipated. The number is variously stated; some accounts make it 35; others 34, and others again only 15. We are inclined to consider the last, says the Courier, as nearest the truth. The loss of the measure, however, is certain, and the consequence was an immediate fall in the Rentes of above two per cent.—At the time the Express left they were down as low as 102f. 10c. They had begun at 104f 25c. Various reports were, of course, in circulation, and among other things, it was said that a change of ministers would be the first consequence of this defect. We believe, however, that the best informed parties do not apprehend this result.

Spain.—The amnesty of King Ferdinand, with its copious schedule of exceptions, has been made public, and is, in truth, a proscription of the most sanguinary and rigorous character, embracing within its range, if not the whole Spanish people, undoubtedly the whole of the intelligent part of the nation. Thousands who have hitherto supposed themselves exempt from the necessity of asking for the King's forgiveness, find, with astonishment and alarm, that the application has not been waited for, and that they are included in the proscribing exceptions. From Madrid alone (the smallest capital in Europe) 7000 families are said to have emigrated since the 1st of Jan'ry.

Letters from Madrid of the 20th ult. state that the Decree of Amnesty has excited an intense sensation in that capital. The Royalist volunteers are by no means satisfied with the exceptions, numerous as they are, for they hate the very name of mercy; but steps have been taken to keep them in order. Those persons who are allowed the measure of *purification* have been informed that they must present their claims within 15 days from the publication of the amnesty on pain of forfeiting the provision made in their favour. A committee, formed from Ex-Members of the inquisition, is sitting day and night to make out a catalogue of prohibited books; and an order has been issued for all persons who were formerly employed under the French administration, and who are now without occupation, to quit Spain without delay.

Lisbon.—The Intelligence from Lisbon is little more than a re-capitulation of our former accounts. The crisis, however is over and the King has resumed the full exercise of his authority. He landed on the 15th ult. amid acclamations of his subjects, and great rejoicings took place in consequence; Don Miguel had taken his departure in the Perola, a Portuguese frigate, on the 14th for Brest. The Perola was accompanied by the English frigate Lively, captain Elliot, and the French brig Zebra. His Royal Highness will travel under the title of the Duke of Beja, and he is attended by his Chamberlain, the Conde de Rio Major. Nothing is said respecting the Queen in the Gazette, but private letters mention the pretext of illness, compliance with the orders for the retirement to the Convent of Estrella. The King, on his birth-day, distributed various honors and rewards to those individuals who had supported him during the late events. All the foreign Ambassadors have received marks of royal favour, especially the English Minister; sir Edward Thornton, who besides having a Portuguese title, gets also a domain of the crown for three lives—Captain Dashwood, the commander of the Windsor Castle, is made Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword, with the insignia in diamonds. Other English officers are also distinguished by his majesty, and five hundred dollars were ordered to be distributed among the crews of the Windsor Castle and the Lively.

ENGLAND AND ALGIERS.

Piedmontese Gazettes of the 23d May, furnish the following:

GENOA, May 19.

"Captain G. B. Coxiolo, commanding the brig Dolphin, under English colors, which has arrived in this port from Gibraltar states, that after the arrival of an English frigate it was reported, that the differences between Algiers and England had been adjusted, the Algerines having submitted to all the conditions prescribed by the English."

PALERMO, May 5.

"Information has been received that on the 20th of last month, some vessels were seen near Girgenti, but they were at too great a distance from the coast to distinguish to what nation they belonged. At day break, on the 1st of May, a heavy canonade was heard and the people on the shore tho't they could count 100 shots and five broadsides.—After this combat which continued from sunrise till half an hour past 7, Italian time, the vessels steered towards the west. We have not learned any further particulars."

The following is an extract of a letter from the Agents to Lloyd's at Genoa, dated 14th May.

"We have now to acquaint you that Stefane Capola, master of the brig N. S. del Carmine, under the Sardinian flag, who arrived here lately from Girgenti, has reported to us, that on the 30th ult. from the heights of said place, was discovered a numerous convoy of vessels, and that on the 1st inst. about 5 o'clock, A. M. the report of sundry guns was heard, which at first was taken for a salute, but as the firing of cannon became more frequent and the report of several broadsides were distinctly heard, made them suppose it to be an action fought by some men of war, but could not discover of what nation, as they were too far distant; they could only see the smoke in a south direction, wind was S. S. E. The report of the cannon lasted for four hours, but could not learn any result. The same Master adds, that by the arrival of a speroware, from Malta, they learnt that a convoy of 70 sail of vessels had sailed from that port to the westward, under the escort of a brig of war, & that soon after two frigates had likewise made sail which made them conjecture that the convoy had fallen in with some Algerine men of war."

The Quebec Mercury of June 29, states, that "the North of Europe is availing itself of the direct intercourse allowed with the British American Colonies, and that a cargo of bread and flour from Hamburg for Newfoundland has arrived at Halifax. The American merchants considering that the produce of Europe will be admitted at lower duties than that from the United States look upon this as the death blow to their trade with the British West India Islands. It will be somewhat anomalous should it also exclude the produce of those Colonies, by furnishing from a distance, articles which are here produced in abundance, at a cheaper rate than we can convey them to a market, comparatively speaking, at our very door."

A SPY AMONG THE PIRATES!

The following interesting information was obtained from an American, whom curiosity led to travel in the ISLAND OF CUBA, to observe and obtain all necessary information respecting the Pirates!

After a passage of 16 days I arrived at the port of Matanzas.—Here I shifted my clothing and put on a round-about jacket, and assumed the character of a tar, went about the taverns, and got into company the same evening with Pepe and Antonia, both expert captains in the piratical trade. They informed me that they wanted 10 hands, and after answering them several questions that they put, and believing that I had been in the slave trade alone was sufficient introduction and recommendation. They said they had come thither to receive $20,000 of prize money and to deposit $16,000, recruit 10 hands, and obtain news respecting the arrival and departure of the enemy's private and armed vessels—that is to say the English and Americans. Having obtained all necessary news, the following day was appointed for our departure. A small fishing boat received our refreshments and armament and passed the fort. We walked eight in number, six miles out of town, accompanied by a custom house officer. We then met the body there, embarked, and made sail for Key Diana, where we arrived next morning. A red flag was then hoisted, and about mid-day a large tow boat, with 20 men visited us and said, that the schooner would be in that night. A long and serious conversation now took place with the custom house officer respecting the introduction and selling of the goods; finally it was agreed to increase his commission, as the risks and trouble were greater than surrounded by American and English cruizers.

In the evening the schooner arrived, and the custom house officer, with the fishermen, departed. We still remained on the Island, and next morning observed several sail, but our look out men in the Keys made signals that they were convoyed by armed vessels. Four days had elapsed, when early in the morning they made a signal for a sail. We got under weigh and gave chase. It proved to be an American brig; the crew embarked in the long boat and abandoned her: they appeared to be about 9 in number. We sent a boat, took possession of the prize, sailed immadiately for the land and hauled her up a small river. During the night, 50 men were sent on board to ransack her, but could find no money; she was loaded with coffee, which was landed on the beach. The papers were all destroyed and burnt; the clothing was divided amongst the first plunderers: some of it was marked I. B. I was desirous of going on board to ascertain her name and what port she came from, but was not ordered; therefore I did not show any anxiety, for fear of exciting suspicion in their minds. About day light, after having stripped her of what rigging they wanted, and staved in the heads of about 70 hhds. of molasses, they set her on fire. They counted the bags on which there were different marks, one of which was P. H. New York. There was upwards of 15,000 in the whole, which was put in new sacks. One of the officers was despatched with a board on which there was some painted No. and put it up in the top of a tree. I then found they had a regular line of telegraphs by which means they could obtain assistance, when required, of mules and men, to transport either themselves or their booty. They despatched a man to the post office; he returned the same evening with letters, in which they received information from some respectable mercantile houses and officers of the government, of the arrival and departure of vessels, and of Com. Porter's arrival in Matanzas, and of an English and a French Frigates' arrival in Havanna, and some bills of sales to the enormous amount of $200,000. Their mail is carried with more rapidity and regularity than that of the government. They are in fact, so well united and trained, that they openly violate, not only the laws of the land but the laws of nations, and bid defiance to the world. Since they have been deprived of the slave trade, they have turned their attention to this lucrative business of Piracy, which seems to be their delight, and in which the officers of the government participate from the highest to the lowest: either directly or indirectly, and which it is made their interest to support and give facility by giving them coasting license, and enable them with that protection to bid defiance to our cruizers. This cloak to cover their villiany, they say, is done in retaliation on the Americans for their pernicious principles of Free Independent representative and popular governments, which they have had the audacity to disseminate in the new world, and thus caused the independence and separation from the mother country of many highly valuable colonies, contrary to the honor, interest, and dignity of his Catholic Majesty.

LOSS OF THE ENGLISH BRIG JESSIE.

Extract of a letter from Prince Edward Island, June 5.

"It now becomes our painful duty to record the melancholy loss of the brig Jessie, with all the passengers and crew, 26 in number. She sailed from Three Rivers on the 25th day of December last, for Liverpool, G. B. and was seen passing Cheticaw, (Cape Breton) on the evening of the 27th, and it is most probable she run on shore that night on St. Paul's Island. From the currency of several reports from the adjacent shores of the wreck of a brig on that Island, a small vessel was despatched from the house of Messrs. M'Kays' (the owners) which returned on Tuesday last with the most exclusive proofs of the fatal loss. The wreck of the Jessie lies within 200 yards of the south west point of the island, and on the west side of the point 11 bodies were discovered about half a mile from the wreck; among whom were recognized Donald M'Kay, esq. Mr. Forbes, (a merchant of Miramichi) and captain M'Alpine, who were lying together. It would appear that they must have perished from the severity of the weather, as some provisions were found. The passengers who left Three Rivers in the Jessie, captain M'Alpine, were Donald M'Kay, Mr. Forbes, Mr. John Lowe, Mrs. Williams, (wife of John Williams,) and two of her family.

[From the Connecticut Mirror.]

Cows—A number of cows in Wethersfield, have been seriously injured by the use of tubes in milking them. Their bags swelled, the milk afterwards taken from them was not fit for use, and then they dried up. We have heard, though it may be a mistake, that three cows in Windsor have lately died in consequence of their treatment; and if it is not so, the statement shall be contradicted. If it is, it shall be made known, that the *use* of this "Invention" may proceed no farther; and gentlemen in this vicinity, who keep large dairies, are requested, should such occurrence take place, to let some printer or other know of them. The loss of property is the concern of the owners, the saving of *time* to the boys or girls who are set to milk, and their better disposal of it; are matters of which we cannot judge, but the cruelty to the making a fuss about a trifle; a little reflection will convince people that newspaper paragraphs rarely mention matters of half the importance of this single mischief.

Burnt Cork.—The season has returned, when bilious complaints and disorders arising from debility (which always affect the stomach) periodically make their ravages on human life. Let parents especially, remember the remedy, and make a timely application of charcoal & cork. There is nothing more harmless. It may be given to an infant, only observing that it be thoroughly burnt. Pour a tea spoon full of brandy on a cork thus prepared, and mash it well with loaf sugar and a little nutmeg or peppermint essence and water.

The publication of this recipe has already saved many lives, in cases of cholera morbus, and bilious cholic; and for the summer complaint in children, it is a specific, if taken in time; the quantity may be increased at pleasure, without the least danger. Every family should be provided with a supply, ready for the moment, as it often happens that a person is suddenly and violently attacked, perhaps in the night, when it is extremely inconvenient if not impossible to prepare it.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 24 1824.

La Fayette—The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, are preparing to make suitable arrangements for the reception of this venerable patriot. The Morning Chronicle observes, "in a few days, we may calculate to behold him mingling amongst us, and recieving from a grateful people, that homage and respect, which virtue and such transcendant worth never fail to inspire.

"How gloomy will be the reflection of a heart like La Fayette's, when he shall look around him, and see how few of the companions of his youth are left to reap the advantages of their hard earned liberty—of his much loved Washington, nothing remains but his mouldering ashes—and without a mausoleum to designate the deposit of the sacred relics of a people's love. But enough of this sombre reflection—La Fayette knew Washington, and he knows there is not an American but would contribute cheerfully to the erection of one, were they not forbid, by the unostentatious delicacy of his relict—he knows too, that Washington has a monument in the hearts of his countrymen, more durable than brass or marble. For ourselves, we could wish that the arrival of La Fayette should be hailed from every part of our country as a national jubilee; that committees should be appointed in every town which it is probable he may honor with his presence, and suitable arrangements be made to give him that reception, to which all acknowledge he is entitled."

Diabolical Attempt.—On Sunday night last, a person called on Dr. *William H Clendinen*, of Baltimore, and after stating that he, the Doctor, had deceived him, as to the actual state of his nephew's disease, whom the Doctor was attending, and some other conversation, drew out a pistol and fired at the Doctor, who, as the pistol was presented, knocked it up, and the contents, large buck shot, were lodged in the cheek of the door a few inches above the doctor's head. The first attempt having failed, another pistol was produced and presented, but before it was discharged, it was wrested from him, and he secured by some gentlemen in the street, and taken to the watch house. He has given bail for his appearance at Court.

Free People of Color.—A Society has been formed in the city of Baltimore, denominated THE BALTIMORE EMIGRATION SOCIETY, for the purpose of aiding and promoting the emigration of free people of color, as contemplated by the constituted authorities in the island of Hayti.

De Witt Clinton, is announced as a candidate for Governor of the state of New-York.

Leghorns—The prime cost of all the Leghorn hats, imported into the United States, the last year, exceeded 700,000 dollars.

Holy Alliance.—The king of the Sandwich Islands, now on a visit to London, respectfully declines being a member of the Holy Alliance. He smells a rat.

The Springs—Between five and six hundred visitors were at Saratoga, on the 14th instant, and the number was hourly increasing.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM FELL JOHNSON, esq. as a candidate to represent Baltimore county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

Meteorological Observations, taken in Cambridge, during the last week, commencing on Saturday, the 17th inst.

1824.	Thermometer. Sun rise.	Thermometer. 2 P.M.	WIND.	WEATHER.
17,	72°,	83°	N. W.	Clear.
18,	78°,	87°	S. W.	Cloudy.
19,	81°,	88½	S.	Cloudy.
20,	76°,	86°	S. W.	Clear.
21,	74°,	85°	S. W.	Clear.
22,	72°,	84°	S.	Clear.
23,	75°,	79°	S. E.	Cloudy, rain.

The act of Assembly, passed D[illegible] ber session, 1818, chap. 184, [illegible] supplement to an act, [illegible] for the better protection [illegible] in the several counties [illegible] ed," which revived last session, has been very generally misunderstood. The chief object of the law was, in the words of the act, to prevent "any person or persons, residing in either of said counties, (Prince George's, Somerset, Dorchester, Charles, and Talbot,) accustomed to make and sell distilled spirits, or other liquors, to sell such distilled spirits or other liquors, to any free negro or mulatto, or to any negro or mulatto servant or slave, between sunset in the evening and sunrise of the proceeding morning, or on the Sabbath day." If it had been the intention of the Legislature, to prohibit retailers selling to the persons mentioned in the act, any other goods between sunset and sunrise, &c. the single article of liquor would not have been mentioned, but by one sweeping clause, all dealing whatever, would have been unlawful. It could not have been the intention of any Legislature to give one class of retailers an advantage and monopoly over the other. Such legislation would be unequal and unjust. All retailers enjoy the same privileges, except they are restrained from the sale of liquors, at a certain time, to a certain description of persons. The concluding part of the section which has caused the misconstruction in the act, must be taken in connection with what precedes, and was intended to prevent the evasion of the law, and means that negroes shall not be permitted to be in the stores or out-houses of the retailers, at the time mentioned in the act: For what purpose? Surely to purchase or drink distilled spirits, or other liquors. Such is the meaning and fair construction of the act of Assembly. If the act could be generally enforced it would produce great benefits to the farmers, if only partially observed and carried into effect, it operates manifest injustice to those who scrupulously obey the laws of the State, even at a sacrifice of private interest. As an evidence that the construction here given is correct, it may be remarked, that an act was passed at the same session, which directs retailers in Calvert, Anne Arundel, and St. Mary's counties, not to suffer any negro or mulatto servant or slave, to be in their store-houses between sunset and sunrise, which plainly demonstrates, that the intention of the first act extended only to the selling of spiritous liquors. It may be remarked, however, that all laws on the subject are useless, as regards slaves, if the old law (which, however, has grown obsolete,) were enforced, by which it is illegal to deal with a slave at any time, without permission of the owner. The revival of the act of 1818, as regards this county, has excited some degree of censure; but whatever may be its operation, the intention of the act of revival was certainly good, the protection of the agriculturist, the abatement of a nuisance in many cases, and if such could have been the effects of the law, any partial disadvantage which might result from it, according to every maxim of political economy ought to be borne, if the general good of the community was promoted.

To the Editors of the Cambridge Chronicle.

GENTLEMEN—Having heard many of the opponents of General Jackson, advance as an objection to him—that he has never resided at foreign courts, I must request the insertion in your paper, of the following complete overthrow of it.

ARISTIDES.

General Jackson.

The growing popularity of this hero, affords good reason for believing, that he will receive the whole of the votes of Maryland at the approaching election.—That he will be elected in this district there is not a doubt. This disposition of the citizens of our state to reward the eminent services rendered our country by this gallant soldier, whose achievements throughout the late war were distinguished by important advantages to the nation, and honour to its military reputation, reflects credit on the hearts and understanding of her independent electors. Whatever those, who are prejudiced in favour of the other candidates for the presidency, may say against Gen. Jackson, it is certain, that without departing from the truth, they cannot say he is not a brave soldier, a patriotic citizen, a man conversant with the laws of nations, and intimately acquainted with the condition and interests of his own country. I know, it has been urged as an objection to his election to the presidency, that he has never represented this nation at a foreign court, and that he is too much of a soldier. It is encouraging to his friends, to discover that his enemies have no stronger objection than this to press against him. What foreign countries did our immortal *Washington* visit? None. Is Jackson more of the soldier than *he* was? No. Yet Washington it will be admitted, great soldier and homebred man as he was, made this country the *best* President she ever had. This objection then is of no account.—I view the charge of Gen. Jackson's not having resided at a foreign court, not only as a vain attempt to injure his claim to the presidency, but as one of the highest recommendations of him to the favour of his countrymen, which could well be given. It leaves us to conclude, that his manners are those which become a plain republican, and that his opinions, having never been sullied by the sentiments of monarchs, ministers or courtiers, are purely American. It is true that the various public stations which Gen. Jackson has occupied, have

native country, yet still he is not deficient in a knowledge of European affairs. The stations which he has held here, (particularly the one which he now fills) while they have compelled him to inform himself of the concerns of his own country, have necessarily brought under his view, the affairs of other countries with which she is connected by treaty, and with which she constantly keeps up a friendly and commercial intercourse.—A fitness for the presidency, however, does not consist solely in a knowledge of foreign affairs and the relation in which this country stands towards distant empires and kingdoms. There are other qualifications, which nature alone can impart, which are essential to prepare a man for the discharge of the important duties incumbent on that office. These are stability and firmness of mind, and a sound discriminating judgment.—The most implacable opposers of Jackson, will not say, that he is not gifted with these blessings. Let his enemies candidly scrutinize his character, and I promise, the more rigid their scrutiny the more perfect will be their conviction of his fitness to fill the presidential chair.

A REPUBLICAN.

To the Voters of Dorchester county.

It is much to be lamented, that in the eager avidity for offices, which prevails in these times, means are adopted to secure them, which are alike injurious to the public, unjust to individuals, and disgraceful to the aspirants. In the bustle and manœuvering of electioneering falsehoods are propagated and swallowed with the utmost credulity, which at other times the good sense of the community would reject with indignation—Such impositions are more gross and more frequent in proportion to the warmth of the canvass, and the number of the candidates. I shall content myself at present with noticing one which unless explained may not only injure my election, (which is of but secondary importance,) but will impress upon the minds of a large and respectable class of fellow citizens, the idea, that I entertain for them sentiments unfriendly and ungenerous, contrary both to my acts and written declarations. It is circulated as a fact, that I declared, "*I should thank no Federalist to vote for me at the ensuing election.*' This like a other rumours on the eve of an election and intended to subserve the interests of those who originate them, is a mixture of truth and falsehood. Having during the last session of the Assembly and since determined that as a politician, I would pursue a liberal and magnanimous course towards those to whom I have been opposed, it excited some shrewd conjectures and suspicions, with persons who did not feel and of course could not appreciate any sentiment of political generosity. I disdained to persecute a prostrate opponent, and consequently some of both parties doubted the consistency and firmness of my own political opinions. It was with this view I declared that if any Federalist voted for me, influenced by the belief that I was not a Democratic Republican, he was deceived, and I did not want his vote, alluding particularly to those who might support me on the ground of a supposed vacillation of political principle, the suffrages of whom I certainly could not deem a great compliment.

I shall always be grateful for the suffrage of any fellow citizen, Federal or Democratic, who may think proper to honour me with it. Contrary to my own inclination and interest I consented to be a candidate once more, and I now stand the last time; being solicited by Federalists as well as Democrats.

Any other falsehood which may be put in circulation I shall not condescend to refute:—the charge I have here taken some pains to rebut, involved in it, such individual arrogance and exclusive political bigotry on my part, that I should have been unjust to myself, had I remained silent. There are now three candidates for the Legislature, and for aught I know, there may be ten more; if four of their number cannot be selected, capable of transacting the business of the county, they must be a bad set indeed. If my fellow citizens think it proper to delegate me to the Assembly their concerns shall be managed with whatever ability I possess; if they prefer I shall stay at home. I shall be content, and attend to my own affairs.

JNO. R. W. PITT

Cambridge, July 23.

We have seen a gentleman from Mr. Randall's section of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, who gives a very favourable account of the progress of the great work, and the health of the people at work on it. He estimates that there are 1500 laborers on the whole line to his knowledge, there is not a case of sickness among them. At least there is not one in Mr. Randall's section, embracing 9 miles of the eastern end. We understand an unfounded report has gone abroad, that laborers are sickly, and provisions bad. This we have good authority, for saying is not the case. The provisions supplied for the men are excellent and various, and they are well treated in all respects. The contractors are in want of laborers, to whom good wages will be given. Colored persons are preferred.—*Ev. Post.*

Mexico.—No successor to Mr. [illegible] wards has yet been named. Among the names before the President is Judge Charlton, of Georgia, strongly recommended. The affairs of Mexico require the presence of an agent from the U[illegible]

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_61-0074.jpg