FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York of the ships Panthea and New-York, from Liverpool, London papers to the 15th and Liverpool to the 16th June, have been received. We have interesting items of European Intelligence.

A change of Ministry has taken place in France, but not such as was expected. Chateaubriand, the minister, regarded as the head of the ultra royalist party, has been dismissed from the Cabinet, Villelle holds ad interim, the office of Foreign Affairs.

The cause and consequences of this change, do not appear to be comprehended by the London editors. Some of them intimate that it will produce a favorable result, Chateaubriand being, they say, an advocate for the Russian policy, and Villele friendly to the liberal policy of England. The Morning Chronicle concludes some remarks on the subject by saying, "We may rest assured that whatever party prevail in France, it will be hostile to the cause of good government in every part of the world, and that the same objects will still be sought after, though by different means—the one giving a preference to violence the other to fraud."

The merchants of London have petitioned parliament in favor of the Independence of South America; and the petition was to be presented by Sir James Mackintosh, on the evening of the 11th of June.

A proposition has been discussed at a public meeting in London, for forming a canal between Bristol and the English Channel, large enough for ship navigation.

The long continuance of dry weather, we are concerned to find, is beginning to threaten the most serious mischief in various districts of the country, but especially in this neighborhood. The hay will not be worth the expense of gathering—and the potatoe crop will be greatly retarded and ultimately very deficient without speedy relief from rain.

The case of Mr. Smith, the Missionary, was disposed of in the House of Commons, on the night of the 12th.—The debate had excited much feeling and it appears to be the intention of the ministry to adopt a middle course—not wholly to justify, nor absolutely to condemn the court martial, and not positively to establish the guilt, nor fully acquit Mr. Smith. Mr. Canning, finding that the feeling was running strong against the conduct of the court martial, and the authorities of Demarara (which no one member can be said to have really defended,) instead of supporting the direct negative, which Mr. W. Horton had wished to give it, moved the previous question, and it was decided that the original question should not be put to the vote, by 193 to 146—a small majority considering the ministerial influence as well as management, exerted on the question.

A bronze statue of the late Mr. Pitt, is about to be erected in the centre of Hanover square.

The House of Commons had completed its business, and would adjourn over for a few days, to give the Lords time to act upon the bills before them.

A Chinese beauty, named Yhou-Fung Queou, has arrived in London. She is the first of her country women who has ever visited England from the "Celestial Empire;" she is said to be beautiful, and the king, who is something of a connoisseur in these matters, is to have the first view of her "celestial" charms.

Letters from the blockading squadron before Algiers, positively contradict the report of the Algerine frigate. The Dey keeps very close, and the war is unpopular among the Janissaries, the people have failed in every attempt to depose him.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

Leters from Constantinople are to the 17th May. It now appears certain that the evacuation by the Turks of Moldavia and Wallachia, has been determined on. There were only 3,000 Turkish troops in the two principalities. We may infer, therefore, that all differences with Russia will speedily be terminated.

With the Greeks every thing is in a prosperous state. Telegraphs by day, and fire signals by night, established in all the islands, apprise them of the slightest movements of the Turks upon all points of the Eugean Sea. It is thus that one of their naval squadrons, composed of 18 transports, was surprised, beaten, and destroyed by the Greeks in the anchorage of Suda.

A paragraph from Trieste, May 21, says: Letters from Corfu of the 12th of this month relate that an English vessel had been attacked in the Gulf of Missolonghi by four Barbery vessels. It would have become their prey but for the sudden appearance of three Greek vessels, which succoured it, and even took an Algerine vessel: the others took refuge in Lepanto.

EGYPT.—A letter from the Ionian Islands of May 12, says that on the 21st of March, at half past 9, in the evening, the arsenal of Cairo blew up; 7,742 men were lost, among whom were Mahomet Ali and Pachas. The Wechabites have again occupied all Arabia, and having massacred the Turkish garrisons, they declared war with Mahomet Ali Pacha, against whom all Upper Egypt is in insurrection.

It is also stated in letters, that an Arabian fanatic has appeared in Upper Egypt, who gives himself out for the Visir, or the precursor of the prophet El Mokodi, who died a thousand years ago. This Chief has collected a numerous band under his standard, and has marched from Cossein to Kennah on the Nile, of which he has made himself master.—The Pacha has caused the corps of troops which occupied Sioul to march against him, in hopes to stop his progress.

From the Democratic Press.

A SPY AMONG THE PIRATES.

No. II.

During the day there came an elderly man mounted on a black horse: in lieu of a saddle he had a large straw cushion, over which there was a sheep-skin, a piece of bark rope served as a bridle. He was armed in the Don Quixote style with a brace of pistols, a long straight sword and a brass blunderbuss. He rode up boldly and tied his horse to a tree, which convinced me at once that he was well acquainted with the place and the purpose of our business. Antonio went up to him and after customary salutations, they retired into the woods for about one hour. On their return, dinner was then ready: the different messes composed of 10 persons, being 30 in the whole, received their allowance, and agreeably to the old Spanish custom, we said grace, crossed and kissed our thumb, and then commenced our carnivorous operations. Between the interval of dinner and coffee time, a dispute arose on shore between the cook named Bernardo, a native of Andalxsia, a province in Spain, and the boatswain's mate, Mathias a Biscayan. It was said that Mathias had defrauded them out of a valuable patent lever gold watch, on a former cruize, and Bernardo the cook stole it from him, which was now just found out. The cook would not give it up to the crew who claimed it as prize property. Mathias wounded him in the side with a knife, of which he died next day. Pepe went on shore and fired a pistol at Mathias, the ball struck him on the head and he expired on the spot. A general riot then took place. The parties on shore were nearly equal, some said that no officer had a right to kill and slaughter men at his will and pleasure, others said that Mathias was a noted cheat and robber, and was a fit subject to be made an example of. The dirks, knives, stones and clubs were then put in requisition. Antonio then landed with about 20 lancers and reinforced Pepe, peace however, was not restored until four were numbered among the dead, many wounded, and saveral badly bruised; 8 were made prisoners and confined in irons. We then sat down to our coffee as composed as if nothing had taken place. The conversation was renewed and after some consultation it was thought unsafe to expose the prize coffee by water, as Commodore Porter was in Matanzas and kept some cruizers in the Bay. The man who came on the black horse, was then despatched. I then found by their conversation that he was appointed in the village where he resided, by the constituted authorities as a Vigilant, or in other words, a look out officer; to take recognizance and make all necessary enquiries respecting strangers, examine their passports, enquire their business and character, apprehend if necessary all suspicious persons and detect smugglers, &c. The probability is that he was an active Vigilant, as he was employed by both parties. He sent during the night and the following day four convoys of mules amounting to about 200 in the whole, each of which took two sacks of coffee every load, and in the space of 48 hours they carried the 1500 bags away.

We then held a council of war. The 8 mutineer prisoners were released—the dead were buried, and a cross planted over their grave. Finally, the council was of opinion that our situation was not safe, being liable to be blockaded and cut out, or as they termed it in one of their Spanish phrases, left like a dismounted dragoon. As to their persons they apprehended no fear, for we had expert guides that were well acquainted with the country, and would lead them in a few hours into secure places.

Early in the morning, being foggy, we set sail; the rising of the sun cleared the atmosphere; signals were made from the Keys of the appearance of cruizers we then put in and dismantled the schooner, and were thus blockaded for 3 days, during which time we were continually under arms at our post. The schooner was named St. Elizabeth, and was armed with a long 24 in midships, and 4 twelve pound cannonades, with 6 swivels on a side. At night we kept a picket near the vessel, with orders that on the approach of an enemy to set the train of gunpowder on fire, and blow her up. The remainder of the crew retreated some distance in the woods until day, when one of the pickets should come and announce that all was well, we would proceed to breakfast.

Two armed schooners came in the Keys, and shewed Spanish colours, but we had reason to believe they were Americans, for they sent boats in with armed men to over-run the Keys. Our look-out men suspecting their intention, concealed themselves in caves. On the 2d day after their arrival they set sail; one of the schooners passed within gunshot of us, but did not discover our vessel, she being covered with long rush weeds.

The same evening two men, mounted on mules, came to camp, and brought the following proclamation, printed at Havana, and issued by order of the Commodore, which bears the fictitious name of Saint Peter and his Secretary Jones; I could not learn their proper appellations. The proclamation had neither month nor date, and in its stead some private marks and crosses which were well understood by our chiefs.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Holy Squadron of the Faith.—The enemy's combined and united fleets, composed of English and American armed vessels, commanded by distinguished and experienced officers, have made their appearance in the northern ports of the Island of Cuba. These barbarians knowing our matchless situation, threaten us with a bloody and unmerciful war. Holy and Divine Providence has been willing to give us timely notice of their malicious, evil and diabolical designs. In consequence of which, I do hereby strictly order all captains and other officers commanding vessels, or boats, to repair without delay, to the south side of the Island, and after a cruize of a week on the said south side to return in the safest and most convenient harbour, and there haul up and unrig their vessels, having four men at the rate of every 100 tons, that the vessel may measure, as a guard and retreat with the remainder into the interior, and report themselves to the commandants of departments, who will report to me for the space of three months, during which time the enemy will be at an enormous expense in keeping such a formidable armament, without the least shadow of hopes of ever repaying any pay of its expences; and continually exhausting their treasures, which is wounding the *Yankee Jews* to their very heart. Their national character is such, that they would prefer at any time to lose their life rather than their purse. Those rebels which compose this sacreligious congress, neither respect the just and sacred rights of Kings, nor our divine and holy religion, for they are a nation of heretics, who, in order to unite the rabble to their cause, have assumed the motto of *Liberty and Equality*, and plunder royal governments with impunity. But the Supreme Being, that will not permit crime to escape unpunished, has sent the yellow fever as a plague and curse to destroy those freebooters. Should they still persist in their hellish designs, he will exterminate the whole race.

May you live one thousand years! May God bless you all, and the holy saints inspire your persons to defend our just and divine cause.—Long live the king.

SAINT PETER,
Commander of the Faith.

Given in the faithful city of Havana, this 00 of 1824, by order of Saint Peter.

Jones, Secretary.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, of July 23.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

The anticipated visit of this early and uniform friend of the United States, and the preparations making in various places to receive the veteran champion of freedom in a manner suitable to his rank and services and creditable to the character and feelings of the country, have contributed to render him the most conspicuous and interesting object now before the public. One consequence, among others, is, that many pens have been employed in panegyrics upon his character and virtues, and in collecting and recording the leading incidents of his eventful life. Not having room for the several accounts which have swollen into many columns, it is our present design to collect from the materials thus furnished to our hands, (chiefly in the Albany Daily Advertiser,) as many of these circumstances, as we can find room for this evening. Republics, though often, are not always ungrateful; and we feel a proud assurance, that from the moment the illustrious visiter steps upon our shores, he will meet with a reception which will not only be highly acceptable, but inspire his bosom if possible, with a still higher regard for our country, our people, and our wise and liberal institutions.

La Fayette was born at Auvergne, in France, in the year 1757—consequently, he is now 67 years old. The inhabitants of that province, from early times, have been distinguished for their boldness and love of independence; and the family of La Fayette were equally distinguished for their fearless spirit, and chivalrous contempt of danger. With these feelings, though but a youth, his attention was early directed to this country, while engaged in our revolutionary struggle with the giant power of Great Britain. He resolved to visit us and draw his virgin sword in our cause; and at the age of 19, he embarked in a ship furnished at his own expense, and landed at Charleston, S. C. in January, 1777. He was not a desperate adventurer, whose embarrassed affairs at home deprived him of the means of enjoying life, and therefore, was willing to risk all under a selfish hope of bettering his own private condition. He was born to a princely fortune. He was surrounded by relatives and friends, and had been blessed even thus early in life with conjugal love. He bid adieu to his native land, to relatives and friends, and to the tender and interesting partner of his bosom—to all the pleasures & amusements which were presented to him in the "gay regions and vine-covered hills of France," to join in the glorious contest for liberty in the colonies of America. He immediately entered the army and served as a volunteer, until the 31st of July following, when he was commissioned by Congress a Major General, "in consequence of his zeal, and his illustrious family connexions." He distinguished himself on various occasions, and particularly at the battle of Brandywine, where he was engaged in the hottest of the combat, and when wounded, refused to quit the field. On the 25th of November following, he attacked and repulsed a body of Hessians with an inferior force, for which he was entrusted with a suitable command. In 1779 he returned to France, on a visit; and soon after reaching Paris, a sword was presented him by the American Minister, in the name of Congress. While there, he used all his influence with the Government in the cause so near his heart, and succeeded in gaining their countenance and assistance. He returned again, and landed at Boston, with large reinforcements, in 1780. In 1781 he was ordered to the south with a separate and independent command, for the purpose of driving Arnold out of Virginia; but failed in his object, for want of the co-operation of the French fleet. He was of great service, however, in checking the marauding expedition of Gen. Philips; and was soon afterwards opposed to Cornwallis—the ablest general sent by the mother country to subdue us. On first hearing that La Fayette was to be opposed to him, the British Commander had exultingly said, "the boy shall not escape me;" but he found himself so often baffled by his young enemy, that it became necessary for the greatest vigilance to prevent his own army from being surprised. His manœuvres were masterly. The army was in want, and he supplied those wants from his private purse—paying 10,000 dollars at one time for clothing. At the siege of Yorktown he acted a brave and conspicuous part; in short, he continued actively engaged in our service till the close of the war—saw our independence sealed, and our country free and happy, with a brighter prospect of future greatness spread before us than ever had blesssed the struggles of any nation on earth. In '84 he embarked again for his native country, loaded with honor, and the gratitude of the American people. He was received in France in the most enthusiastic manner, and when the French revolution broke out he took sides again in the cause of freedom, and was elected to the *States General*, by his native province. In 1789 he came forward in that body with his celebrated declaration of the Rights of Man, and for his firmness in opposition to the court, was elected President of the Assembly, and Commandant of the National Guard. He did not, however, enter into all the sanguinary measures of the revolutionists, and all his efforts were to preserve order in the capital. When ordered by the commune of Paris to proceed to Versailles with his army and take possession of the out posts, he restrained the violence of his soldiers—assured the King and Queen of their safety, and saved the lives of fifteen of the household troops who had been selected as the victims of the infuriated assailants. He also advised the Duke of Orleans to leave the Kingdom, as his presence gave countenance to many sanguinary procedures. His popularity continued to increase, & in 1790 he was created General in Chief of the National Guards of France. Occupying this important post at that interesting crisis, the eyes of the world were turned upon him. His whole energies were excited in the cause of liberty, and at the same time for the maintenance of the public tranquility. He held, as it were, a magnanimous neutrality between the different parties when beyond the laws of justice and moderation. He gave his vote for the trial by jury and the emancipation of the people of color.—But in the spring of 1791, the tide of public feeling began to change. He was cruelly and unjustly suspected by the National Assembly, and his troops were even affected by the intrigues of those tumultuous times. And when the unfortunate Louis wished to visit St. Cloud, he gave orders to let him pass, and was for the first time disobeyed! When the King finally fled, his flight was attributed to him. And the King having been taken at Varennes, the Royalists turned on him from one side, and Marat and his party accused him of treachery on the other. His life was even attempted by a ruffian who was suffered to escape unpunished. When the Constitution was adopted, he resigned his command, on which occasion a gold medal and a bust of Washington were presented to him by the city of Paris. He was offered in addition, a full remuneration for his losses by the revolution, and he magnanimously declined.

In 1792 he was given the command of the army of the centre near Ardennes.—On seeing, however, the wanton and unnecessary indignities offered the King, he caused remonstrances to be forwarded from the different corps of the army. These producing no effect, he went in person to Paris, to make his complaints. The military once more opened their arms to receive him, and asked to be led against the Jacobin Club, the authors of all the injuries of which he complained. This offer, from a generous desire to prevent the effusion of blood, he refused, while he proposed to the King, at the same time to throw himself upon the army for protection; but the imbecility and distrust of Louis prevented him from acceding to the offer. On the memorable 10th of August, and on the flight of the Royal Family to the National Assembly for safety, La Fayette was deprived of his command, after vainly endeavoring to prevent the outrages of the mob. The Swiss Guards were all massacred, after a gallant resistance; and the noble hearted La Fayette was compelled to fly before the madness and fury of his countrymen. A price was set upon his head, and the golden medal before him broken in pieces by the common hangman. In travelling into Germany, the petty Duke of Saxe Teschen arrested the illustrious fugitive, and the gallows was actually in preparation for his execution. The King of Prussia then interfered and changed the sentence of death, to that of close confinement in the dungeon of Wessel and Magdeburgh. After a year's suffering in the latter, the Emperor of Austria next claimed him. To him he was transferred, and immediately thrown in chains into the filthy dungeon of Olmutz. His wife and two lovely daughters, (Virginia and Carolina,) named after our own beloved land, flew to him on hearing of his situation, and participated in his captivity. His estate was all confiscated. His sufferings and those of his family, awakened the sympathies of every American in his behalf. Gen. Washington took the deepest interest in his fate, and used all the exertions in his power to procure his liberation. Washington, moreover, made a generous remittance from his private purse, to supply his personal wants. Compassion for his situation, drew petitions for his release from all quarters. But the Emperor regarding him as one of the principal agents in the insulting degradation and subsequent death of the King and Queen of France, was inexorable. Having dragged out two years in this horrible prison, a daring design was formed by Dr. Bollman, a Hanoverian, to liberate him; but after surveying the premises, he found that the object was impracticable unless he had an associate to help him. While at Vienna accident threw in his way Francis K. Huger, a young American well qualified by education and habit, for the undertaking.—It so happened that this young gentleman was the son of Col. Huger, into whose house La Fayette first entered, on coming on shore in a violent storm, near Charleston, and by whom the gallant Marquis was first introduced to Washington. They concerted their measures; purchased three of the best horses that could be found; Huger feigned illness and travelled for his health; and Bollman was the physician. They arrived at Olmutz, and after some time gained the confidence of the jailor, and frequently visited the prison, where they found means of opening a correspondence with the noble captive, which was continued for some time, and conducted so openly, that the jailor had no suspicion of the treachery. Notes, however, written apparently only to inquire as to the state of his health, were sometimes written on the other side with a preparation which could be rendered visible by heat;* and by this means the plot was contrived; every arrangement made, and the following day fixed upon to put the plan in execution. We have not room to go into the details of the plot, nor to give the particulars which attended its auspicious commencement, but disastrous termination. Suffice it to say, that one of the best contrived plans, after a train of romantic though most untoward accidents, which no prudence could foresee or guard against, entirely failed. Fayette escaped ten miles, where he was suspected, mis-directed as to the road he was to take, and finally taken and sent back to prison, where Huger had been committed before him. Bollman was more successful; but finding that his plan had failed, and that his friend had also been imprisoned, he returned to Olmutz and delivered himself up. Huger and Bollman were imprisoned on a charge of conspiracy against the Austrian Government; the Court believed that all the garrison of Olmutz had been engaged in the conspiracy; that many people had been arrested upon suspicion; for it could not be believed that two such young men as he and Bollman could have formed and executed so daring a plan without the aid of others; but they were finally tried for planning and assisting in the escape. They were first to have been imprisoned for life.—The upright Judge, however, was bribed down to fourteen years, then to seven years, then to one year, to a month, and finally to a week. M. de la Fayette, the unfortunate cause of their distresses, remained in confinement till the close of the year 1767, when, upon peace taking place between Austria and France, he was released at the request of the French Gen. Bonaparte. The health of his wife was destroyed by the confinement, and that of his daughters greatly injured.—His own was much impaired for some time. His hair all came out whilst confined in the dungeon. Bonaparte offered la Fayette his protection, but he declined it, and retired to Hamburg, where he lived very privately until after the over throw of the Directory. Upon that event, he returned to France, and lived upon his estate until after the first abdication of Bonaparte, when he was elected a Deputy. After the battle of Waterloo, it is said, he advocated the abdication of Napoleon, and acted with Fouche, in declaring the sitting of the Chambers permanent. On the final restoration of the Bourbons, he again retired to private life, when he was once more elected a Deputy from La Sarthe, though opposed by the whole weight of Ministerial influence. At the last election, however, he was unsuccessful, because the most unjustifiable means were taken to prevent his success.

It is needless, (says the Richmond Enquirer, from which we have drawn a small portion of this article,) to dwell upon the circumstances which distinguished this great benefactor of the human race. They are familiar to every one. All taken together, they unite in giving an affecting interest to La Fayette's visit to America, which must fill the heart of every virtuous being with the finest and noblest feelings that belong to our nature. It will attract the attention of the enlightened in all parts of the world, and will afford an incident upon which poets and historians will dwell with rapture, and around which they will throw in profusion their choicest and most beautiful flowers.

* A solution of dried gall of beef, will answer for this purpose.

A sure cure for the Billious or Cramp Cholic.

Take a small quantity of brimstone—dissolve it in brandy; temper it with water and drink it as often as you can, until the pain is removed, which will be after the second or third drinking. Should the third not effect the removal of the pain, continue the dose. Experience has taught him this who sends it to the press for the good of the community at large.

From Mexico.—In the National Gazette of yesterday, it is stated that the editor of that paper has received the Mexican *Sun*, *down* to the 16th ult. which confirms the existance and detection of the conspiracy in favor of Iturbide, which was mentioned by the captain and passengers of the schooner Mexican from Alvarado.

By order of the commanding general of the Mexican capital, in the night of 9th of May, a house in the street of Celaya was entered, and twenty-two individuals we found assembled in deep debate upon the scheme of revolution. The soldiers went in by the door and the flat roof, so that none of the conclave escaped; and their correspondence and papers of every kind were seized. Their official papers were headed "God, Independence and the Hero of Iguala" (Iturbide). A woman, the wife of a Mr. Santoyo, acted as their Secretary. On the entrance of the soldiers, she tore from one of the papers, the sign manual of her husband, a conspirator, who was not present, and swallowed it in order to destroy the evidence against him. It appeared from the documents that the plan of the conspirators was to proclaim Iturbide. Several of them had been seized in the month of October preceding, for the same offence. Among them we observed a general of division, two brigadier-generals, two lieutenant-colonels, captains, lieutenants, and a post-master, &c.—Their names are as follows:—Manuel Reyes, Jose Maria, Ocampo, Victoriano Ortiz, Francisco Diaz Vargas, Ignacis Rodriguez, Francisco Heanandez, Rafael Castro, Jose Berdeja, Joaquin Munoz, Francisco Santella, Isidro Corona, Jose Acre, N. Goyenethe, Jose Ortega, Jose Oribeula, Alejandro Quijano, N. Salas, Manuel Gomez Gallo, Luciano Castrejon, General Velazquez, Alvino Perez, Jose Maria Luvian, Jose Antonio Andrade, Coude del Valle.

On the 6th ult. the regular "Council of War," or Court Martial, sentenced to death brigadier general Hernandez and D. Francisco Santoyo condemned General Andrade to the loss of his rank and five years exile; and the rest of the persons taken in the house above mentioned to perpetual banishment. The Sun of the 14th ult. contains this article:—

"It appears that the Supreme Executive Power has determined that the culprits condemned to different punishments for the conspiracy of the 12th ult. shall be immediately sent to Acapulco, in order that their sentences may be carried into effect; and that such of them as have appealed to the Sovereign Congress for a commutation of the punishment of death may be kept in the castle there, to await the result of their application."

It is not probable that any of them were executed.

NATURALIZATION.—The following information, important to Aliens, wishing the benefits of Naturalization, is contained in the Franklin Gazette:

1. Any alien, being a free white person, who has resided, within the limits of the United States five years, and filed in some competent court of justice his report and declaration of intention two years, may on application be admitted a citizen.

2. Any alien, being a free white person, who has resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States before the 29th of January, or at any time between the 28th day of June, 1798, and the 14th day of April, 1802, may on application be immediately naturalized, without the preliminary formalities of a report and declaration required in other cases.

3. Any alien, being a free white person, who arrived and has resided in the United States three years before his arriving at the age of 21 years, and, including the three years of his minority, five years altogether, may, on petition to some competent tribunal, be immediately admitted to become a citizen.

Evidence of either of the above facts, as the case may be, must be given at the time of admission, as also of the moral principles and republican principles of applicants: the competency of which will be determined by the court.

From the New York American, July 23.

Foot Race at Hoboken.—Great disappointment was experienced yesterday afternoon, at the conduct of the persons entering for this race. Lawrence and Newton, on whom all the bets turned had, as has appeared from a subsequent examination, entered into a collusive understanding, as to the heats they should win and lose. The two persons above named, together with three others who were not in the secret, started. Newton won the first heat, Lawrence just saving his distance. At this the knowing ones were astonished, and bets ran in favour of Newton. The second heat Lawrence won.—Another take in, and another change in the bets. The third heat was run, and then Newton came out ahead. From this singular and unexpected result, and from some conversations overheard on the course, suspicion was excited that foul play had been practised, and accordingly the purse was withheld until this morning, when it having been ascertained that there was a collusion between the winners of the heats, they were both declared distanced, and the purse was given to an honest Jersey lad, who, though he had gained no heats, and made no scandalous bargains, had come in third of each time. We are requested by the judges to state, that in as much as there was foul play, all bets on the race are considered as annulled. We also learn that the proprietors, disgusted with the proceedings at the two last races, have resolved to give no more.

Slave Trade—We have conversed with a gentleman who left the Havana on the 8th inst. who informs that there are n

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