FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

The schnr. Blucher, Capt. Fitch, 22 days from Veracruz, arrived at Baltimore on the 21st inst. Passengers, Henry Austin, John A. Minges, P. J. Kearney, Edward James, and J. Bainster.

We learn by the Blucher says the Baltimore Patriot, that the delegations from the four Republics, Colombia, Peru, Guatamala and Mexico, have concluded the main business of the *Grand Congress of Panama*, without waiting for the moral influence of the Ministers from the United States & the European powers. One member of each Legation had returned to their respective governments—the remainder had embarked for Acapulco to resume their session at *Tacubaya*, near the city of Mexico. The Mexican Legation and part of that from Guatamala had arrived at Acapulco, where the others were daily expected. Nothing is said in the Government Extraordinary Gazette (which was transmitted to Veracruz by express) of the delegation from the U. States.

The state of Commerce is represented as deplorable; two years' stock of goods in the market, and no money to pay for them. The mines unproductive, and many of those engaged by foreign Companies abandoned.

Commodore Porter had taken command of the Mexican Navy, which is in a dismantled and inefficient state, without officers and men sufficient to man one frigate properly.

When the Blucher left, Veracruz was quite healthy; no instance of fever having occurred for six weeks previous to her departure.

We have received by this arrival a file of the Astro de la America, printed at Veracruz, to the 24th August, and a supplement to the Mercury. In them we find nothing of interest but some well written disquisitions in favor of a federal government, urging all the South American Republics to follow the example of the United States, and the following very important official letter from the Mexican legation, coming from the Congress at Panama.

Mr. Cobbett tried lately to present to the king a petition in person on the state of the country. He was refused admittance. He only penetrated the first "line of circumvallation."

Lord Cochran's steam vessels had arrived in Greece, and he himself had been appointed commander in chief.

The ferocious order of the Sultan to destroy the Janissaries meets with revolt and difficulties out of the capitol. Adrianople, Sillistria, Sophia, Rutschuk, and the fortress on the Danube, have proclaimed Mahmoud the second an imposter, a destroyer of the religion of the Prophet, and an enemy to true believers.—Things look bad in Asia Minor. A general convulsion is looked for. In Scutari alone, 5000 Jannessaries were killed.

Miss Caton is now the acknowledged wife of Lord W. Lenox, and is received in the highest circles in London as a married woman.

FROM GREECE.—Col. Fabvier, the generous Frenchman who is devoting his time and abilities to the service of Greece has written a letter to a friend in Switzerland, which closes in the following terms—the letter is dated the 8th May.

"No one in Europe has painted the Greeks correctly; there are some dreadful views of them. In other respects they are admirable and surpass antiquity.

"The general impression made by the fall of Missolonghi is the resolution to imitate it. They dig under all their villages. Eight hundred thousand Greeks have resolved to blow themselves up one after the other. I see every peasant digging a mine under his house, and expending his last crown in buying powder to fill it. These are not the members of the parliament of ***; what they say, they do.

"No, such a people is not to be subjugated, and the nation of their enemies will disappear, while they are raging to exterminate them."

The Duke of San Carlos, Spanish Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of St. Petersburg to assist at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, has quitted Petersburg, for want of means to represent suitably his country in that solemnity.

A soldier in the Dragoons committed for desertion, at Maidstone, England, prevailed on a friend to cut the tendons of one of his fingers, with a view to obtain his discharge. This produced a lockjaw of which he died.

Miscellaneous Gleanings from late Foreign Journals.

Wakefield.—The trial of the ruffian with this name has been by this time decided. The list of counsel for the crown and the prisoner comprehend some of the leading barristers of England. Mr. Brougham is retained on both sides.—There is every prospect and a general hope that the villain will be found guilty and sent to Botany Bay. The lovers of scandal, and the lawyers, are the only ones who will profit by the trial.

Libel.—The editors and proprietors of the Courier de Pay Bas have been found guilty of a libel on the Governor of Brussels. They had charged him with some improper behavior in the theatre. The fines were trifling, but the imprisonment for three months and deprivation of civil rights for five years are not so.

Filial Affection.—Sir Roger Grisley, a coxcomb about town, has preferred a charge of lunacy against his own mother. She is a crazy old dowager, but that is no reason why her son should send her to a mad-house for life.

Suicides.—A respectable wine merchant, in Threadneedle street, put a period to his existence and his trade on the 16th August, by cutting his throat.—It being on Sunday, we suppose he wished to obtain the sanction of the old proverb, "the better day," &c.

Superstition.—At the Tralee Assizes, (Ireland,) an old woman was tried for drowning a child aged 4 years. The child was paralytic, and supposed to be "fairy struck" by its relatives. To 'put the fairy out of it,' the prisoner had bathed it every morning in a part of the river where the boundaries of three farms met. On one of these occasions she kept the child so long under water that it was drowned. These superstitious notions are very common among the lower Irish.

Pedestrianism.—A young man named Barclay, walked 105 miles in less than 24 hours on Whitby Pier—15 miles were done backwards.

Dramatic.—Little Peace (the punster and farce writer) has written a new piece expressly for Matthews' peculiarities.—It is be played at the English Opera House (the Lyceum that was.) Peake is the person who gibbeted the "universal yankee nation" in the face of Brother Jonathan. In spite of that he is a smart dramatist.

FROM MEXICO.—The Nat. Journal has been favored with a letter received in Washington, from a gentleman in Veracruz, dated Aug. 24. We learn from the letter that at Veracruz it is thought probable that an attempt will be made to release Cuba and Porto Rico from the government of Spain, "by the establishment of a government founded on liberal principles, and guaranteed by Colombia, Mexico, and the other free Spanish American States. Security in the slave property will be the first consideration." Com. Porter has entered upon the full discharge of his official duties as "commander in Chief of the Department and Squadron." The Naval Administration of Mexico is quite different from ours—it is divided into two departments, East and West, or rather Atlantic and Pacific. The duties of Com. Porter are of a mixed character, somewhat like that of Secretary of the Navy and commander of the Squadron. There are juntas to attend to duties similar to those of our Navy Commissioners, at which he presides. He has also the immediate superintendence of Navy Yards, and the regulation of the ports in the Gulf; the harbourmasters being officers of the Navy, and also under his command. The Contrador General is an officer that answers, in some respects, to the Fourth Auditory of the treasury, and stands at the head of the Purser's Department, who are called contradors: he is also in the character of Navy Agent, and is a member of the Economical Junta, or what may be styled Navy Commissioner. This affords a sort of outline of the Mexican Naval establishment.

SPAIN.—By a letter, dated last July, received in New York, from a highly respectable gentleman in Madrid, our correspondents of the Gazette learn, that the Spanish Government, since learning the revolt of Paez, and the consequent low state of South American securities, entertain delusive hopes of regaining advantages. But its efforts in this as well as in every other department requiring energy and power and influence, are limited entirely to a "trust in Providence," forgetting the fable of the Wagoner and Hercules. The attention however of Ferdinand and his Ministers (church and state) is now wholly engrossed by the late changes in Portugal, and they cease almost to think of the colonies whilst troubles nearer home alarm them horribly.

The writer speaks of the Dons as an excellent people, and with a good government the country might be made a paradise; but as things are, it is yearly becoming worse and worse, and no immediate prospect of an end or cure of the evil.

Our esteemed and accomplished countryman Washington Irving, was still at Madrid, where he is engaged upon the life of Columbus, now nearly finished.—He thinks it will be his best work.

An Editor in Trouble.—Not us, gentle reader, for heaven be praised for all things, we are seldom out of troubles; but some time ago Mr. Miller, editor of the Batavia Advocate, and Mr. Follett, editor of the Batavia Times, had sundry disputes in their respective papers, as editors will sometimes have, and Mr. Miller, among other serious charges, declared that Mr. Follett was a *freemason*, and added, as we learn, that he himself was a freemason, but being disgusted with the craft was about publishing a book revealing the mysteries of masonry, & exposing them to the contempt of the world. We understand by a gentleman just arrived in town from the west, that several hundred freemasons came into the village and seized Mr. Miller and carried him several miles in a wagon; he was rescued from them, but was compelled to give up his manuscripts. It is further said that three attempts were made to set fire to his printing office, and that his friends, after attempting to conceal him, had finally determined to send him to Canada. Something of the kind has taken place, of which the foregoing is a sketch. We are sorry that the fraternity have taken this step—it gives weight and importance to the ridiculous threats of the person implicated. Silence and indifference are the true weapons of defence.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

The *Pittsburg Conference* commenced its annual session at Washington, Penn. Aug. 22. A letter dated Steubenville, O. Aug. 31, states—"We had a pleasant conference, considering the press of business. Nothing of much note occurred amongst us. Bishop Soule left this place to-day in good health and spirits. Bishop Hedding will stay with us several days; he also is in good health." There were six Preachers admitted on trial; seven ordained Deacons, and two Elders; two were returned located, one supernumerary, and five superanuated; and one died during the year. Members in society, 20,226 whites and 206 colored—last year, 17,779 whites and 183 colored.—Increase this year, 2447 whites and 23 colored. The whole number of preachers belonging to the Conference is seventy-five.—*Ch. Adv.*

Governor Troup, says the Providence Journal, in his eulogy upon the characters of Adams and Jefferson, has a figure in reference to the death of the latter, that smells most horribly of a sick room and an apothecary's shop.

"Minerva, in silent sorrow, burnt incense at his feet, and Liberty chafed his temples, and spread roses for his pillow. Her heart throbbed in anguish for her darling Son. 'Adieu!' she said—'Adieu!' You hie to regions of eternal peace to meet your kindred spirits. I go to console, and to inspire with your devotion, the children of mourning whom you leave behind."

What an idea to turn the Goddesses of Wisdom and freedom into a couple of old women nurses. Even the southern cities say the figure is a little too distinct though poetical. Distinct! Sure enough. Only think of Minerva running about a sick room with a burnt rag on a hot shovel full of vinegar, and Liberty chafing the sick man's temples and holding hartshorn to his nose!

The commissioners of Georgia and those of Alabama, appointed to run the division line between the two states, after a full negotiation, have disagreed as to the Great Bend on the Caslanochie river, at which one end of the line is to commence, There are two Great Bends distant 37½ miles from each other. Alabama claims the one which gives that state the territory between the two. Geo. claims the other bend as the point. The commissioners of Alabama withdrew from further survey. The Georgia commissioners proceeded to run the line under the authority of their own instructions.

Officers of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States of America, as elected at their present septennial assembly in New York, on Friday Sept. 15, 1826:—

M. E. His Ex. De Witt Clinton, Gov. of the State of N. York, General Grand High Priest.

M. E. John Snow, Esq. of Worthington, Ohio, Deputy General Grand High Priest.

M. E. and Hon. John Lyde Wilson, of Charleston S. Carolina, General Grand King.

M. E. and Rev. Paul Dean, of Boston Massachusetts, General Grand Scribe.

M. E. Lebbeus Chapman, Esq. of the city of New York, General Grand Secretary.

M. E. Peter Grinnell, Esq. of Providence, R. Island, General Grand Treasurer.

M. E. and Rev. Jonathan Nye, of Claibourne, Vermont, General Grand Chaplain.

M. E. William G. Hunt, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee, General Grand Marshal.

Harvard college is the oldest, and may with propriety be styled the parent literary institution of our country. It was founded in 1638, and was endowed with a legacy, by the Rev. John Harvard of Charlestown, of £779 17s. 2d. sterling being one half of his estate. In acknowledgement of his munificence it bears his name. Degrees were first conferred in 1642; and in 1650 it was chartered. The professorships of divinity and of mathematics and natural philosophy were founded in 1762 by Mr. Thomas Hollis of London. The professorship of Hebrew was established by Thomas Hancock, Esq. in 1765. Other professorships have since been established and generously endowed by individuals.—From the founding of the college of the year 1794, 3399 young persons received its honors, of whom 1079 became ministers of the gospel.

A London Journalist, ridiculing the pretended proofs of the authorship of the letters of Junius, states that there is great reason to believe that they are to be ascribed to the late facetious *Suett*, the comedian, because, when asked on his death bed, whether he was the author of Junius, he did not deny it.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

Mr. Scott—By inserting the following extract from a handbill which appeared a few days since, you will confer a favor on many of your subscribers, who are POOR MEN.

House of Delegates, Jan. 15th, "On motion by Mr. Pitt, ordered that a committee of five persons be appointed to devise and report to this House a system whereby the children of the poor in this state can be cheaply instructed in the rudiments of learning. Pitt, J. T. H. Worthington, Loockerman, Semmes and Moffet were appointed the committee."

Mr. Pitt, as Chairman of the committee, immediately took steps to procure information of the various school systems of the northern states, particularly that of Connecticut, in which state he had resided two years. Having received such information as he desired, he framed his plan, which no doubt was the best in the world, but required only one article to make it complete. Upon inquiry into the funds of the state, not a cent could be spared for so splendid a scheme—indeed the ordinary expenses of the government could not be paid except by a direct tax upon the people; up to their ears in debt, scarcely able to pay their ordinary county charges, it would have been tyranny to impose any more taxes upon the people, and so the whole scheme was abortive; many letters written, postages paid, consultations held, by the midnight lamp, and lo! merely for the want of so insignificant a thing to great genius, as money, the committee was dissolved and nothing done. It is hoped after this, the clamour, the mean contemptible insinuations of designing individuals as to his views of Primary Schools, according to Teackle's plan will cease—he did all he could, he matured and digested with care, and labour, a school system, but found it could not be carried into effect, as the coffers of the state were as empty as his own, and he was not one of those stern politicians who regardles of present sufferings to obtain future good, will adopt measures to benefit posterity, and crush with an overwhelming weight, those whose means and comfort in life must be sacrificed to obtain it. As it regards the present bill to establish Primary Schools, the people of Dorset, on Monday next, are to decide by their votes, whether they will accept or reject it; the Candidates for the Legislature, have nothing to do with it, more than any other nine voters—they have no right to direct public opinion—The law is passed, if the people of Dorset sanction it by their votes. Mr. Pitt, has declared his entire neutrality, and has said if accepted or rejected, it is a matter of indifference to him—if his fellow citizens accept it, he will if required by them, do all in his power to reconcile any contradictions or futile and nugatory provisions it may contain, but to do this they must elect him first, or he will be like the bill itself if rejected, a mere dead letter, and so much legislative wisdom entirely lost. Mr. Pitt. having been sick about six weeks, and some misrepresentations of his views of certain measures, having been propagated to injure him; the above facts, with a short comment, when necessary to explain the title of his motions, &c. being the substance of his own explanation to me in conversation, are submitted to the candid and unprejudiced consideration of the voters of Dorset.—He never in his electioneering harangues mentioned his services, but a friend to him, to truth, justice and fair play, deems it but proper to oppose solid incontrovertible facts to vague reports, malicious insinuations, and the designing suggestions of real malignity, masked under the forms of affected friendship and good will.

A VOTER.

Washington City, Sept. 20.

MASONIC CEREMONIES.

The corner stone of the new *Free Masons' Hall* was laid yesterday with Masonic honors, agreeably to the order published by the Committee.—The procession was the largest and most imposing in its appearance we ever saw in Washington. The banners, and masonic insignia were very splendid; and we were glad to see a large number of our most respectable citizens, comprising the two Boards of the City Council, and many of our public officers of distinction, civil, military, and naval, unite with their Masonic fellow citizens in the procession.—We were pleased also to observe the respectable Mayors of Georgetown and Alexandria, as well as the Mayor of this City, in the procession. The services, at the place of the ceremony, were impressive and the music, vocal and instrumental, very fine. The prayers were by the Rev. Brethren Hawley and Tyng, and the Address by W. W. Seaton. The Grand Master performed the ceremonies with some very neat & appropriate remarks. After the conclusion of the ceremonies, the brethren, and a number of other citizens, repaired to the large room in the City Hall, and partook of a handsome & plentiful collation, prepared by Mr. Latourno. The craft, as well as all who joined in the procession, must feel themselves under great obligations to Capt. Wilson and his company of riflemen, for their polite escort, and keeping the procession, on its march, as well as on the ground, from being incommoded by the crowd.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Secretary of State has returned to Washington, with his health much improved.

SUMMARY.

A Long Island editor having freely and properly expressed his contempt for some fellows who killed their horses by brutal driving, one of his subscribers, ("of sporting character") stopped the paper.

The Kentucky papers say, that in the present Legislature, there will be a majority of 14 in the House and 4 in the Senate, for the old court party.

A lottery vender in Hudson has discovered a new arithmetical process. He divided a ticket into nineteen eighths.—Unfortunately for him, the ticket so divided, drew a prize of $400. It is needless to say he fled from the rewards of his discovery.

The Rev. Ezar Butler, and Rev. Ezar Leland have been elected, the former Governor and the latter Lieut. Governor of Vermont. Mr. Wales and Mr. Mallory are re-elected to Congress.

The Rhode Island Journal says that the factories of that State alone consume thirty thousand bales of Cotton annually.

The election in the State of Illinois has resulted in the choice of Ninian Edwards as Governor, William Kinney, as Lieutenant Governor, and Joseph Duncan, Representative to Congress.

A letter dated St. Croix, (W. I.) Aug. 5th states, that the inhabitants of St. Thomas are in much dread of an insurrection. The commandant's life (Lobother,) has been threatened, and he is guarded, whenever he goes out by 25 armed men.

The noise of the explosion of Garesche's powder works, on the 8th inst. is said to have been distinctly heard by a party engaged in surveying the route for a canal from Baltimore to the Potomac, and who were at that time 80 or 90 miles distant in a strait line from Wilmington.

The enormous sum of 39,174,422*l*. is now in the bank of England, standing in the name of the accountant general of the Court of Chancery.

The American squadron under Com. Rogers, is in the Dardanelles. Lieut. Gen. Paulici is at Smyrna with the Naval Austrian division, vice Admiral Neale is there also.

Maryland Cotton.—We understand that Dr. Muse of Dorchester county, has 30 acres of cotton, which has been visited lately by several gentlemen from the South, who declare it to be not surpassed if equalled in their South Carolina climate. His cotton (wholy *upland*,) is, one third of it five feet high; the remainder from three to four feet, all heavily loaded with pods and flowers. He was to have a heavy gathering in a few days after the 6th instant, much being then ready. It is believed that he will have thirty thousand weight of seed cotton; yet the season is said to have been peculiarly unfavorable, and he is at least six weeks later in his crop, from the drought than in common years he would be.

Not more than three acres of his ten of the *Palma Christi* escaped destruction from the drought and mole. This little animal has been said to be peculiarly annoyed, and even expelled by this plant. But Dr. Muse can offer the testimony of all his neighbors, that it is singularly attractive of the mole, which delights to operate in the hills containing it, and to feed on it, in all its stages of growth. The parcel preserved was fine, and nearly all ripe and sound on the 6th of September, inst—*Amer. Far.*

The American Colonization Society have notified their intention of sending one or more vessels immediately with emigrants to Liberia, and ask for the aid of the auxiliary societies, and of the friends of the institution, to enable them to do so during the favorable season for emigration which is now near at hand.

Bolivar.—The Harper's Ferry Press, speaking of the marriage contract between Gen. Bolivar and Miss Hart, of Connecticut, says—

In despite of the fears of constitutionalists, America is about to form an "*entangling alliance.*" The *North* is to be united to the *South* in bands of indissoluble union. And though the south furnishes the *Head*, we have but little to fear, since we are sure of being represented by a faithful *Hart*.

Kentucky.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Christian County, dated September 2.—"We have four candidates already to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Major Henry. Dr. Henry, who is one of them, takes a warm stand in opposition to the course pursued by his brother, and declares that Jackson is his last choice, and that the election in the House of Representatives was a pure one. Jas. Breathitt and John Gray are also decidedly in favor of the Administration, and against Jackson—F. C. Sharp, says he voted for Jackson, but he is greatly enamored with the Administration and will support it.—You have no conception of the great popularity of Mr. Clay and the Administration—There never was a more unanimous and decided expression of public sentiment before an election."

Rara Avis.—A bird, perfectly white, but in every other respect appearing to be a common swallow, was seen flying in company with a number of those birds about the streets of Macon, Geo. lately for several hours.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_61-0418.jpg