FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ACADIA.

Fifteen days later from Europe.

Progress of the Insurrection in Spain—Madrid in a state of siege—Attempt to carry off the Young Queen—Movements of Rebecca and her Daughters in Wales—Mrs. Wood—State of the London Money Market and Liverpool Cotton Market.

The steam ship Acadia, Captain Ryrie, arrived at Boston yesterday, bringing Liverpool papers of the 19th ultimo, and London papers to the evening of the 18th. The news is of very little interest.

[*N. Y. Herald, Aug.* 3.

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords, July 18.—Their Lordships met at five o'clock. The Norfolk Island Bill was read a third time.

The Archbishop of Dublin presented two petitions, one from Ireland, and the other from England and Ireland, on the subject of church g vernment; the petitioners were not in favor of a convocation, but for some plan to remove the anomalies of the present system of church government.

Lord Brougham said he would willingly give his support to some such plan as that hinted at by the petitioners. One of the petitions was rejected, in consequence of there being no signature attached to the first sheet of the petition.

After a remark from Lord Campbell.

The Archbishop of Dublin said that, in fact, there was no Church of Ireland, and the petitioners did not wish for a form of Government for the Church in Ireland; they humbly prayed that the subject of Church Government might be taken into consideration.

Lord Brougham reminded the Right Reverend Prelate (the Archbishop of Dublin) that he, and the Irish Bishops having seats in that House, were conservators of the government of the church in Ireland.

On the motion of the Marquis of Breadalbane, time for signing the protest against the Scotch Church Bill was enlarged.

The House then went into committee on the law of libel, and Defamation Bill.

The committee was employed for a considerable time in making verbal alterations.

London, July 15.—In the House of Lords, last night, the Marquis of Clanricadre brought forward his resolutions on the subject of the Irish magistrates, and severely censured the conduct of Government for the unjust and impolitic step they had taken to stop the Repeal agitation His speech was, however, characterized by calmness and moderation of tone. The Duke of Wellington made vigorous defence of the Government. He set aside the question of legality, and said that the manner in which the Repeal agitation was being carried on in Ireland was such as endangered the public peace, and to call for precautionary measures from the Government, who were responsible for the lives and property of the people. He admitted that the peace of Ireland was in the hands of Mr. O'Connell, and alluded to his declaration that he had a finer army than Napoleen led into Russia, or the Duke of Wellington had at Waterloo. "Very possibly," said the noble Duke, and this was a sufficient reason why Government should be prepared for any outbreak, and could not safely leave the commission of the peace in the hands of men who might be called upon to put down that which they had aided in bringing about.

Rebecca and her Daughters—*Carmarthen, Tuesday.*—The work of turnpike-gate and toll-house destruction goes on as frequently and as successfully as ever. The Rebeccaites become more and more daring, committing their depredations in the open day, and almost within sight of the military. On Friday afternoon, a body of Rebeccaites, numbering between one and two hundred, assembled at Nantegarredig, about five miles from Carmarthen, dressed in their usual disguise, and carrying various implements of destruction. They commenced their attack on Llandilowrns gate, attacked the new bridge, the same concerning which the fourteen were summoned for refusing to pay the toll, and which it turned out before the magistrate was illegally demanded, 4½d., instead of 3d. Previous to commencing the attack on the gate, they, in this instance, committed personal violence; first on a young farmer, who was reported to have offered to act as a special constable; and next on Lewis, the gate-keeper; both of whom they soundly horsewhipped, and the latter they compelled to fall on his knees, and swear three times over by all that was sacred, that he would never again have connection with tolls or turnpike gates, and it is said, he resigned his lesseeship the next day.

Information of these doings having been conveyed to Carmarthen, at about six o'clock the Fourth Dragoons set off at a rapid pace through Abergwilly, but as the soldiers passed under Merlin's Mill, a signal shot was fired, and the Rebeccaites dispersed. On the dragoon's arriving, they found nothing to attack but the remnants of the gate and toll-house, already levelled to the ground. No sooner had the dragoons returned to Carmarthen, than Rebecca again assembled her forces, and proceeded to pull down the Mansell's Arm's gate and toll-house, and Llanfihangel gate, in the immediate vicinity of Earl Cawdor's seat, and on the mail road to Llandilo.

On Monday night three other gates in this county were destroyed, Llanbyther, New Inn and Penallt.

The Repeal Agitation.—It has already been stated, that one of the consequences of the Repeal agitation in Ireland has been to keep the reapers, who were in the habit of coming into the agricultural districts of this country in thousands at this season of the year, at their own homes on the present occasion; and, as proof of the fact, it has recently been ascertained that one of the principal steamboat Companies at Liverpool, which last year had, from Dublin alone an average, up to this period, of 2,000 deck passengers, has had in the present year only 1,200, thus showing a falling off to the extent of 800 weekly, or 40 per cent.

The Sandwich Islands.—Despatches have been sent off by Government to Capt. Lord G Paulet, of the Carysfort frigate, in the South Pacific, acknowledging the free independence of King Tamehamatha III., and the Sandwich Islands from this or any other country.

A deputation, the papers state, consisting of Messrs. John Scoble, Lewis Tappan, George Stacey, John Beaumont, and others, from the committee of the British and Foreign Slavery, waited upon Lord Aberdeen, at the Colonial Office, on Wednesday, for the purpose of presenting memorials connected with slavery in Texas. When in office, Lord Palmerston was about negotiating a commercial treaty with Texas, and acknowledging its independence, but the existence of slavery there was found to be a formidable barrier. It would appear from this movement that the anti Slavery party hardly consider their case so safe in the hands of his successor.

Launch of the Great Iron Steamer "Great Britain."—The largest steamer ever built, intended for the trade between this country and New York, was launched at Bristol, July 19th. She is to be called the "Great Britain," and belongs to the spirited company who run the first steamer that traded regularly between England and the State of New York—the Great Western.

There has been extraordinary demand for copies of Dr. Pusey's sermon. Upwards of 3,000 copies have been sent to Ireland. Two editions of 6,000 each, have been printed; and a third edition, it is expected, is just about to issue.

Puseyism is still making rapid progress among the clergy. It is said, that out of 12,000 clergymen, fully 9,000 or three-fourths of their whole number, are more or less tainted by this Popish heresy under a Protestant name.

The celebrated field Marshal, Count Wittgenstein, died at St Petersburgh on the 16th ultimo, at the advanced age of 87.

A letter from Tabriz brings the disastrous account of an earthquake having nearly destroyed the whole of Khoi, between the Lake of the Urnia and Persia, by which upwards of a thousand people perished The inhabitants of Tabriz had also been alarmed by frequent and violent shocks.

FRANCE.

The whole of the French import duties amounted in the first five months of 1841 to 48,587,000f.—in the same period of 1842, to 54,689,537f., and in 1843 to 57,871,968f.

According to a communication made by M. Arago to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, on the 5th, a contract has been entered into by Messrs Baring & Co., of London, with the Republic of New Grenada, in virtue of which, the Republic is to cede to them the line required for the projected canal across the Isthmus of Panama, with 80,000 acres of land on the two banks, and 400,000 acres in the interior of the country.—Messrs. Baring and Co. had, it is said, in the first instance, fixed the amount of toll for the navigation of the canal at 18 francs per ton; but they have reduced it to 8 francs. The work, upon which from 4,000 to 5,000 men are to be engaged, is to be completed in five years.

Dr. Hahnemanu, the founder of Homœpathy, died in Paris on Sunday week, aged 88.

IRELAND.

Orange Members of the Repeal Association.—The following document was read at the last meeting:

"Sir—With sentiments of profound respect, and feelings of the utmost sincerity, we approach you as the high minded Liberator of our common country, uninfluenced by that baneful and destructive sectarian spirit which has hitherto pervaded so many of the deluded Protestants of Ulster. Too long have we been a divided people—too long have your best endeavors been frustrated by crafty and designing men—too long have the machinations of tyrant rulers been successful to set one class of our countrymen against another class, through political rancor and party feuds. The scales have fallen from our eyes, and he whom we have been taught to consider our most insidious enemy, has by his noble generosity, become our kind and best benefactor.

"We, therefore, the undersigned Orangemen of Stewardstown, hereby pledge ourselves that however others may act, we at least will no longer be misled, but that peacefully, legally, loyally, steadily and perseveringly, we will co operate with the Repeal Association in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of our countrymen, and as a proof of our determination, we hand you the subscription of 100 associates. We believe their object to be to obtain justice to all, without distinction of creed or party—we consider it to be the indefeasible right of individuals, as well as nations, to transact their own business; nor can we believe that he who would obtain redress for a common enemy, could seek the aggrandizement of a particular party. It is a God like principle, not only to forgive, but to act with progressive benevolence towards those who have always hated us. Sir, your motives have either been misunderstood or misrepresented in the North. So far as our influence extends that shall not again happen.

"As conscientious men, we shall labor in season and out of season, publicly and privately to dispel the delusion which has hitherto per vaded the judgments of our brother Orangemen. Two of our brothers were unjustly cast into prison, and you visited them—captives; and your inherent sense of justice disposed you to apply your mighty influence. They are free. The magic wand of justice, wielded by your powerful arm, unbarred the gates of Omagh jail, and our brethren Joseph and Simon Williamson, are restored to their families after having suffered two years' incarceration.

"We will not now enter into the circumstances, as legal proceedings are being instituted against their oppressors; but so long as the waves of the broad Atlantic hoarsely roar against our Northern promontories, so long will our gratitude remain to Mr. O'Farrell, pacificator; and to Mr Fullam, Secretary of the Dungannon Association. And so long, Sir, as your noble Repeal Association has such men to conduct its branches, it must tend to conciliate all parties. And may God grant you length of days, and may his ever ruling Providence protect your efforts to elevate our country in the eyes of nations, is the sincere prayer of—

"Simon Williamson, Joseph Williamson, Wm. Hazzleton, J C. Hunter, Chas. Pattison, Nathaniel Pattison, John Farr, Robert Hazzleton, Wm. Williamson, jr., David Wilson, James Wilson, Robert Clements, Thomas Hardy, Wm. Spence, Wm. Thompson, John Woodhouse, Wm. Williamson, sr., Robert Paterson, Simon Hazzleton, Robt. Abernethy, George Latimore, Andrew Latimore, John Eliot, Wm Arbuthnot, Robert Arbuthnot, Henry M'Donnell, Daniel Morrow, H. Lettmore, Wm. Arbuthnot.

"To Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P."

Ireland continues almost exclusively to absorb the attention of Parliament, and the present session promises to be one of the most protracted on record As matters progress, the sitting seems likely to run into the autumn, to the great annoyance of the country gentlemen, as well as the discomfort of the mere hack politicians. October is already named as the earliest period for the rising. The House of Commons devoted three nights last week, and two during the week preceding, to the discussion of Mr. S O'Brien's motion for an inquiry into the state of the sister country. In a mere party sense, the debate was the most damaging the Ministry has experienced since their installation, and the majority with which it closed, 72, the smallest they have yet had on any great question.

The Times sounded the tocsin some time ago and "thundered" furiously in favor of putting down, by *force*, the existing state of things across the channel. But it was a mere *brutem fulmen* in its effect upon the country. The coercion party is weak in the House, for Sir Howard Douglass—who moved a strong resolution, during the recent debate, to the effect that the agitation should be first suppressed, and remedial measures afterwards considered—could not find a seconder.

O'Connell held what is termed an extraordinary meeting of the Repeal Association, at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on Saturday, for the purpose of favoring his adherents with his views of the debate on Ireland.—He made a long speech on the present state of parties, the position of the Ministry, and the prospects of repeal

Repeal Demonstration.—The Waterford repeal demonstration took place on the hill of Ballybricken, on Sunday last, and is said to have been attended by 300,000 persons. The procession that accompanied Mr O'Connell is described as having been five miles in length. A platform was erected capable of containing 3,000 persons. The chair was occupied by Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., and amongst the gentlemen present were Thos Meaghen, Esq., Mayor of Waterford, twenty-two of the Town Council, Sir B. Morris, the Right Rev. Dr. Foran, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, and a whole host of the Catholic clergy.

The various propositions having been proposed and carried, Mr. O'Connell addressed the multitude at great length and amidst the loudest cheering His speech was comparatively exempt from the usual exciting and inflammatory topics, but though more moderate in terms, was not less confident and decided in tone, and he spoke of the repeal as certain to be carried, if the people only kept with the law, and abstained from the slightest breach of the peace. His speech was principally devoted to the dissection of a letter of apology from Mr V. Stuart, one of the members for the county, who declined attending, because he was opposed to the repeal of the Union, because he believed that the measure would be injurious to both countries, and particularly to Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell denounced him as unfit to represent the country, and said that rather than he should be returned again, he would himself come forward to oppose him. In the course of his speech he said: "If England continued to act unjustly towards Ireland, he (Mr. O'Connell) candidly avowed that as long as she persevered in so wicked and infatuated a policy—he would rejoice to see her weak—he wished to have her spat upon by France, America, and all other nations; but let her discard that course of action, as disgraceful to herself as it is injurious to us, and then he would raise her to a position which would make her the envy of all surrounding nations. He would render her irresistible in the affections of an unpurchaseable people. He was ready to make over to her the heart and hands of eighteen millions of people but it should be for a consideration." (Hear, hear)

"He would not take her word for payment—he would give her no credit, but he would make a fair bargain with her, and if she chose to accept it, he would make her the greatest nation on the face of the universe." He thus announced his future movements—"He would be at Tullamore next Monday, and the Thursday after in the county Wexford, when he would proceed to Tuam, Baltinglass, and Castlebar, and on the 15th August he would be present at a multitudinous demonstration upon Tarn Hill, county Meath. He would put all their hurras in a speaking trumpet, and would then blow a blast that would be heard in the hall of Westminster." In the evening there was a banquet in the Town hall, attended by 450 persons, the Mayor of Waterford in the chair. Letters of apology were read from the Right Rev. Drs. M'Hale, Brown, Kearing, Kennedy, and Blake, Lord French, Sir C. Wolseley, and several others.

In the course of his speech, Mr. O'Connell declared that that was the most glorious day of his existence Lord Stanley said that none of the respectable class of society had joined the Repeal. Was this the case?—They saw where he was standing. Was he not surrounded by the Mahars, the Powers, the Mulgraves, and the Barrons, and all that was truly estimable in the Aristocracy and landed property of their country? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He could not find words to express the delight he felt in finding Sir R. Mulgrave joining them publicly that day. The accession of such a man was ominous of victory, and eloquently demonstrated the true character of the movement; for, the support of such a man as Sir R. Mulgrave was not to be expected, if it was not based upon justice and truth.

When Father Mathew was at York, he was asked whether, if a person took the pledge, he would be expected to abstain from the use of wine at the Lord's Supper; to which the Rev. gentleman at once replied: "Of course not—the abstinence is only from wine as a beverage."

The apprehensions for the Irish crops, caused by the late rains, seem to have been entirely removed by the very favorable change in the weather. The grain crops now promise well.

The Irish legal world has lost one of its most illustrious members, in the Right Hon. Charles Kendall Bushe, late Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. He died on Friday, at the house of his son, Mr Thomas Bushe, Furrey, Rahney.

There has been an immense falling off in the amount of emigration from Ireland this season: and this decline has been observable at all the outports. In Londonderry, for instance, the number of emigrants for British America and the United States during the months of April, May, and June, last year, was 4,518 This year it has been only 1,987, showing a falling off at this single port of 2,531, notwithstanding the increased facilities afforded to the emigrant this year, both by reduced passage money, and the Government allowance of one pound of bread to each emigrant per day.

SCOTLAND.

At a meeting held last week in Edinburgh, Professor Johnson, of Durham, was appointed agricultural chemist for Scotland, at a salary of £500 a year, besides fees from subscribers His duty will be to analyze soils and manures, and give advice and information to farmers.

Church of Scotland.—The Gazette of Friday evening contains six crown presentations to parishes vacated by non-intrusionists. There will probably be a similar list for several weeks, and many young men who had no chance of living for years, will thus be comfortably provided for by the late secession. They may well say, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good"

From the Rhine, July 10.—We hear that the Brazilian Government has not only expressed its readiness to enter into a commercial treaty with Germany, but also to favor the manufactures of Germany above those of England and France. To this end, the Government, it is said, had ordered an inquiry to be made into the commercial relations between the two countries, the result of which must be favorable to Germany, since the imports of Brazilian goods to Germany exceed the English by nearly one-half, and the French by about two-thirds, while the German imports to Brazil are to the English as one to fifteen, and to the French as one to ten. Belgium, too, hopes to obtain commercial advantages from Brazil, which will likewise be important to Germany, as what Germany wants of colonial produce from Brazil would doubtless come by way of Belgium, which would lead to a closer connection between that country and Germany.

SPAIN.

The Messager and Moniteur Parisien of Saturday evening, contain the following telegraphic despatches:

Perpignan, July 13.—On the 9th, Serrano, Cortinez, and their staffs, entered Lerida.

"On the night of the 7th to the 8th, the Regent quitted Albacete and Chinchilla, moving to Balazoto, on the Andalusia road.

"The three battalions of Saboya, quartered in the town and castle of Lerida, pronounced on the 11th instant. They have been relieved by other corps at Lerida, where are the head quarters of Serrano, Cortinez and Oastro, who retain the command of the first division. The vanguard of Prim has moved from Fraga towards Mequinenza.

Madrid, July 10.—Madrid is declared in a state of siege.

"Perpignan, July 14.—The Central Junta of Catalonia, consisting of two delegates of each province, installed itself at Barcelona, on the 11th.

"The Spanish frigate Cortes, has pronounced at Algesiras. The mountain battery of Brigadier Enna, a battalion of Isabella II., the third battalion, a company of the Princess regiment, and 400 cavalry, have joined Naruaez, in addition to the troops that had already gone over to him."

Our accounts from Madrid by the regular mail are of the 8th inst. The city was perfectly tranquil, the authorities having adopted the most efficient precautions for the safety of the Queen and the preservation of the public peace. These advices contain a remarkable proof of the beneficial effect of the slightest appearance of energy on the part of the Regent, as well as of the rank cowardice of the Insurrectionists. Forty National Guards and twenty soldiers of the Cavalry Regiments of Lusitania having marched from Alcalo de Hanares to Guadalaxara, the junta of the latter took flight, and the town returned to its allegiance. Col. Arias, with 400 men, and 48 cavalry, having occupied Montilla, were made prisoners by the advanced guard of Van Halen. Many towns on Van Halen's route, which had been compelled to pronounce, had made their submission to him. The truth of the announcement, that Narvaez had obtained a victory over Brigadier Enna at Teruel, is stoutly denied. The Brigadier had raised the siege of Teruel by the express command of the Regent. The Junta of Barcelona had decreed that every male between 16 and 50 years of age should contribute one day's work, or six reals, towards the demolition of the ramparts of the city.—8,500 muskets were landed at Barcelona from Carthagena on the 9th. Col. Prim was to be created Count de Reus for his successful defence of that town. On the 27th, Espartero disarmed the National Guard of Albacete, and has expressed his intention to impose a heavy contribution on the inhabitants. The Lopez Ministry appears to be angry with their colleague, Serrana, for having conferred appointments an Moderados, and have determined not to adhere to his system. On such disputes can the Regent alone look for his success in the present struggle. As for physical force, he and his Generals have shilly-shallied until they have really very little at their disposal.

The Paris papers of July 16, including the Moniteur Parisien of Sunday evening, have reached us. The last mentioned journal contains telegraphic despatches from Madrid, contradicting officially the rumor of carrying off the young Queen to Cadiz. The Madrid Gazette of the 10th declares that it is false; that her Majesty and her sister would not leave the capital. On the 11th, the National Guards were under arms; the troops of General Aspirez occupied Galapagar, el Pardo, and the environs. Van Halen was at Carmona on the 7th. Seville had not opened its gates to him. He had directed his march on Alcala, on the road to Cadiz. The Regent was at Val de Penas on the 10th—Colonel Prim left Fraga for Mequinenza on the 12th, with 5,000 infantry and 200 hundred horse. Zorbano left Saragossa on the 13th at the head of 14 battalions. The insurgents have, by this time, in all probability, entered the capital, and doubts were no longer entertained of the complete success of the insurrectionists

The French journals of Friday and Saturday contain no information of importance from Spain. It is announced that Zurbano has made his entrance at Saragossa with his army. This certainly proves, that he has retreated from the ground which he occupied; but, on the other hand, also, it shows, that the insurgent armies did not venture to attack him, and, therefore, that his situation was not so desperate as the Journal des Debats has represented. His arrival at Saragossa appears to form a part of the new plan of operations laid down by the Regent, and we may soon expect a serious commencement of operations on the offensive by the combined armies, in which case the result may materially alter the face of things. The Debats informs us, that the National Guards of St. Sebastian have yielded to the menace of the Junta of Pampeluna, and permitted the Junta of St. Sebastian to expunge from their pronunciamento the name of Regent. This, however, may be mere temporising.—It may be with St. Sebastian as with many other places where the authorities and the inhabitants have yielded to the revolutionist leaders only to gain time. Van Halen, in a despatch from Andalusia to the Minister of War, declares, that he has received assurances from the authorities and National Guards of several places, that they only gave way to avoid bloodshed; and we have little doubt, that if Espartero and his generals can but strike one blow, his friends and partizans throughout Spain will take heart, and unpronounce themselves as rapidly as they have made their pronunciamentos.

THE MARKETS.

London Money Market, July 17—City, twelve o'clock.—Up to the present hour no intelligence has been received of the Halifax Steamer Columbia. Last year she left on 1st of July, and arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

We have, in the absence of the above, accounts from New York by the Switzerland to the 21st June, or two days later than our last. There is but little of general interest to notice; commercial affairs remained in the same state, and the stock again appeared to show a tendancy to advance, under the influence of the abundance of money and the large amount of specie in circulation, for which no demand existed. It was believed that the new loan for the United States of $7,000,000 would be taken abroad; it was necessary to negociate it immediately, to meet the payment of Treasury notes becoming due on the 1st July. Should it be disposed of in this manner, it will increase the amount of capital to be drawn from Europe, which will also be great, for the crop. The cotton market in America was heavy at a reduction in price since the last accounts were received from this country.

Commercial Summary.—The weather, which for some weeks past has been extremely favorable, promises an abundant, and what is better, an early harvest. The grain crops look extremely well, and the accounts from all parts of the country are very uniform. The benefits of a good harvest, at all times great, will be felt in the present condition of the country to be a most acceptable blessing. And yet, strange as it may appear, notwithstanding the present favorable appearances, the corn market is rising rapidly.

Commercial matters, without being buoyant, may be described as healthy. The Cotton market has been tolerably active of late—better prices have been realized, with less disposition on the part of holders to press sales. The West India market is dull, and in sugar, coffee and molasses the transactions have been limited. Money continues very abundant, though the present condition of Ireland has made capitalists rather more shy of investment; but, for all safe and legitimate purposes, abundance can be had at a low rate of interest.

(From the N. Orleans Courier, July 25)

MEXICO.

We have received dates from Vera Cruz, Tampico and Campeachy, brought by the U. S. ship Vincennes, to Pensacola The dates from Tampico are up to the 8th July. Neither these nor those from Vera Cruz and Campeachy offer any thing which we had not previously received.

A list of journals from the city of Mexico was received at Pensacola up to the 27th June. The Diario del Gobierno contains the following decree of Santa Anna:

Ministry of War and Marine.—Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, meriting well of his country, General of Division, and President provisional of the Republic of Mexico to the inhabitants of it. Know ye, that considering the criminal and detestable practice of foreigners, belonging by birth to nations now living in peace and amity with the Mexicans, in usurping their territory, in invading it with arms in hand, by attacking the troops of the Republic, by despoiling their property, and by committing excesses worthy of bands of robbers and pirates, that act without the pale of the laws of nations, and in fine that the time has arrived to put an end to these evils and scandalous proceedings Exercising the rights and employing the energies which nations use in similar cases, because those whom the generosity and clemency of the Government has pardoned have returned to commit new aggressions and to carry forward their injurious views, I have resolved, for the good of the nation, in order to save it from the attacks of these adventurers, and to manifest the firmness with which I sustain the rights of the Republic, that that which the following articles prescribe be obeyed, in which I have for authority the 7th of the articles of Tacubayo—sanctioned by the nation.

1st. For the future no quarter shall be granted, and all foreigners who invade the territory of the Republic on their own account, that may be captured under arms, shall be put to immediate death, whether accompanied in their enterprize by few or many adventurers, and although ostensibly it may be justified by the pretext of interfering in the civil discords, with the vew of attaining a political end.

This penalty shall be inflicted upon all foreigners, be they of what country they may, because the Mexicans being at peace with all other nations the responsibility of him who may make war upon them is purely individual, and places him without the protection of existing treaties.

2d. The Generals-in chief of the Army, the Generals Commandant of the Maritime and frontier departments, and all having military authority, that shall apprehend a foreigner invading our territory or promoting civil war with arms in hand, shall be responsible for the most scrupulous accomplishment of this decree, and the punishment of its infraction shall be the loss of office by the person responsible.

Therefore, I command that this be printed, published and circulated and receive the proper execution.

National Palace of Mexico
17th Jun 1843.
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
Jose Maria Tornel,
Minister of War and Marine.

(From the National Intelligencer of Saturday last.)

A LETTER FROM MR. CALHOUN.

To the Editors

Fort Hill, July 28, 1843.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I have just received from a friend, the National Intelligencer of the 12th and 15th instant, containing your remarks on a volume recently published by the Harpers of New York, entitled, "Speeches of Mr. Calhoun, delivered in the Congress of the United States from 1811 to the present time." Your remarks are headed, "Political History—Suppressed Speeches of Mr. Calhoun." "Suppressed" is a strong word The highest authorities define it to be, put down, destroyed, concealed; and your remarks leave no doubt that you intended to use it in the strongest and most offensive sense—that is, that they have been intentionally omitted in the compilation in order to give a partial and false view of my opinions; and, for that purpose a false title was given to the volume To the truth of this you pledge indirectly your word by heading your remarks, "Political History." The charge is a grave one, and made in an imposing manner, and if true the imposition would deserve the public reprobation. The question, then, is, Is it true? Let facts answer.

The title is, indeed, false—false every way. It covers much not included in the volume, and omits much that is—reports, letters, and other writings.—You have noticed the former, and called public attention to it, but not the latter, though equally obvious, and very material in determining whether the falsity of the title is a mere error or a fraudulent attempt at imposition. The one might, with some plausibility, be construed to be an attempt at imposition; but it is impossible for any ingenuity so to construe the other. It is impossible to assign to it a fraudulent object. But, if the one is an error, why not the other? In fact, the very grossness of both can leave no doubt that they are merely errors. It is not possible to open the volume without detecting them.—The title covers all the speeches of Mr. Calhoun from 1811, when he entered Congress, till the present time, while the volume contains but one speech prior to 1833. Again: it omits to mention any thing but speeches, when of the four first of his productions, of which the compilation is composed, only one is a speech. To make its grossness more palpable, all these are headed "Speeches." Has fraud ever been known to do its work in so clumsy a manner? It is idle to waste words on a thing so plain. The whole title is a gross blunder, of which I have much greater reason to complain than any one else. It looks much more like an attempt to injure me than to impose on the public.—I, however, can suspect nothing of the kind. How it happened, I know not; nor is it material, so far as it relates to the object of this communication; but I deem it due to myself to state all that I know about it

It so happens, I have never yet seen the volume. I saw the title and the advertisement not long since for the first time. I was, as may be imagined, indignant at the blunder. I wrote immediately to a friend, who took an interest in the publication and corresponded with the publishers, and pointed out the blunders in the title and the objections to the advertisement, and suggested the corrections that should be made, which I requested him to have done forthwith. It was too late. I received his answer a few days since. He informed me, that he had perceived the blunders before he got my letter, and had prepared a correction, but, owing to some delay in the transmission, it was not received in time. It may be proper to add, that the title I suggested, (as well as I can recollect,) was: "A selection from the speeches, reports and other writings of Mr. Calhoun, subsequent to his election as Vice President of the U. States, including his leading speech on the late war, delivered in 1811." It was drawn up to make it full and accurate—to cover the whole, and no more. So much for the title.

I come now to the selection or compilation; and here I take all the responsibility. It was done by me, and if there be any fraud or concealment, I am chargeable. In order that your readers may judge, I shall state the reasons which governed me in making the selection.

It is proper to premise, that I have been urged, from various quarters, in the last six or seven years, to have my speeches collected and published, and have, during the same period, received numerous applications for copies of my speeches, in pamphlet form, with which I could not comply, because I had not spare copies. Since my name has been presented to the people, in connection with the Presidency, applications for copies have increased, and I have been more frequently urged to collect and publish my speeches, reports, and other writings on political subjects I finally consented to the publication, because I believed it to be due to the people, in the position I occupy, to afford them the means of ascertaining the opinions and sentiments I entertain on all political subjects, particularly on those which have agitated the country of late, and on which the Presidential Election will probably, in a great measure, turn. That I believed could best be done by publishing what I had said and written on those questions, in a form which would make the work accessible to the people. It would give my opinions and sentiments in the fullest and most authentic form, and in a manner much more consonant to my feelings, than by popular speeches made for the occasion, or a personal canvass.

To effect the object, it was not only necessary that a selection should be made, but that it should be made from the later and not the earlier of my speeches and other discussions on political subjects. To publish all I have said or written in the long period of thirty-two years, in which I have been without intermission in public life, would make the work too bulky and expensive to be accessible to the great body of the community; and to publish those of an early date instead of those of a late, would not give the information intended. I accordingly fixed on the termination of Mr. Monroe's administration, when I became Vice President, as the period from which to make the selection. That may be fairly regarded as the point of time in our political history which marks the end of an old and the commencement of a new order of things, in the midst of which we still are. From that to the present time is a period of eighteen years, being more than half of that in which I have been in the service of the Union.—During the whole I took a prominent and responsible part on all important questions. Such was my leading motive for selecting the period I did, from which to make the compilation.

There were others of a subordinate character which had their influence. It was the portion of my public life in regard to which information (as I believed) was most desired. I infer so, among other reasons, from the fact that the applications I have received for copies of my speeches were almost exclusively confined to it. There was another still stronger. It is the period in which my speeches and other publications contain my mature and settled opinions on the principles and policy of the Government; adopted after long experience and much reflection, which have modified, or changed, if you prefer, in many particulars, my earlier and less matured impressions. About the commencement of the period, my mind settled down in the views of the principles and policy of the Government I now entertain, and to which I have ever since adhered, regardless of personal consequences and uninfluenced by party considerations; thus giving the strongest proof possible of my deep conviction both of their truth and vital importance. By them I desire to be judged, and by them to stand or fall.

Guided by these motives, I compiled the volume, in the first instance, exclusively from that period—but afterwards yielded to the persuasion of friends, against my judgment, to include the speech already referred to, delivered in 1811. They urged it upon the ground, that, as it was my first effort in Congress, and on a subject of lasting interest, it was desirable it should be inserted, although a departure from the principle on which the volume was compiled.

But even within this period, a selection became necessary to effect the object in view. To publish all my productions on political subjects during the period, would make the volume still too bulky and expensive to be acceptable to the general mass of readers. Here, again, the leading reason which governed me in selecting the period, governed also in making the selection for the compilation. It is, accordingly, full on the subject of Banks, Sub Treasury, Currency, Tariff, Distribution, State Rights, and the principles and policy which should control in the administration of the Government. Those which discussed subjects of a more isolated character, were, for the most part, omitted.—But, after the compilation was first made within these restrictions, the work was thought to be still too bulky, and many were struck from it, which it would have been desirable to retain.

Such are the facts in reference to the compilation. They show conclusively that the charge of suppression against it, is as entirely unfounded as that of fraudulent imposition against the title. The very charge is absurd. How could the speeches be destroyed or concealed? They are to be found not only in the files of the Intelligencer, but in those of many other journals and publications of the day, where they are just as safe and as open to inspection as if placed among the public records. To attempt to keep them from the public eye would only cause them to be more greedily sought after. The very speeches you have published, as if they were new and unknown to the public, are the very ones which have been republished divers times, and have again and again been repeatedly referred to in Congress, in political harangues, and by newspapers; and that for the very purpose which you now republish them.—They are the very last, which any one who was base enough to resort to a fraud would think of concealing. But why speak of them as being suppressed when they are referred to in the biographical sketch to which you allude, and which it would seem from its index, was intended to be included in the work? Again, why speak of them as suppressed when all the speeches which I made during the war to arouse and animate the country to the defence of its rights and honor, and to sustain the burdens and privations of the war with fortitude, and which are now unanimously applauded, are in the same predicament, except one? Are they, too, suppressed or designedly concealed?

Why, indeed, should I attempt to conceal them, or any of my early speeches not contained in the volume, even those which contain opinions different from those which I now entertain? What is there about them that I should repudiate them? Do they not breathe lofty sentiments and devoted attachment to the country, and evince foresight and firmness? Were they not applauded by the Republican party at the time? And are they not now eulogized by you and other political opponents? Why, then, should I be ashamed of them, or cast them away because they contain opinions in several particulars, which now, after more than quarter of a century, I do not approve? Should I be ashamed to acknowledge, that I have lived to improve, and have had the sense to see, and the firmness to correct early errors? No; I am far from repudiating these my more youthful efforts.—Their very errors lean to the side of the country.—They belong to the times, and grew out of ardent feelings of patriotism. The danger which then threatened the country was from abroad. The overthrow of Napoleon was followed by a combination of the great sovereigns of Europe, called the Holy Alliance. Its object was hostile to popular Governments, and it threatened to turn its power against this continent in order to suppress the free States which had sprung out of the old Spanish possessions. There was then no knowing at what moment we might be involved in a contest far more terrific than that which had just terminated. It was in this state of things that Congress was called on to settle the peace establishment, on the termination of the late war with England. My attention was intently turned to what I believed to be the point of danger; and I was anxious to put the country in a condition to meet whatever might come. The opinions I expressed in reference to manufactures, internal improvements, and a permanent system of revenue, kept constantly in view my leading object—preparation for defence—as much so as what I then said in reference to the army, the military academy, and the navy, as the speeches themselves show.

The danger from without fortunately passed away, and that from within began to disclose itself. I was not slow to see the strong tendency the Government was taking towards consolidation, and that many of the means which I had regarded as necessary to defend against external danger, contributed not a little to increase the danger within. That led to a reinvestigation, and that to the modification or change of opinion which took place.

So far from casting away or desiring to conceal or keep out of view my early speeches, I have long intended to collect and publish them. I see you promise to publish freely from them. You cannot do me a greater favor, and I hope you will not halt till you have republished all. I was so careless as to neglect to preserve copies of my speeches or other publications prior to my election as Vice President. Since then I have been more careful. Your republication will give me copies in a much more convenient form than that of manuscripts, and save me much time and trouble in collecting, and some little expense for copying. I shall preserve carefully the two contained in the Intelligencer sent by my friend, and I shall take care to get such others as you may publish.

Let me, in conclusion, say, I wish you to understand that I make no complaint. So far from it, I feel rather obliged to you than otherwise. Be your motives what they may, you have afforded me an opportunity of giving an explanation made necessary by the awkward manner in which the volume has been introduced to the public, and in which I have been compelled to state much that ought to have appeared in a preface to the volume.

With respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

We regret to learn, that the schr. Sarah Lavinia, of this port, Capt. C. Dearborn, Walter Nichol, Mate, with a crew of 4 or 5 seamen, which sailed from this port for Antigua and a market on the second of July last, was found at anchor off Block Island, R. I., on the 30th ult., with not a soul on board. She was carried by those who found her into New Bedford. It is stated, that the vessel has three or four feet water in the hole, the Captain's trunk broken open, and other marks of violence about her. The cargo seems to be entire and untouched.

Of course, here, where the Captain and Mate resided, and where the vessel was owned, the most serious apprehensions are entertained as to the fate of the officers The whole affair is, however, as yet wrapped up in mystery. We wait for further developments.

[*Alexandria Gazette.*

PIRATES ARRESTED.

Arrest of Part of the Crew of the Sarah Lavinia.—Two of the crew, engaged in the murder on board this vessel, were arrested yesterday morning by an officer from New Bedford, assisted by the U. S. Marshal of New York, and they are now in the prison in Centre street. Their names are David Babe, a large man, and Geo. Matthews, somewhat the reverse. Matthews has a father living in Maryland, where he was born Babe is a native of England, and his real name is said to be Wm. Brown.

After the arrival of the boat yesterday morning, no trace could be obtained of the pirates, till a man went on board with the ticket given to them, and requested the delivery of a bag of clothing which they had left on board. This led to their arrest. Matthews was taken into custody forthwith, and Babe in about half an hour afterwards, he having been absent when the officers first went to the house.

Not the least doubt exists but the prisoners are guilty of Piracy, Matthews having made a confession of the whole transaction, so far as he knows about it, but he says he was not concerned in the murder, either of the Captain, Mate or Cook. His account of the murder is, that when the schooner was ten days sail from Newport, and while it was the Captain's watch on deck, in which was stationed Babe, the Mate was called on deck by Webster, who, after a scuffle, threw them overboard, and altered the vessel's course. Webster then came below and waked Matthews, and told him what had happened, threatening him the same fate, if he made any noise about it.

Through fear of threats, Matthews joined them and assisted in working the vessel until they made the land, off Newport, when Babe and Webster concluded that the death of the Cook, a black man, was necessary to their safety; and while the schooner was putting about, and the Cook tending the jib, one of them approached him unawares and struck him on the head with a mallet, knocking him down; both then assisted in killing him, after he was knocked down. Matthews was at the helm, when he saw the whole affair.

Webster and Babe then opened the trunk of the Captain and Mate, from which they took clothes and other articles. Among the articles taken was a bag of the Captain's clothes, which are in the U. S. Marshal's office, and are marked with blood, apparently rubbed from the clothes of the murderer while taking them from the trunk. The Mate's gold watch was also taken and changed in Broadway for a silver one and $20 in money. It has been recovered.

Matthews denies that he was engaged in either of the murders, and says his life was threatened, if he made the least remark. He was willing to tell all he knew about the affair, until told by the officers that he had better not say any thing about it.

In appearance he is a very timid looking man, and it may be possible that he had no immediate hand in the affair, and it is probable that he will be used as State's evidence at the trial.

The discovery of Babe and Mathews, we learn, was made as follows: After landing at Newport, where they lodged, they took the steamboat for Providence, and thence to New York *via* Stonington, by the Massachusetts steamer.

They arrived here on Tuesday last. Fortunately, on landing, they left on board the steamer a carpet bag, which went back to Stonington in the Massachusetts, and the Officer, on examining the clothing, found some belonging to the Captain and Mate of the Sarah Lavinia, which led to the arrest.

Webster has not yet been arrested, but measures have been adopted, which will probably be successful in effecting his capture. He is but 18 years of age, yet he has attained, apparently, to full stature, being tall, and well formed.

The prisoners, by advice of their Counsel, now refuse to answer any questions. All that can be heard, even from Matthews is, that "things are in a bad situation."

The probability is, that the unfortunate Master and Mate, like the Cook, were suddenly deprived of life, and thrown overboard. The examination of the prisoners will take place on Tuesday next.

The arrests having been made here, the jurisdiction in the case is in the Courts of this district.

[*New York Express, August* 5.

Examination of Gardner.—The City Court met yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment, and resumed the examination of J. McLean Gardner, the young man who made an assault upon the Postmaster General of the U. S. on Tuesday last.

Dr. Gardner, brother of the prisoner, and David Hoffman testified as to the prisoner's insanity.

After some remarks from J. B. Williams, Esquire, counsel for the prisoner, the case was given to the jury, who retired to their room; and, after a short absence, returned as their verdict, "that the said John McLean Gardner was lunatic or insane on the first day of August, at the time of committing the offence charged against him, and is still so."

The Court then rendered the following judgment and order:

"The Court hereby release the prisoner from the commitment of the justice of the peace, and order that he be placed in the State's Hospital, there to be confined until he shall recover his reason, of which the City Court shall be satisfied, and by them discharged in due course of law."—*Baltimore Republican*

The following letter was written by young Gardner, about an hour after his attempt to kill Mr. Wickliffe:

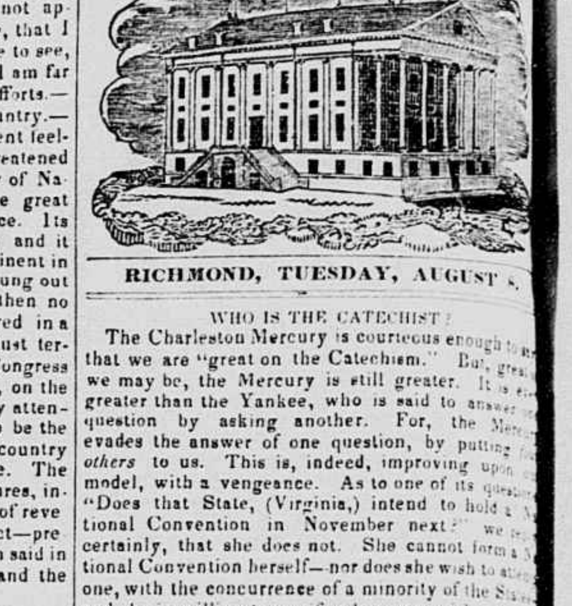
Sir:—I spoke with you at Old Point Comfort frankly, and told you where I wished to go. On enquiry you will find that no human being instigated me, by the remotest hint, to commit what I have done to your person; therefore, Sir, you, being a man high in office, cannot be so ungenerous as to show any vindictiveness towards my family or connexions, whom I have always had too little regard for in pursuing their advice. You may examine into this, and you will find it as I have written. It is some gratification to me to learn that your wound is slight and not mortal.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. McLEAN GARDNER

To the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, Postmaster Genr'l.

The Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Postmaster General, returned to this city yesterday from Baltimore; and we are happy to learn from the Madisonian of last evening, that he is entirely free from pain, and rapidly recovering from the effects of his wound—*Nat. Int., August* 5.



RICHMOND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8.

WHO IS THE CATECHIST?

The Charleston Mercury is courteous enough to that we are "great on the Catechism." But, great we may be, the Mercury is still greater. It is greater than the Yankee, who is said to answer question by asking another. For, the Mercury evades the answer of one question, by putting *others* to us. This is, indeed, improving upon model, with a vengeance. As to one of its questions "Does that State, (Virginia,) intend to hold a National Convention in November next?" we certainly, that she does not. She cannot form a National Convention herself—nor does she wish to attend one, with the concurrence of a minority of the States and she is willing to sacrifice her own wishes to of a majority of her Sister States. We had supposed that all this was already understood, without necessity of further question upon the matter to the other question, "Do they (she) intend, with the concurrence of a single other State, to send delegates from each Congressional District?" we answer, that the State Convention of Virginia proposed to allow more than one delegate to a District, first, cause they thought it best to allow more than one delegate to a populous District, and give each part of District a representative, particularly as our representatives in the former Conventions had gone up ev... *counties*. And secondly, because they thought it ... to leave the nomination to a larger number of ... lors than 17 from the whole State. But what difference does this provision make to the other States? We claim no more than our relative vote in the General Convention Be our delegates 17, or 75, or 100 ... was in a former Convention,) Virginia will ... give only 17 votes for the nominee. This arrangement therefore, neither adds to our relative force, nor ... it impair the vote of any other State.

The Mercury is rather unfortunate in its ... about the power of the majority and the minority—in every step it takes to do justice to the minority State, it does more injustice to the majority. But argument of our able Correspondent upon this ... leaves nothing for us to add on that point. As ... other two questions on matters of detail in voting ... can safely leave their solution either to the States themselves, or to the Convention. We might ... questions, in this fashion, to the end of time—but we not safely leave all such questions to the wise liberal spirit of the Convention, wherein our brethren meet in free communion with each other? Indeed the scheme of the Mercury itself free from all ... difficulties? The great question after all is, are friends of all the candidates willing that each State should select its own mode of representation, ... respectfully and carefully weighing the reasons her sister States in favor of their modes? And as the manner of voting in Convention, are they willing to submit any questions that may arise to ... State, or to the decision of the Convention? A... upon such liberal principles, are they willing to abide by the nomination of the General Convention These are the *great* questions, which we have thought fit to propound to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury or the author of South Carolina—because some of positions are not expressed in such precise terms to remove all doubt or equivocation upon them. We assure the Mercury, that however great we may "on the catechism," this is the last subject, and very last season, on which we would exercise talent, if we did not deem it calculated to promote the harmony, the union, and the success of our party.

The *Charleston Mercury* seems to be as "fond of putting questions" as we are. He now asks us, "Has Mr. Benton not said that he will not support Mr. Calhoun, though nominated by the Convention?" We really cannot answer this question from our personal knowledge, because we have had no communication with Col. Benton upon the Presidential Election. But we presume Col. Benton will do what we think his duty—and that is, to support Mr. Calhoun, if he is the nominee of the Democratic General Convention Can the Globe give the Charleston Mercury the information which he seeks from us?

He next asks us, whether it is proper for the friends of Mr. Van Buren to employ the party machinery of Illinois, which is described in a letter from some Calhoun man to some one in South Carolina. We require better proof of the machinery in question, than perhaps very extravagant *assertions* of an anonymous Correspondent—but if the writer does speak the truth we certainly do not approve of all this party machinery to bias the voice of the people. Will some Republican press in Illinois notice these statements of ... "Illinois" letter—and tell us, whether they are true or not?—Also, how it comes to pass, as stated in the same letter, that "the Mormons, who can now cast about 4,000 votes in the State, will support *him* (Mr. Calhoun)—*but will go for Clay in preference to V. Buren*." —We had indulged the hope, that the Mercury would have answered the question we put to him, *promptly*—and not trump up questions for us to answer, ... the time (he) shall be ready to answer" (our's). We will cheerfully answer any question which the Mercury may be pleased to propound to us—we will give him any information in our power which may be calculated to preserve the harmony and union of the Republican party—without attempting to offset it by any question which may be started upon a very different topic.

The Forged Letter.

The Richmond Whig does not yet "own the corn," to adopt its own classical phrase. It has re-published a forged letter, and it will soon make the discovery, and will acknowledge it—*Ditto*, the Baltimore American, &c., &c. On the other hand, the Charlottesville Jeffersonian, and the Baltimore Republican, recognized the forgery *on sight*—*Ditto*, the Baltimore Patriot, (Whig,) which says, on Saturday last, that was *surprised* to see in the Whig, and other papers the letter, which "is a forgery"—that it "was published first about the year 1830, and was traced to an Editor of a paper in Rhode Island—and that Mr. C... was greatly indignant at the forgery, and refused ever after to hold any intercourse with the author of it. &c.

We respectfully recommend the article from our Correspondent, published in this morning's paper, on the organization of the Convention, to the attention of the Charleston Mercury. We hope the Mercury will give it a place in its columns. Can the Madisonian also give it a place, as soon as it has published "South Carolina?" The Madisonian even proposes to strike "extra numbers of it for extensive distribution"—and begs "every press in the country friendly to the Administration, and in favor of the Party having some share in making the next President, to copy it." Thus, the Madisonian, too, is taking the side of "South Carolina" against the course of the Virginia Convention.

The Richmond Whig asserts, that a series of dinners is *coming off* in Virginia, "having the same object in view, viz: the conversion of the Democracy to Mr. Calhoun," &c., &c.,—that "the first of the series was in Madison, given in honor of Mr. Wm. Smith"—"the next in order, is the one in Essex, given to Mr. Hunter." We presume, the Whig is mistaken. We have no idea that such was the case with the Madison Dinner. The dinner in Essex was originally suggested by a Van Buren man—and we take it for granted, that there will not be such bad taste, or so little discretion shown, as to turn it to the "glorious work of prostrating the Democracy." The Whig's vocation is to sow suspicion and discord in our camp—and we receive every suggestion from that quarter with many grains of allowance.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

We have received but very sparse returns from North Carolina, which we subjoin:

[From the Raleigh Register, August 4.]

The Election.—The general election for members of Congress took place throughout the State yesterday, but it will be some days before we get complete returns. The polls had not been compared in this city when our paper went to press, but the Whig candidate, H. W. Miller, was a long way ahead.

[From the Norfolk Herald, August 5.]

Camden.—For Rayner, 414; Moore 64. Majority for Rayner 350.

Pasquotank.—We have not received the returns officially, but learn that Rayner's majority is about 400.

Perquimans.—Rayner's majority 250.

Chowan and Gates are said to be nearly balanced.

The remaining counties to be heard from are Currituck, Martin, Bertie, Hertford, and Northampton, which, with the most liberal allowance to Moore, will fall short of Rayner's present majority by two or three hundred votes. The Whigs have done nobly so far.

[From the Fayetteville North Carolinian, August 5.]

The Election for Members of Congress came off on Thursday last. Every thing was *very quiet*. The people were so quiet, that they nearly all staid at home!

It rained almost incessantly until about 12 o'clock. It then slacked and held up for nearly the balance of the day. We give below the result in this county. The vote of Fayetteville is 106 less than in 1842, and in the county 417 less. The Democratic vote of the County has fallen off 297, and the Whig vote only 120 from the vote of 1842. While we regret that old Fayetteville has given, the first time for many years, a Whig majority, we have the consolation *to know*, that it was from no abandonment of principles that the members of the Democratic party staid away from the polls, but that other causes, well known to our citizens, but which it is useless to name, operated upon