FOREIGN.

[Translated from the Hamburgh Correspondenten, for the Democratic Press.]

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, January 20.—Austria delivered yesterday to the Congress [Bundes Sitzung] its opinion respecting the military establishment of "the United German States." According to this statement, Austria calculates the direct German population, forming the immediate states as equal to 28,980,000 inhabitants; and proposes that in time of peace the United [Bundes] army shall consist of 120,000 men—which would be at the rate of 1 10 per hundred inhabitants. In time of war Austria proposes 2 per hundred, forming an army of 579,600 men. Besides which there shall be a Corps de Reserve of 1 per 150—which would add 289,803.—The whole army would then amount to 869,409.

The following are the fortresses belonging to the German States [Bundes Festungen]:

Mavence, Luxemburg, and Landau, of the first class—a fourth of the first class is to be built in the South of Germany.

The erection of several other fortifications are under consideration to be fortified as places of the second order.

The following is the Austrian proposal: Peace Establishment 130,000 men—30,000 infantry—18,000 Cavalry, 6,000 Artillery.

To every 1000 men, 3 pieces of cannon; the general in chief, in case of war, shall be elected by a majority of votes of the members of the German Congress: in peace there is to be no general in chief. The general in chief is answerable to the Congress only.

Proportion of the army on the peace establishment.

1 Austria for her German possessions			11,500 men.
2 Prussia			11,500
3 Bavaria			17,000
4 Hanover			6,000
5 Wurtemburg			6,000
6 Saxony			6,000
7 Baden			5,500
8 Hesse Cassel	2,700	2 brigades, four	
Lippe Detmold	400		
Schaumburg	150		
Waldeck	250		
Weimar	900		
Gotha	900		
Anhalt	600		
Schwartzenburg	580		6,180
9 Hesse Darmstad	2,800		
—— Hamburg	125		
Miningen, Coburg and Hilburghausen	860	2 brigades	
Reusch	420		
Hohenzollern	275	2	4,415
10 Holstein	1500	2 brigades	
Oldenburg	1100		
Mecklinburg	1650		
Brunswick	1100		
Mecklinburg Strelitz	500		6,050
11 Luxemburg			1,200
Nassau			1,400
12 Hamburg			620
Bremen			250
Frankfort			250
Lubeck			250
Lichtenstein			50

There are at the University of Berlin, at present 942 students.

The laws in Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Hanover, Saxony, &c. are now as in France, enacted by representatives chosen by the people.

FROM LATE FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, June 3.—We have already mentioned the deplorable event which has plunged into grief the town of St. Jean d'Angely. That town contains powder mills which are generally considered as the most extensive in France; but the mills situated in the middle of the village of Faillebourg, the most populous part of the town, are from their vicinity, the most dangerous to the inhabitants. On the 25th of May, at a quarter past five in the morning, the inhabitants were awakened by a dreadful explosion, which was immediately followed by a second. These two explosions happened at the west part of the powder works, where were in the vicinity more than 400,000 lbs. of powder.

It is hardly possible to conceive the effect of these two successive explosions, and of the commotion which they produced among the inhabitants of the town. The report was heard nearly twenty leagues around. The whole town was immediately upon their feet: for the shocks had broken the glass of all the windows. In the south east they saw in the atmosphere a white cloud of smoke, to appearance like an enormous rock, whose inequalities, they say, imitated human figures, so perfectly, that, we are assured, the people believed they *recognized* the men. Every one hastened to the disastrous scene, which recalled to mind the catastrophe of the plain of Grenelle in 1791. The whole extent employed in the manufactory of powder, the place of the mills only excepted, was destroyed from top to bottom. A hundred and fifty houses in St. Nazaire and in the village of Faillebourg were either thrown down or so much injured as to be rendered uninhabitable. A great many citizens have been crushed, or buried under the rubbish, or killed in the streets, in their gardens, by the fall of stones, timber, trees which were rooted up, and other things, which were thrown into the air by the force of the explosion.

Every exertion was made to save the inhabitants, so imminently threatened with destruction. Several tons of powder were removed from the magazine which was already on fire, to a place of safety. But a new danger, still more frightful, suddenly appeared to alarm the labourers. There was a large magazine a little further distant, which contained about 270,000 lbs. of powder; and its explosion would cause the destruction of the whole town. They perceived that some pieces of burning wood fell upon the roof of this magazine, and threatened to reach the interior. A cry of terror was heard in all quarters of the town, and a great part of the population precipated themselves into the plain, each one seizing whatever he could, that was most precious to him. St. Jean d'Angely was deserted in a moment. A few men, however, had the courage to remain. They sprang upon the building, and threw down to the ground the burning brands. This intrepidity entitles those who manifested it, to the highest honor. By degrees tranquillity was restored; and the danger being over, the inhabitants returned to their houses.

Such are the particulars of this deplorable event, which plunges so many families into misery. The number of victims, however, at present sixteen killed, and some wounded. The bodies of 11 labourers, all fathers of families, have been found, by piece-meal, in the vicinity and in the neighboring gardens. In the town, almost all the brick partitions are thrown down, the windows and casements are destroyed, and many of the heavy walls are injured. The damage already known is estimated at a million of francs. It is said that the trembling of the earth was so great, that the river was for a moment thrown from its bed.

As to the causes of the explosion, they are unknown. The rumors in circulation are not sufficiently established for us to report them. Some speak of it as an odious vengeance, but the crime would be so horrible that every honest soul shudders at the idea. Others suppose that a laborer who was in the magazine where the fire took, having rolled a quarter cask of powder with violence, the friction occasioned sparks, which caused the double explosion. But we repeat that nothing is yet certain in respect to it.

The neighboring towns have sent expresses to offer assistance. It is probable that in all France and especially in the Capital, subscriptions will be opened, for the relief of those who are ruined by this deplorable event. Circumstances less disastrous have often excited the compassion of the public. It is now that generosity will be noble and useful.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, July 31.—By the arrival of the regular trading and fast sailing ship Importer, Capt. Dingly, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th ult. the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received the papers of that place to the 18th, and London papers to 16th June.

The Rt. Hon. George Canning arrived at Liverpool from London, on the 16th June. He was received with great *eclat* by the people of Liverpool—and delivered an address to the immense multitude assembled before the house of John Bolton, Esq. in Duke-street. He is again a candidate for member of Parliament, to represent that city. Mr. Canning's competitors, are General Gascoigne and the Earl of Sefton.—The election was to commence the following day.

The election writs for members of the House of Commons are made returnable on the 4th of August, by which time all electioneering business must be at an end.

Admiral Sir C. Hamilton, is appointed Commander in Chief at Newfoundland.

The Courier of the 13th of June, announces the death of the Right Hon. John Hiley Addington, of a mortification in his stomach. His brother Lord Viscount Sidmouth, was advised of his death by express.

The Queen of England still remained ill, but was improving.

Among our London extracts this day will be found the address of the Speaker of the House of Commons to the Prince Regent, the Speech of the Prince Regent dissolving the Parliament, and the Proclamation directing the election of a new Parliament.

One of our papers states that *twelve hundred* persons have emigrated *this season* from Guernsey to America, mostly to the U. States.—Of these one thousand are natives of Guernsey—a great number, adds the paper, when it is considered that the whole population of that island is not reckoned higher than 19,000.

The Traveller of the 11th June contains an important letter from Cadiz, respecting the Spanish *free ports*, of which the following are extracts—"In consequence of what has been said on the subject of the Spanish Royal Decree, relative to the establishment of entrepots for the commercial communication between Europe and South America, I hasten to assure you that the temporary suspension of that measure *is not intended as a revocation of the Royal Decree*; but that as the regulations under which the decree is to be executed had not been finaly arranged, those merchants who were *curious* and *impatient* to export their goods to America, without waiting for the publication of the export tariff, have been obliged to comply with the old customs, as a measure *ad interim*.

"In addition to this information, on which you may rely, I have to state that so far from there being any idea whatever (at Madrid) of a *revocation* of the Royal Ordinance to which I allude, a very prevalent rumor circulates there, that regulations are about to be adopted by which a direct communication will be opened between the commercial powers of Europe and the colonies of Spain.

"I trust this communication will afford universal satisfaction, and remove every unfavorable impression which misrepresentation may have occasioned, on the subject of the indulgent decree of the King of Spain."

House of Commons, June 8.—At half past one o'clock the speaker took the chair. Mr. Wilberforce observed, that he had received information on which he could depend, that the slave trade was openly carrying on, to a great extent, in the French colonies on the N. W. coast of Africa, and that this inhuman practice was accompanied by circumstances of peculiar atrocity—murders having been committed by wholesale in its prosecution. He concluded by moving an address to the Prince Regent for information on the subject.

LONDON, June 12.—A Dutch mail arrived this morning, with papers to the 10th instant. The German States afford fresh proofs of their attachment to the principles of liberty and independence. Among some recent demands addressed to the Diet of Frankfort, are the establishment of an entire freedom of the press in Germany, and the security of commerce, not as hitherto, by the subsidiary aid of a foreign navy, but by vessels of their own, built in their own ports and rivers.

LONDON, June 11.—We have given in another part of our paper a full account of the ceremony of dissolving Parliament yesterday.

The Prince Regent was received on his way to and from the house with every demonstration of respect, and the fineness of the day attracted an unusual number of spectators. The speech which his Royal Highness delivered, communicated some pleasing intelligence to the country. Besides announcing that the peace we enjoy is likely to remain undisturbed by any political events abroad, it confirmed the declaration made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer some time since, "that the revenue is in a course of continued improvement." These two facts, alone, at peace with all the world, and increasing prosperity at home, are such assurances of positive good as cannot fail to make a due impression on the country. At the same time, the comparison instituted between the present state of Europe, and what it was, when the late Parliament first assembled, must have been no very gratifying topic of congratulation to those who used their best efforts for preventing the accomplishment of those great events.

The Speaker's speech was remarkable for the elegance of its composition and the soundness of its opinions. Alluding to the measures which had been adopted for increasing the number of places of public worship belonging to the Established Church, he forcibly observed, "that the first and dearest interests of this country, its truest happiness, its soundest prosperity, its surest independence, its proudest and most substantial national glory, are all involved and blended intimately and inseparably in the religious and moral habits of its people."

We have received a Flanders mail this morning. An article from Brussels states, that the Duke of Wellington has purchased the ancient hotel D'Oudenarde, situated on Grand Sablon, with the intention of erecting a magnificent mansion on its site, for his occasional residence in that city.

June 13.—Paris papers of Wednesday contain a treaty concluded on the 28th of February last, between France and the Two Sicilies, in which his most christian majesty consents to the abolition of all the privileges and exemptions hitherto enjoyed by the subjects, commerce and ships of France in the states, ports and dominions of his Sicilian majesty, by virtue of the treaty of the Pyrenees; that of Aix-la-Chapelle, in May 1668; the declaration given by the court of Madrid, March 1667; and other acts, which gave to the subjects of France the same advantages as had been conceded to the English by the treaty of 1667, between Great Britain and Spain. In return for this concession, his Sicilian majesty promises, from the date of the abolition of these privileges, a diminution of ten per cent. on all rates and duties payable on the merchandise or produce of the kingdom of France imported into the states of his Sicilian majesty.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 10.

Prorogation and Dissolution of Parliament.

This being the day on which it was expected the Prince Regent would in person prorogue the Parliament, a prodigious multitude of persons eager to behold the procession without, and anxious to be witnesses of the ceremony within doors, crowded the streets from Charing cross to the Parliament House, all the avenues to which, before one o'clock, were rendered hardly accessible, while the seats appropriated to the Peeresses and their daughters were so overthronged that many of the Ladies were obliged to content themselves with retiring to the Painted Chamber.

A few minutes past two o'clock the Prince Regent, attended by the great officers and Ministers of State; the foreign Ambassadors and various other strangers of distinction being also present, entered the House, and took his seat on the Throne. Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Usher of the Black Rod, was then sent to the Commons, requiring the attendance of that House to hear his at the Bar.

Soon after the Commons, with the Speaker at their head, presented themselves accordingly, when the Speaker addressed his Royal Highness in the words following:—

May it please Your Royal Highness—We his Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Royal Highness with our last Bill of Supply.

In obedience, Sir, to your Royal Highness's recommendation, we have not failed to apply our anxious and continued attention to the state of the public income and expenditure, and heavy as unquestionably the weight and pressure still remain upon our finances, we have the satisfaction to observe, that the revenue in its most important branches is gradually and progressively improving.

Among the various duties, Sir, in which we have been engaged, there is none perhaps that could have devolved upon us, more interesting in itself or more in unison we are persuaded with the sincere and unfeigned sentiments of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, than the duty of adopting the necessary measures for the fulfilment of those engagements, which your Royal Highness was graciously pleased to communicate to us, as having been concluded with the courts of Spain and Portugal, on the subject of the Slave Trade.

Nor, Sir, have we been less attentive to another subject of great public importance, earnestly recommended by your Royal Highness to our early and particular consideration—the deficiency which has so long existed in the number of places of Public Worship belonging to the Established Church. To the remedy of this deficiency we have most readily afforded large and liberal assistance, well convinced that the first and dearest interests of this country, its truest happiness, its soundest prosperity, its surest independence, its proudest and most substantial national glory are all involved and blended intimately and inseparably in the religious and moral habits of its people.

The Bill, Sir, which it is now my duty humbly to present to your Royal Highness is intituled, "An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen," to which, with all humility we pray his Majesty's Royal Assent.

At the close of his speech the Speaker presented the Appropriation Bill, as having passed the Commons, and in order to its receiving the Royal Assent

The Prince Regent then gave the Royal Assent to the Appropriation, the Aliens, the Supplementary Aliens, the Slave Trade Abolition Amendment, the Irish Fisheries, the Poor Education, and several private Bills, and then closed the Session with the following Speech:—

My lords and gentlemen.—It is with the deepest regret that I am again under the necessity of announcing to you that no alteration has occurred in the state of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

I continue to receive from foreign Powers the strongest assurance of their friendly dispositions towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

I am fully sensible of the attention which you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you.

I derive peculiar satisfaction from the measures which you have adopted, in pursuance to my recommendation, for augmenting the number of places of public worship belonging to the Established Church; and I confidently trust that this measure will be productive of the most beneficial effects on the religion and moral habits of the people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me for the service of the present year; and I highly approve of the steps you have taken with a view to the reduction of the Unfunded Debt.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the Revenue is in a course of continued improvement.

My lords and gentlemen—On closing this session, I think it proper to inform you that it is my intention forthwith to dissolve the present, and to give directions for calling a new Parliament. In making this communication, I cannot refrain from adverting to the important change which has occurred in the situation of this country and of Europe since I first met you in this place.

At that period, the dominion of the common enemy had been so widely extended over the Continent, that resistance to his power was by many deemed to be hopeless; and in the extremities of Europe alone was such resistance effectually maintained.

By the unexampled exertions which you enabled me to make in aid of countries nobly contending for independence, and by the spirit which was kindled in so many nations, the continent was at length delivered from the most galling and oppressive tyranny under which it had ever laboured; and I had the happiness, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to terminate, in conjunction with his Majesty's Allies, the most eventful and sanguinary contest in which Europe had for centuries been engaged, with unparalleled success and glory.

The prosecution of such a contest for so many years, and more particularly the efforts which marked the close of it, have been followed within our own country, as well as throughout the rest of Europe, by considerable internal difficulties and distress. But deeply as I felt for the immediate pressure upon his Majesty's people, I nevertheless looked forward without dismay, having always the fullest confidence in the solidity of the resources of the British Empire, and in the relief which might be expected from a continuance of peace, and from the patience, public spirit, and energy of the nation.

These expectations have not been disappointed.

The improvement in the internal circumstances of the country is happily manifest, and promises to be steadily progressive; and I feel a perfect assurance that the continued loyalty and exertions of all classes of his Majesty's subjects will confirm these growing indications of national prosperity, by promoting obedience to the Laws and attachment to the Constitution, from which all our blessings have been derived.

Dissolution of Parliament.—Shortly after the delivery of the Speech of the Prince Regent, the Lord Chancellor, who had approached the throne to receive the royal commands on the occasion, came forward and addressed both Houses in the following terms:—

My lords and gentlemen—It is the will & pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be now dissolved; and this Parliament is dissolved accordingly.

The Commons then withdrew, and the lords separated.

Among the illustrious strangers who witnessed the ceremony, were the Duchess of Cambridge, and his imperial highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

[From the London Times of June 8.]

Fracas at the Loyal Livery Dinner.

In our account of this dinner we stated that every thing was conducted with harmony and conviviality; our statement was true up to the time at which we left it, which was about 10 o'clock. It appears, however, that, after we left, the gods of wine and of war broke this fair peace: and that noise and riot concluded an evening so amicably begun. The following account is from the Englishman:—

"It was generally stated that the evening, on this occasion, was passed with the greatest conviviality, when it might have been mentioned that there was a battle-royal, in which a distinguished city orator took a leading part. It appears that there were persons among these loyal citizens who did not approve of the proceedings, and expressed their sentiments in the usual way, by hisses and groans, and these were so often repeated, that a *real loyal man* could no longer keep his seat, but went to the offending party to expostulate, and was received by a knock down blow..... The game once begun was not so easily stopped; several started up, and in a few minutes all was uproar; the tables begin to totter, and the glasses to rattle; the tables fell, and the glasses and bottles were broken, to the amount of above £50 damage. A very worthy citizen, who was early in action, was singled out by Mr. Samuel Dixon, as a leader of the discontents; and by the orator, collared and dragged to the floor. During this transaction the battle became general, and the greatest confusion prevailed. Now it so happened, that, for the *first time in his life*, Mr. Dixon was wrong. The gentleman he collared was not a discontent, but had appeared early in the field, to prevail on one of the discontents to desist from disturbing the harmony of the evening, and had so got mixed up with the battle, as to be by *both parties* very severely handled. His nose bled, and his shirt and waistcoat were torn. Thus ended the loyal livery dinner, amidst noise, riot, and confusion; and it was not spent, as represented, with harmony and conviviality."

FRANKFORT, June 1.—The Countess Survilly (Madame Joseph Bonaparte) sets out to-day for the waters of Ems, with the young Countesses her daughters. The report of the marriage of the eldest of these young ladies with the eldest son of Madame Murat appears to be premature, as this young man is not 18 years of age.

Count Las Casses left this city eight days ago for Wildbad, in Wurremburg. He lived at Frankfort in the most retired manner.

LONDON, June 10.—The arrival of Maj. Moodie, on Saturday, with despatches for Lord Bathurst, from Sir Hudson Low, at St. Helena, has excited some speculation in the city, coincident as it is with the account of the landing of a sailor at that island. The sailor had been one of the crew of the Northumberland, man of war, which carried Bonaparte from Europe to St. Helena, and in that situation had formed an acquaintance with Bonaparte's servants. This sailor afterwards became one of the crew of an East Indiaman, which being at St. Helena, the sailor, in the night contrived to swim from the vessel, clamber up the rocks, visit and pass some hours gaily among Bonaparte's domestics. This he did two several nights without being discovered or noticed; but in conversation on board of the ship, he boasted of his adroitness, and told confidentially to his messmates what he had done. Knowledge of the transaction transpired; he was arrested and examined, and conducted home to England in confinement; but it has not appeared that he had any sinister intention, or more in view than an innocent frolic. It is not believed that Bonaparte knew of his being among his servants.—However, the occurrence is supposed to have demonstrated the possibility of Bonaparte's escape on board of any English vessel, the Capt. of which might be inclined for a bribe, or otherwise, to convey him to Europe or America. It is reported several such occurrences have taken place at St. Helena, as have induced Sir Hudson Lowe to declare to the Government at home, that if vessels are allowed to come to that island as at present, he cannot answer for the security of his prisoner. It is reported in the city that Maj. Moodie is come home to make representations on this subject, and it is supposed another place of refreshment will be assigned for our East Indiamen. [*Courier.*

[*From the Wilmington Watchman, July* 29.]

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA.

Francisco Antonio Zea, President ad interim of the Council of Government, Chief of the Financial Department in the Council of State, Lieutenant General of the armies of the Republic, &c.

To the British officers, non commissioned officers, and privates of the brigade of artillery; and of the four regiments enlisted under our standard.

Welcome, at this favorable hour, illustrious defenders of Liberty: welcome to the arms of your brothers, and in the bosom of your adopted country. Our brave mariners go forth to receive you far from our shores, and the hero who commands them, a foreigner as yourselves, can testify if we know how to appreciate the brave of all countries, who come to associate in the glorious cause of our *Independence*.

This cause is worthy of you: it is the cause of wisdom and industry, of the arts and commerce—the sacred cause of social intercourse, and consequently that of every people and all men. It is principally so of your nation, who, being the most active, industrious, and commercial, ought to feel the greatest interest, that the Spaniards, avaricious usurpers of half the globe, should restore it to the human race.

This great act of justice claims the attention of enlightened cabinets, rather than that of armies, but I know not from what fatality Europe respects a government who has had the stupid insolence to insult her, by re establishing its *inquisition* and other *inhuman institutions*, in the face of the royal society of London, of the institute of Paris and of hundreds of academies and universities!—Posterity will with difficulty believe, that civilized Europe has tolerated in her bosom such a government; who, lavish of blood and horrors, slaughters as in the age of Pizarro, lays waste, burns, devours and destroys, and in the delirium of retaining a senseless dominion, will finish by depriving commercial nations of the valuable produce of our vast continent, and us of the produce of their manufactures and ingenuity.

Our Independence alone can terminate so many evils; the world demands the independence of America, and the brightest day of humanity will be that on which it is acknowledged.

This memorable event will, without doubt, be the most distinguished period of history. A new intellectual movement—a new impulse given to industry and the arts, to agriculture and to commerce—America will offer to Europe thousands of new productions—Europe in her turn will offer numberless new inventions to America. Such will be the fruits of our independence, and such the ties of friendship which will unite the new with the ancient world, instead of the barbarous chain which fastens her to Spain alone. Let us break it at once on the head of its government, and that Spain herself, free like us, may participate in the advantages, and be reconciled to the human race.

Such is the sublime undertaking in which you have embarked with us, and to which we are conducted by a chief, covered with glory, and full of virtue, generous, magnanimous, ever a patriot, always a citizen, and always the best friend to the defenders of liberty. Fly to his arms, follow him on his victorious march—be careless of your fortune and that of your children, for whom himself has provided; and intent alone on the grand idea of freeing the land of Columbus, rush forward with us upon the Spaniards, and hurl them from our territory to the sea of the Antilles; let us at once show what an army of friends can do composed of Britons and Venezuelians!

Saint Thomas of New Cuana, March 6, 1818.—8th of the Independence.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO ZEA.

THOMAS RICHARDS,
Secretary of the Council of Government.

KINGSTON, July 11.—Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated the 24th ult.—"A letter from Admiral Brion, dated on board the corvette Vittoria, off the Island of Mona, says—I am at present off here with a large squadron, and was followed some days by the Spanish squadron, superior to mine by one frigate, but am determined in a few days, when joined by some of my vessels, to attack them. Our worthy friend Bolivar was always victorious up to the 27th ult. and I hope to join him soon with 16,000 muskets.

"Brion has since been joined by Aury's squadron, and report states that the latter have taken possession of the Island of Beata.

"A corvette, brig, and two schooners, belonging to this place, have been cruzing off the South side of St. Domingo. They have been extremely successful in taking several pirates with their prizes."

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QUEBEC, July 14.—On Monday the 6th inst. about five o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Giles, the settlements of which extend two leagues and a half along the low grounds on the banks of a river of the same name, falling into the Chaudiere, above the Falls, perceived that the river was rising with extraordinary rapidity. It soon overflowed its banks, extended over the low grounds, in a wave of considerable height, moving faster than a man can walk. The cattle in the fields were either immediately swept away, or retiring to the eminences, soon surrounded and overflowed, were drowned. The inhabitants remained or took refuge in their houses, generally built on the highest grounds, in expectation that they would be safe; but these also were soon surrounded. As the water rose in the houses, sweeping away every thing around them, they ascended into their garrets. One whole family, the wife of Augustin Houle and six children, were precipitated in the flood, along with their house, and drowned. Several other houses and barns were carried away, or damaged, but we have not heard of any other lives being lost. Many of the inhabitants have lost all their cattle, and a great portion of the live stock of the whole settlement is drowned. All the hay being generally along the river, almost all the grain is destroyed. Sand and heaps of drifted timber, now cover the fields, on which the unfortunate owner contemplated with pleasure, only the evening before, an abundant reward of his labour, or at least, a fair prospect of future subsistence for himself and family.

The river rose 7 feet in twelve minutes, and about 18 feet above its usual level in a few hours; from a stream of about 30 feet, it became a river of more than a mile in width; it tore up by the roots elm trees of three feet in diameter, and has made gullies throughout the fields to the depth of six feet. In many places, its course is changed; the main bed of the river now runs where the house of one Antoine Coutura stood the day before. It was five days before it retired within its bank.

There had been no rain of any consequence at St. Giles for more than a week before the above disaster. The cause of the sudden overflowing of the river, is supposed to be the heavy thunder showers of the preceding day, among the mountains on the south shore, towards the sources of the St. Giles. People who were working on Craig's Road, six leagues up the waters of the St. Giles, and those that came in from Broughton, report that the rain fell in torrents in those parts on Sunday afternoon and during the night. In Broughton the course of a river was changed by its overflowing, the roads gullied, and bridges carried away. It is needless to mention, that along the St. Giles, hardly any roads or bridges remain.

DOMESTIC.

SALES OF PUBLIC LAND.

HUNTSVILLE, (Alabama) July 10.—The third sales of the United States land commenced in this place on Monday last: the section of country now offered for sale, is perhaps one of the poorest in the purchase, but such is the avidity to procure, on advantageous terms, Cotton land in this mild and congenial climate, that the sales have been brisk and the prices much higher than was generally expected; it is believed that this land has gone quite as high and perhaps higher than similar quality in the late sales of February and March. This fact furnishes an evidence of the continued prosperity of the country and ability of people to purchase. Every other kind of property maintains its stand without any material alteration which shews the correctness of the calculations made by reflecting men during the late sales. The sales of September and November are looked forward to, with peculiar interest, as the countries then to be disposed of are not surpassed in fertility by any portion of the Alabama Territory. [*Rep.*

NATCHEZ, July 9.—Through the politeness of Dr. J. H. Robinson, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following extract of a letter from Dr. John Sibley, dated

"*Natchitoches, June*, 1818.

"A trader has lately arrived from the Camanches, and reports that that nation has lately taken 2000 souls as prisoners from the province of Texas, and that they are disposed and do even sell them for the same price at which males sell in their nation.

"I have lately understood that two vessels had arrived at Galveztown with three or four hundred African Slaves, all of which are intended for Louisiana and the state of Mississippi. Gen. Lallemande and his party remain as they were, near the mouth of Trinity river, erecting forts; some reinforcements are joining them, principally Europeans."

The act of Congress of the last session, for the better collection of the revenue, begins to develope the good effects anticipated from it; and we have no doubt that its results will continue to approve the sound judgment of its framers. A writer in the Aurora, remarking upon the beneficial operation of this act, observes, that, by its adoption, "all the British agents have been compelled to come forward with the *genuine* invoices, and are thereby placed on an equal footing with the American importer and fair trader—the happy consequences of which are, that home goods have taken a rise, and that the American manufacturer begins to see the dawn of a prosperous day; his goods are no longer hooted out of market, but are bought up with avidity. The cotton and woollen manufacturer may now go on with a degree of certainty as to the sales of his goods." [*Nat. Int.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, July 21.—[Substance of a letter from a gentleman in Jefferson, Camden county, to the editor of the Reflector, dated on the 11th inst.]—This day I have been informed that a man and a woman riding on the Hartford road, were fired on, a few days ago, by a party of Indians lurking in an ambush; the former was killed, the latter made her escape, and has arrived in this county. The lady states that the man killed had with him about seven hundred dollars in cash, a gun and a horse, which the Indians took from him. The lady also states that some of the persons who left their plantations on the frontier of this county, some time since, in consequence of the menaces of the Indians, returned a few days ago, for the purpose of gathering in their crops of wheat, but left their possessions without effecting their purpose, as many Indians were believed to be in the vicinity. This letter confirms the account published in our last, of the skirmish which took place near the Tenessee pens.

SALEM, July 27.—The famous CLEOPATRA'S BARGE, formerly belonging to Capt. George Crowninshield, deceased, was knocked off yesterday at 15,400 dollars to his brother, Capt. Richard Crowninshield. Her extra furniture, valued at about 7 or 8,000 dollars, was first taken out.

Half of the privateer ship America was also sold under the hammer at the same time for 4,000 dollars, belonging to the same concern. [*Gaz.*

BOSTON, July 28.—The Guerriere takes to sea some cables of the patent rope, manufactured by Messrs. I. P. Davis and Winslow Lewis and Co. They are the first which have been made in this country, and we are happy to hear the advantages attending them are so great, that the fullest testimony in this respect has been given by captains Hull and Macdonough—and the commissioners of the navy have ordered the ships now fitting out here to be supplied with patent ropes and cables.

The patent rope exceeds the common kind in strength about *one-third part* in small cordage, and about *one-half* in large cables—arising from the method of manufacturing it. The yarns composing the strands of the new rope, are of different lengths, according as they may happen to be placed upon the outer or inner part of the strand; so that all the yarns will bear an equal strain at the same time.

In the common cordage, all the yarns in the strand are of the same length, and when twisted the inside yarns shrink up while those on the outside having a larger circle to make, must bear the whole weight, until they are broken or strained—every seaman knows, that in opening of the rope or cables, the inside yarns are found quite sound and perfect, and not exhibiting the least appearance of having sustained a weight.—The superiority of patent cordage is not merely in strength; for it enables the owner to reduce the weight both in cables and on the mast.

In cables the lessening of weight is of much importance, as the size is so greatly reduced that it requires much fewer men to handle them and to stow them away between decks.

UPPER CANADA.

July 31.—We have accounts from Upper Canada to the 9th inst. The town meetings for the choice of Representatives to the Provincial Convention, and for promoting Gourlay's plans, as far as avowed, continued to be held. Some opposition is shewn, but it appears to be very inconsiderable.

Authentic accounts have been received from Talcahuano, Chili, to May 7. They represent that the victory of April 5, was most decisive in favor of the Patriots—the 2d in command, (Ordonez,) and one half of the Royal army, made prisoners—only the General in Chief, with a few officers and soldiers, escaped death or capture, and reached Talcahuano, which place Ordonez had before long defended.—No other event had occurred [*Pall.*

DETROIT, July 10.—By a gentleman recently from Buffalo, we hear with pleasure that the Steam Boat may with certainty be expected to visit these delightful regions the first week in August—that the Light House at Buffalo is half up, and one at Erie on the point of commencing; and, what is vastly more important to the people residing on Lake Erie, and in this Territory, about 3000 men are now employed on the Grand Canal, the middle section of which (from Utica to the outlet of the Cayuga lake) will be completed this season. The Commissioners appointed by the Governor of New York are about inspecting Buffalo, in the view of forming a good harbor and a spacious basin.

The wealthy proprietors of Dunkirk, residing in Albany, are also making great efforts to form a good harbor at that place; and the celebrated capt. Butler (who opened eight bars from Middletown to Hartford, in Connecticut river, and gained from 5 to 9 feet water, merely by piling from the opposite shores, and leaving a sufficient channel to form a passage over them,) is now directing a similar operation, to admit vessels of burden into Grand River. The inhabitants of Cleveland, Ohio, we are also gratified to hear, have it in contemplation to employ capt. Butler to open their bar, so as to admit vessels of burthen, and to allure the Steam Boat to make that thriving place one of the points of stopping.

Considering Lake Erie, in a great measure, free from shoals or rocks, when the harbors and Light Houses are constructed, and Steam Boats in operation, instead of being the most dangerous, it will in a short time become the safest lake navigation in the country.

CHARLESTON, July 25.....It will be seen, by reference to the Wilmington head, that a part of the people from the schooner sunk off Cumberland Island, have arrived at that port in a schooner called the *Bonita*. They state, that the vessel sunk is the Swedish schr. *Osterman*, Captain PEACE, from St. Thomas bound to this port; but say nothing of her having been captured by a privateer. This business is still enveloped in mystery—the people who landed from her at Cumberland, all represented her as a prize, but asserted she was a Spanish vessel—the suspicion that she was a neutral, is now confirmed, and there can be little doubt but she was plundered, and afterwards purposely sunk. The *Bonita*, it will be observed, has been seized at Wilmington, under suspicious circumstances;—it is most likely that she has either been cruising as a privateer, or is herself a prize to some piratical cruizers. We understand that one or two of the persons who landed from the Swedish schooner, are residents of Georgia, and well known at St. Mary's. Ought they not to be arrested by the proper authority? [*Courier.*

We have been favored with, and had the perusal of, the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, by a military tribunal, on the 20th April. It is very long, consisting of upwards of sixty pages. We have not permission to publish it; but will say, that the charges preferred against them, were so completely established, as not to "leave a loop to hang a doubt" as to the justice of the sentence. When the facts connected with the execution of these men shall be spread before the world, they will be satisfactory, and conformable to the laws of nations. When the letters from Arbuthnot to Mr. Bagot and the Governors of the Bahamas and Havana, &c. are laid before the American people, they will then see the "the cloven hoof" of British influence as plain as the noon day's Sun. [*Savannah Rep.*

BALTIMORE, August 4.—The brig Chatsworth arrived here last evening from Lisbon, reports that the day she sailed a letter was received from Cadiz, stating that there were seven Insurgent Privateers off that harbor, capturing every Spanish vessel they fell in with—a Portuguese ship arrived there a day before with 100 Portuguese and Spanish prisoners, released from them. [*American.*

We are gratified to learn that Colonel JACOB HINDMAN, one of the distinguished sons of maryland, succeeds the much lamented Col. Armistead in the command of Fort M'Henry. [*Ib*

The Bay of Passamaquoddy, its capital Eastport, and the new town of Lubec.

The Islands and Posts, recently delivered up by the British to the United States, and consequently to the commonwealth of Massachusetts, are perhaps of more consequence than is generally imagined; for they contain all we stand in need of at present. Time alone will infallibly give us the whole Bay with all its pleasant islands and rivers.

When an ordinary observer looks at the map, and sees the capacious island of *Grand Manan*, the long and pleasant island of *Campa-*