

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 28.—By the packet ship *Silas Richards*, we have received our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 23d, and Liverpool of the 25th May.

The Catholic emancipation bill, as we anticipated, was rejected in the House of Lords; 130 voted in its favor, and 178 against it. The majority, 48, appears to have been greater than at any former period when this measure was before the House. A meeting of the Catholics in London had been held, and several resolutions passed, declaratory of their intentions to persevere in their efforts to obtain the object for which they are contending. The Duke of York's speech against the bill, had been printed in London in letters of gold.

Ministers had communicated three state papers to parliament, of considerable importance, from the foreign department.—The first was a treaty with Russia, settling the disputed claims which existed, with regard to certain rights of trade and navigation in the Pacific. The second was a treaty between England and Sweden, providing (by the establishment of the mutual right of search) for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. The third, the official document of the treaty of amity and commerce between England and the United States of La Plata. When Mr. Canning laid the last of these papers before the house, there were loud cheers from all sides of the house.

The health of the King of England was considered to be in a very precarious state.

The London papers speak of a rival this year to the popularity of the Rev. Mr. Irving. A Mr. Benson, who preaches in St. Giles' Church, is the fashion. He is represented to be, in manner and style, a striking contrast to the Scottish apostle.

Spain.—Accounts had reached London from Madrid, of the 9th May, that the soldiers at Seville had revolted, in consequence of not having received their pay, and pillaged the houses of the canons and dignitaries of the church, crying, "Down with the clergy!" "Down with the absolute government!" There was a report in London, on the authority of advices from Oporto, that there had been an insurrection at Madrid, which continued for three days; but it was believed that the affair at Seville was the one intended. The disturbances at that place had not subsided when the last accounts came away. It is stated in a Paris paper, that Ferdinand was willing to recognize the independence of Mexico, on condition that his brother the Infant Don Francisco de Paula should be placed on the throne, under the protection of Spain; and that M. Vallego had been despatched to Milan, on a mission to the Emperor of Austria with this project. Great exertions were making at Coruna, to fit out the second expedition intended for Havana; from which it was inferred that some attempt was feared of the Mexicans against Cuba.

Greece.—The news from Greece continued to be of the most gratifying nature. The intelligence of the defeat of the Egyptians near Navarino, had received additional confirmation from various quarters. The loss of the Turks is stated at 2,000 killed, and 500 prisoners, among which were several European officers. Patras was closely blockaded by land and sea. The Greek fleets had decidedly the ascendancy. Saccouris, with 35 vessels, was pursuing Ibrahim Pacha on his return to Candia; and Miaulis, with 45 vessels, was gone in search of the Turkish fleet at Constantinople. A letter from Constantinople, dated the 25d of April, says, "Alarming news has arrived from the Morea. Ibrahim Pacha is in a desperate situation; he is surrounded by the Greeks, who are hastening to the spot from all quarters. The landing of this Egyptian in Greece has been a signal for a levy en masse. The electric spark has not a more steady effect. The captains of the Christian vessels arriving from the coast of the Morea consider Ibrahim as nearly ruined, but the Turks still flatter themselves that he will extricate himself from his embarrassment."

The Holy Alliance.—The approaching congress at Milan was a general topic of conversation at Paris. Some said that the Marquis Wellesley was to attend on the part of George IV; others, Mr. Strafford Canning; and a third party, that the assistance of an English diplomatist would not be required—the object of the meeting being only to decide on the measures to be adopted in regard to South America and Greece!

Italy.—The spirit of improvement had extended itself to the ancient capital of the world. The English continental Gas Association had made proposals to the government, to light the city of Rome with gas from olive oil, to promote the cultivation of the olive. It is intended to have two steam boats at Fiumicino, the port of the Tiber; one of which was to navigate between Rome and the mouth of the river, and the other between Rome and Naples.

On the 19th, his majesty's ship *Blossom*, Capt. F. W. Beechey, sailed upon her interesting voyage of discovery and survey in the Pacific. After visiting

Pitcairn Island, Otaheite, Easter, and Friendly Islands, and settling indisputably, the position of all the Islands with which that neighborhood abounds, we understand the *Blossom* is to proceed to Behring's Straits, and if the season admit of it, to proceed round Icy Cape, (which has not been effected since Capt. Cook's discovery,) along the northern shores of America towards Hecla and Fury Strait, for the purpose of falling in with Capt. Franklin or Captain Parry; and if Capt. Beechey find the sea open, it is most likely that he will not omit so fortunate an opportunity of accomplishing this desirable object. We understand, also, that the *Blossom* is to complete the survey of the coast of America in such parts about Behring's Straits as are imperfectly known; and after having rendered Captain Franklin the assistance he may require, she is to proceed entirely upon discovery, directing her route for such purpose towards those parts of the Pacific which are the least known or frequented.

LIVERPOOL, 25th May, 1825.—"The demand for Cotton in the early part of last week was extremely limited; towards the end it improved, and has become very steady. The sales last week were only 7600 bags, and prices declined 1d. Since Friday, including to-day, the sales amount to about 13,000 bags, and the depression is fully recovered. The market looks very healthy—speculators pay pretty freely."

From the London Times, of May 21.

A silence little short of stupefaction, appears to have taken place of that restless bustle and vivacity which reigned among all classes of the political world before the bill for relieving the Catholics was rejected.

We have yet no account of the sensation produced in Ireland by that ominous and inflated vote; nor is it at an early day that this country ought to look for its full and inevitable consequences. The vote itself was not the most unfortunate occurrence of last Tuesday. The spirit in which it was pronounced by the leaders of the anti-Catholic majority, was such as to arm the sentence with intolerable stings. It was not alone an unfavorable, it had the appearance of an angry voice. We say nothing of the Hussar officers who talked, in characteristic language, about fighting their countrymen, defending positions, &c.; but we lament to have heard a Bishop so intolerant as the Right Rev. Father who was loudest in his denunciation of the Catholics; and still more do we lament the tone of the Prime Minister, who forgot his argument, and even did apparent violence to the constitution of a temperate or phlegmatic mind, for the sake of pronouncing against six millions of Catholics eternal exclusion from the rights of British subjects. Lord Liverpool's speech was not an objection to time or circumstance merely—it was an objection to the principle of the measure of emancipation; and, if good for any thing, would be of equal force an hundred years hence as at this moment. It was full, besides, of exasperating sentiments. What inference, then, is it possible the Catholics will draw from an opposition to their claims thus constructed? We fear, this—(though God grant that our fears may be unfounded)—that through the Legislature of the empire, through the doors of the Constitution, they can never hope for access to its benefits; and, therefore, that legal possession being withheld from them, they must seek it by means which the Constitution does not recognise. Taking forcible possession of a right refused, is far from being a practice unknown to Irish claimants.

But is that species of redress peculiar to Ireland? Has the British Empire never experienced the effects of such experiments in other and most memorable instances?

What was the nature of the quarrel with our lost and inestimable North-American colonies?

England oppressed and insulted them, and obstinately denied them that redress of grievances which they humbly supplicated: and what followed?—Her bullyings were at last met with defiance; her bayonets with bullets—foreign nations joined the fray; the grievances were redressed, and the empire dismembered.

FROM PERU.

BAITMORE, JUNE 27.—The ship *Henry Davis*, arrived at this port on Saturday evening from Chorilles, by which we received from our correspondents, Lima papers and other advices to the 21st of February, and information from San Lorenzo to the 2d March. The ship *United States*, Commodore Hull, and sloop of war *Princeton*, lieut. comd't, Kennon, were at Chorilles, all well—the British ship of the line *Cumbridge*, was lying at the same place.

The Blockading Squadron, consisting of the frigate *O'Higgins*, Admiral Blanco, sloop of war *Princeton*, and brigs *Guaypallin*, *Chimborazo*, and several smaller vessels continued to blockade the port of Callao, with great rigor. Several slight affairs had taken place between the castles and the squadron, the result of which was unimportant.

Our correspondent states that about the 16th of February, one thousand men arrived from Borota; he considered them the best looking troops he ever

saw, being armed and equipped in a style vastly superior to any thing seen in that part of the country, and remarkable as being furnished by a government yet in its infancy.

BOLIVAR.—We have already mentioned that the Sovereign Congress of Peru had voted to Bolivar one million of dollars, and it appears that an equal sum was also voted for the use of the Colombian army. At the same time an act was passed ordering an equestrian statue to be erected in the Constitutional Square of Lima, and a medal to be struck with the bust of the hero on one side, and the inscription "to our liberator, Simon Bolivar," on the other. The following is General Bolivar's answer, declining to accept the pecuniary compensation offered to himself:

To the President of the Sovereign Congress of Peru:

EXCELLENT SIR—The munificence of the Sovereign Congress has even surpassed itself with regard to the liberating army which has fought on the plains of Ayacucho. The General in Chief, Grand Marshal, has received a recompense worthy of the Scipio's and worthy of the sovereign people. The other chiefs, officers and troops have been treated with the noblest generosity. Congress, rivaling in magnanimity the liberators of its country, has shewn itself worthy of representing an august people: but, Excellent Sir, was not the confidence reposed in me by congress a sufficient honor? Was not the glory which it conferred in placing in my hands the destiny of its country, sufficient to satisfy me? Why then seek to humiliate, to confound me by excessive favors, by the offer of a treasure that I cannot accept. Were I to receive the rewards offered me by Congress, my services to Peru would be obscured by their liberality. My most anxious wish is to hold Peru my debtor for the feeble services that I have consecrated to her cause.

To disdain the traits of generosity with which Congress honors me, is far from my intention; but I have never accepted similar rewards from Colombia, therefore, it would be highly inconsistent to receive from the hands of Peruvians that which I have refused from those of my fellow-citizens.

I am satisfied, Excellent Sir, with the honor of having merited the esteem and gratitude of the Congress of Peru the medal ordered to be engraved with my bust is so much superior to my services that it alone will fill the measure of my most unlimited desires. I accept this gift from Congress with an effusion of gratitude that no words can express.—Be pleased, Most Excellent Sir, to transmit to the Sovereign Congress, in the name of the army and of myself, the testimonies most expressive of our profound gratitude. I have the honor to offer to yourself the sentiments of my esteem.

BOLIVAR.

From Matanzas.—We learn from Capt. Brothers, of the schr. Eagle, that accounts reached Matanzas on the afternoon of the 16th inst. that the Negroes on several of the principal plantations in the Partido of San Jose, distant about 20 miles, had revolted, and had murdered in the most cruel manner the proprietors. The Governor immediately despatched a large body of troops to the scene of action, and when Capt. B. sailed (12 days ago) it was understood the insurgents had been pretty much subdued, after killing 60 or 70 of their number.—The whole number collected was said to be about 300—they had killed 15 or 20 whites, (including one female) principally foreigners. Great alarm, however, yet existed in the country, and whole families were coming into the town for security.

N. Y. Mer. Advertiser.

In the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, of the 21st., we find an account of a British Association—conceived in the fever heat of speculations—called the "Tropical Free Labour Company;" the object of which is "to promote, within the British dominions, the growth of the several articles of tropical production, by means of free labour." The capital of the company is four millions of pounds sterling. At the head of it are his royal highness the Duke of Gloucester, and eleven Vice Presidents, nearly all of whom are members of Parliament.

We have been favoured by a commercial friend with a file of Dublin papers to the 21st May inclusive—they are almost exclusively occupied with the debates which have taken place in the British Parliament on the Catholic relief bill.

Letters from Dublin of the 21st May received in this city, state such was the excitement throughout Ireland in consequence of the result of the Catholic question in the House of Lords, that the different double coaches were despatched with guards, from the strong apprehension of disturbances.

Bull. Amer.

Prince Murat, who arrived at the Quarantine Ground in the brig *Hesper*, reached the city yesterday morning. He is an elegant young man, apparently about 21 years of age. After a short stay with his uncle Bonaparte at Bordentown, he intends, we understand, to visit his elder brother in Florida, who is cultivating a large tract of land at that place.

N. Y. Gaz. June 28.

DOMESTIC.

Colonization Society.—At a meeting of the Officers and Managers of the Auxiliary Society of this City, on the 2d inst. on a letter being read from the Resident Agent at Washington, calling upon this Society for aid in carrying on its operations, it was resolved, that the Treasurer forthwith call upon the Members of this Society for an annual payment of their subscriptions, and that he, as soon as collected, transmit the same to Rich'd. Smith, Treasurer of the Society in Washington City. The Secretary was also directed to address a Circular Note to the Clergymen in the neighbouring Countries, requesting, in conformity to the express recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Judicatories of the Country, that they will make a collection in their several Congregations on some Sunday in this month, or at as early a period as may be convenient, in favor of the Colonization Society, and transmit the amount of such collections by mail, or by any convenient, private opportunity, to Mr. Daniel Dapre, Treasurer of this Society, in Raleigh, or to Rich'd. Smith, Esq. Treasurer of the Parent Society in Washington. Notice was given in the Presbyterian Church of this city, on Sunday last, that a Discourse would be delivered there on this subject, and a collection made, on Sunday next. The Rev. Dr. Caldwell, we learn, will be the Preacher.

At this meeting, Governor Burton was appointed a Vice-President of this Society, in the place of the late Arch. Henderson, Esq. and Wm. Boylan, Sherwood Haywood and Wm. Peace, Esqrs. Managers, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Moses Mordecai, Esq. and Dr. Battle, and the removal of John Evans.

Raleigh Register.

The injury to the crops of wheat, below the head of tide water in Virginia, by the rust, turns out to be fully as great as was apprehended by the farmers before harvest. The wheat in many fields has not been cut at all, and the most correct estimate of the average loss, is from a third to one half. We are gratified, however, to hear from many of the middle counties, and from beyond the Blue Ridge, that the crops are unusually fine. From Jefferson and Fauquier we learn, that, within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, the crop has never been more abundant. The Newspaper accounts of the wheat crops in the states north of Virginia represent them as very fine.

Richmond Enquirer.

The late election for a Delegate to Congress in Florida, has given rise to a newspaper controversy, wherein ACHILLES MURAT, (son of the late revolutionary King of Naples,) was a party. By the advice of the United States District Attorney, Murat went to the polls at St. Augustine, and gave in his vote, which some of the judges of the election disputed, and which an anonymous writer in the Herald afterwards reproached him for an intention to deceive, in exercising the elective privilege, without the necessary qualification of residence. Murat, in reply, denies any intention to violate the laws, which we can readily believe, in a spirited appeal to the Floridians, in a manner creditable to his feelings as a gentleman. And here the matter rests for the present.

Gaz.

MORRIS BIRKBECK, Esq. Secretary of the State of Illinois, was lately drowned, in crossing a stream on his way home from a visit to Mr. Owen at Harmony. Mr. B. was the founder of New Albion, the zealous promoter of emigration from Great Britain, and the author of a vivid description of the Western country. His loss will be severely felt by the emigrants of the West. His door was ever open, and his purse was ever at the service of "the houseless wanderer." He has left four sons and two daughters.

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Breach of promise of marriage.—A clergyman named Augustus B. Reed, who is settled in Troy, Massachusetts, was, a few days ago, subjected in \$375 damages for breach of promise of marriage made to a young lady. The defendant had pursued his theological studies with the plaintiff's father, the Rev. Mr. Otis Thompson, of Rehoboth, during which he courted, and promised her marriage. He was afterwards ordained; but instead of fulfilling his engagements with the plaintiff, he married another lady, a member of his own congregation.

Hydrophobia.—We observe by the Quebec papers received this morning, that several mad dogs were ascertained to be in the vicinity of Quebec, and all persons were required to cause their dogs to be muzzled. We mention this circumstance to state, that Doctor Painchard, a celebrated physician of Quebec, in a communication to the city authorities, mentions that he has now under his care a child, who had been bitten by a dog supposed to have been mad, under the roof of whose tongue certain symptoms had appeared similar to those observed and published by a medical gentleman in Russia; that agreeably to the directions, he performed the operation, and that soon after the wound assumed an improved appearance. A further account is promised.

N. Y. Com. Adm.

AN ADVENTUROUS ROUGE.

We have just received a letter from the sheriff of Fairfield county, Conn. informing us that he has arrested Charles Ovington, in Bridgeport, where he has been committed to prison on a charge of having stolen a horse in New-York since he made his escape from the mayor's court room in Philadelphia. He is yet a young man, yet we are, on good authority, informed that he was transported from London to Botany Bay—he made his escape to Brazil—enlisted in the Brazilian service, returned to Liverpool, and came out to this country about Christmas last.

Democratic Press.

The Case of Simon Smith.—This old man, 86 years of age, has been in close prison, accused of no crime, tried by no jury, sentenced by no court, for any offence against the known laws of the land, for the space of three years; committed, as the record explicitly states, for a contempt of court in refusing to sign a deed for the conveyance of his property against his will. Can the legislature, can the judge of the circuit court, can the U. States supreme court, can congress extend no relief to this miserable old man, who is laboring under an infirmity of mind, a moral inability, which renders it just as impossible for him to sign the instrument as it would be if his arms were taken off at the shoulders? Is it consistent with our republican institutions, (we do not deny the correctness of the proceeding in the judge on the grounds of precedents in chancery) that an innocent citizen should be thus deprived of liberty, and be left to die in the midst of the mental imbecilities and bodily infirmities of old age, within the comfortless walls of a prison.

We understand a petition in behalf of this miserable old man will be presented to the legislature at this session, with a view, if nothing further can be done, to procure the passage of a resolution recommending his peculiar case to the consideration of the next Congress, who, if there is no other power, to which he can apply for relief, may upon such application be induced to enact a special law in his favor, under all these circumstances.

Providence Journal.

THUNDER STORMS.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 24.

The Peekskill Chronicle gives the following particulars of the effects of the disastrous storm in that neighborhood on the 12th inst:—A man by the name of Edward Stephens, and a Mrs. Satterly, were overtaken by the shower, while passing through a piece of woods in Putnam county; they were, through compulsion, driven by the violence of the storm into a coal hut, standing by the side of the road; they had, however, but just entered what they doubtless took to be a safe retreat, when a tree, standing but a few feet from them, was struck by lightning, and a part of the electric fluid (entering their den by following, as it is supposed, the root of the tree) killed them instantly. At Bedford, two oxen, belonging to Stephen Moseman, were struck by lightning in the open field and killed. A barn of Peter Dikeman, in Patterson, was struck and 2 oxen standing near were killed. Charles Minor of Carmel, had a barn struck and considerably injured. A barn was struck in Fishkill, and a number of sheep were killed.

On Saturday the dwelling house of Enoch Kent, Esq. of Vt. was struck by lightning, and Miss Eliza, daughter of Mr. Kent, instantly killed. She was an interesting young lady, and in the 17th year of her age.

On Sunday, at Warwick, R. I. during a thunder storm, the only son of Mr. Rice, a promising lad of 14 years of age, was killed by lightning. He was sent into an upper room, to close a window, and was there found dead a few minutes after.

At Patterson, N. J. on Tuesday evening, there was a severe storm of wind and rain, accompanied with heavy thunder and vivid lightning.—The fluid entered the house of Mr. Philip Van Bussum, and did considerable injury. A "sun bonnet" hanging by the window was set on fire, crockery broke, and several of the timbers of the house much shattered.

Melancholy Dispensation.—We learn from a correspondent, that Mrs. Sarah Threadgill, wife of Mr. John C. Threadgill, Anson county, No. Ca. was killed by lightning while sitting in her own room, on the afternoon of the 13th ult. The family had all assembled in the House to avoid a slight rain, when the fatal fluid winged its way into the bosom of the amiable and much lamented mother of the family; every person present, amounting to nine or ten, were at the same instant prostrated, except Mr. T., who was also considerably stunned. In the sudden death of this highly respected lady, the family of Mr. Threadgill and his numerous friends sustain a loss that time can scarcely repair. The lightning descended the chimney and set fire to the apartment in which the family was sitting, which was extinguished before any material injury was done to the building.

Cherawo Intelligencer.

The Secretary of War and family arrived at Philadelphia on the evening of the 26th ult. on his return to Washington.