

Affairs of Spain.

A distinguished Spaniard in London, has appealed to the people of England in behalf of his countrymen, urging that the cause of Spain, is the cause of the whole world. He asserts that the French accounts altogether misrepresent the actual situation of Spain. The following is an extract from his appeal, which is dated at London June 8.

"Nothing equalled my surprise on landing in England, to observe the feelings which prevail in many of your political circles, with respect to the situation of Spain. I have heard of discouragement, of failure of resources, of I know not what dispositions on the part of the new Ministers and of the Cortes to submit to the views of France. Permit me to pause a little on these important points, and to submit some facts to you instead of those vague ideas with which the opinion of the people of England is poisoned.—Spain presents many points of resistance and of attack. Catalonia is defended by the heroic Mina at the head of 22,000 veterans, the number of which he has not chosen to augment; in his rear, the battalions of the brave Catalans, well disciplined, excellent marksmen, and jealous as they always have been of their independence, occupy the mountains, and make incursions in the plains, intercepting every where the convoys and communications, and continually harassing the detached corps of the enemy. All those operations are made in unison with the brave Ballasteros, who occupies the ancient kingdom of Valencia, a country fruitful in resources of every kind, where he is organizing the army which is to fall on the left wing of the French if they should advance towards Andalusia. The strong places of the northern province are in our possession, and are to be considered as so many strong points d'appui to the Guerrillas that occupy these provinces. Galicia comes next with her inaccessible mountains; with her serious, devoted and warlike population. There Morillo prepares those bold strokes, those unexpected movements which have placed him at the head of the best Generals of modern times. On his right, in the beautiful forest of Estremadura, are the cantonments of the army of Abisal, an army which, whatever may become of its Chief, will never abandon the cause of liberty, for the troops which compose it have signalled more than once their courage and their enthusiasm, which the French themselves have been compelled to admit, when desirous of stating as certain the defection of that Chief, which is not yet ascertained, they declared that he was abandoned by his troops. Andalusia, that vast focus of patriotism and love of liberty, lavishes her resources on the brave Vallacampa, charged with the honourable task of defending to the last extremity the asylum of the King and of the national congress. In the interior of Spain, the ancient chiefs of the Guerrillas have resumed their influence and their positions. The Empecinado acts in old Castile, and Chaliro in La Mancha. Numerous and well-disciplined bands have gone forth from Madrid and other important towns. Among them we see a considerable number of men who have declared openly for the cause of liberty, and remain at home exposed to the rage of the factious. Eighty thousand raw recruits, discouraged by the prospect of a national war—eighty thousand men commanded by a Prince, and by generals without talents, have been rashly thrown into the midst of these numerous elements of destruction. And yet we are told of the discouragement of those who see themselves so superior! And it is attempted to persuade us that those who have resisted all the power of Europe, will yield to a handful of slaves.

"The Cortes, who have frustrated the plans of intriguers by their retreat in Andalusia; the Cortes, who shortly before their departure from Madrid, declared in so noble and energetic a manner their firm attachment to the Constitution; the Cortes, who see themselves surrounded by an enthusiastic population, by a brave and numerous army; the Cortes are to sully their glorious career by a base desertion of those principles which they have promulgated in the face of all Europe! The Cortes who see the Spanish arms triumphant in every part of the Peninsula, are gratuitously to go and offer an ignominious homage to the foreigners whom they see ready to be overwhelmed by the explosion of the patriotism of the nation and the army! Men do not act in this way; such conduct is contrary to all that we know of the human heart. It is never the conduct is contrary to the conditions of the conquered; it is never the stronger who listens to the imperious dictates of their weaker antagonists.

"With respect to the new ministry, it is enough to name C. Trava and Tandiola, to be assured that men who have suffered long and cruel persecution for the constitution, can-

not be disposed to throw it away merely because it so pleases a government which can only maintain itself by the terror of arms, and the infamies of its police."

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Several of our friends (says the Petersburg Republican) have requested us to give publicity to the following article from the National Intelligencer, in relation to the *Bhene Plant*, and its wonderful effects when given to infants afflicted with disordered bowels. Nor are its virtues confined to infants alone. All ages can participate in its astonishing qualities, as has been evidenced in this place and elsewhere.

Persons wishing to prove the quality of this valuable plant, can be furnished with it on application at this office.

The Sesamum Indicum, or Bhene Plant.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received the enclosed from my friend Dr. James Smith, of Baltimore, to whom I forwarded a few seeds of the *Bhene*, or *Sesamum Indicum*, early in the spring. I cultivated about a dozen of the plants last summer, at this place, and distributed the leaves to several of my acquaintances, whose children were afflicted with the "Summer Complaint;" some of whom, from prudential motives, asked permission of their attending Physician to administer it, which was granted, as "a thing that, if it did no good, could not be productive of harm." However, such was its efficacy, that even those who felt disposed to ridicule so simple an innovation upon their practice, became immediate converts to its utility: and I had the gratification of affording relief to many little sufferers, through the medium of these very Physicians, who, afterwards, repeatedly applied to me for the plant. On mentioning its properties to Dr. Smith last autumn, he suggested the drying of the leaves in the shade, previous to their being touched by frost, and putting them away, in order to prepare for early attacks of the Cholera Infantum in the spring; which I did, and very fortunately too, for my own child, about five months old in May, was violently seized with this dreadful malady, and upon administering an infusion of the dried leaves, it was, in the course of the day, entirely relieved. The Doctor has, in his communication, omitted to state the simple manner in which it is prepared for use—which is, by placing one or more of the green leaves, (according to the size,) in a tumbler of cool water, and the mucilage is immediately imparted, and it is fit to drink—its great advantage is its insipidity. The leaves when dry, require to remain rather a longer time in the water, to deprive them of their mucilage. When green, a full grown leaf is sufficient for three or four tumblers of water. It has afforded me great gratification to have been the means already this summer, of relieving several children, in my neighborhood, who have suffered severely from the Summer Complaint.

Georgetown, July 15, 1823.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

The great value of the *Sesamum Indicum*, or *Bhene plant*, is not yet known generally as it ought to be. I am indebted for my first acquaintance with this remedy, to a Gentleman in Georgetown, D. C. who is not a Physician; but, from the trials I have lately made with it here, at his suggestion, in cases of *Dysentery* and *Cholera Infantum*, I am fully persuaded we have nothing superior to it, that can be used in the treatment of either of these distressing complaints.—Young children, who cannot be forced to swallow any other medicine, without great difficulty, are fond of this, which is refreshing and nourishing to them.—Those whose stomachs nauseate at the sight of almost every thing that we can present to them, take the *clear mucilaginous infusion of the leaves of the Bhene Plant*, with the same avidity they would drink cool spring water. Other proper means not being neglected, it seems to me to be an invaluable remedy in the above mentioned diseases.

If you should think proper to insert this information, (for the benefit of those concerned,) in your widely circulating paper, you have the authority to do so, of your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES SMITH.
Baltimore, July 14, 1823.

From the Newark Centinel.

Cure for the Fever and Ague.—As the Fever and Ague is more or less prevalent, we have been requested to state, that a glass of strong *Bonsets Tea*, taken at the approach of the ague, will ordinarily arrest the disease on its first trial; and scarcely ever fail on the second. Besides, it is represented as an excellent preventative to this disorder. We are somewhat acquainted with this herb, and are persuaded that its medicinal qualities ought to bring it into more general use. In the family of our informant it has been in use for years—and in the above complaint, it has never known to fail. It is scarcely necessary to state, that so abundant is the growth of this herb in this vicinity, that it may be gathered by cart loads.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 26.

The packet ship *Nestor*, has arrived at New York from Liverpool with London dates to the 15th ult. inclusive; and Liverpool to the 16th, two days later from Great Britain. There are more official reports from the French commanders in Spain; and a multitude of conjectures, hearsays, and absolute fictions. We have copied the former as public documents, and shall notice a few of the latter, while we distrust the bulletins nearly as much.

The Paris papers of one day, announce that the King of Spain left Seville on the 27th May, with a large military escort—those of another day, cause a person "in whom full confidence could be placed," to leave Seville on the 2d June, arrive at Madrid on the 5th, and there state, that Seville, at the time of his departure, was "in the greatest ferment," the battalion of marines having evinced a determination not to let the king be removed. The London Courier of the 13th June "confidently expected that the next advice from Sir William A'Court, the British ambassador at Seville, would communicate intelligence of a most satisfactory kind, with regard to the arrangement of the affairs of Spain." Now, the Seville Gazette, from which we made extracts yesterday, as late as the 1st June inclusive, furnishes no intimation of the least ferment, nor of any design of the immediate removal of the king to Cadiz—and the circular of the government, published on the 1st of June, announces the resolution to admit of no compromise as to the Constitution. It is that document which might have been expected at London from Sir W. A'Court, but which was not likely to be considered by the British ministers as "the most satisfactory kind."—Their policy is well explained in the following editorial paragraphs of the London Morning Chronicle, which tally with the suggestions of the Courier respecting the willingness of the French government to come to terms.

"It may easily be conceived, after the part the British Cabinet have taken in all the late Continental negotiations, on the subject of the present war, that they would be glad of an opportunity, in the first place, to prevent the Bourbons from gaining too much ascendancy in the Peninsula, and in the second, to hinder, as much as possible, the defensive war in Spain from becoming too national, fearful that the roused energies of the people might insure success, and consolidate those institutions considered too free and too liberal by a large portion of the higher orders in this country. It has been thought expedient, now that the events of the war begin to develop themselves, to adopt a medium between the two extremes of the contending parties, and which at the same time that it counteracts the realization of the views of the French, may soften what is called the obnoxiousness of the Spaniards. For this purpose, the greatest exertions are now making in Spain and Portugal to create a co-federacy, or powerful party, in favour of Two Chambers, an arrangement which, it is thought, would satisfy the Bourbons and remove all the grounds of the present quarrel. In his interest, active agents have been made out favourable to the plan; the Nobles, Clergy, and privileged orders have been set in motion, and the greatest preparations are making to throw discredit on the new Constitution, to prevent them from working well, and sums of money have been appropriated to remove all difficulties which may occur, and acquire proselytes to this new fashionable opinion.

"The moment for carrying this great enterprise into effect is supposed also to have arrived. The French have penetrated to Madrid; they have reached the extreme of that 'circle' to which the King promised 'to confine himself,' and this war of experiment has lasted long enough for the compassionate heart of Louis XVIII; or, in other words, he and his ministers, and the Duke d'Angoulême and Monecy still more, begin to have a surfeit of the Spanish war. Under these circumstances, it is very natural to suppose that the endeavours of Sir Chas. Stuart in Paris may produce some result, and that if the Peninsulars will be imprudent, or rather, we would say, mean and base enough to admit of two Chambers, as suggested by their humane friend, Louis XVIII, and his worthy Allies (a concession, however, that would in the eyes of the world be attributed to the successful bayonets of the Prince Generalissimo, and evident weakness on the part of Spain,) the further marches and counter-marches of the Bourbon Armies may be spared, and the spectators in this contest will cease to be gratified with those edifying bulletins telegraphically conveyed to Paris, and then re-written and published for general use."

The most interesting article in the London papers is the account of the great public meeting held in London

on the 13th June, "to consider of the best means of affording assistance to the Spaniards." It was attended by great numbers of the principal noblemen and gentlemen of the Whig party, chiefly members of Parliament. Lord Erskine first took the chair—the intended Chairman, Lord William Bentinck, not having arrived—and delivered an energetic speech, in which he observed that "the Constitutional government of Spain had spirit enough to defend itself, and too much courage to yield a single point to its unprincipled assailants."—Lord William Bentinck soon appeared and relieved Lord Erskine in the chair. He pronounced a warm discourse in favor of the Spaniards.

After various other speeches about £4000 were subscribed for the Spaniards, and a committee, with Mr. Alexander Baring as Chairman, was appointed to receive further subscriptions. It is to be noted that, notwithstanding the unambiguous expression of sympathy for the Spaniards in the Parliament, no ministerial name is found in the list of the politicians who attended the meeting. The most remarkable and important occurrence on the occasion was this.—The editor of the *Sun*, after stating "that French money had not only been employed in Spain, but also in England to pervert public opinion against the Constitutional government of the former country," read the following letter, being the first of a series which had been addressed to him.

PARIS, MAY 17, 1823.

"My Dear Sir—I send you the first of a series of articles which I conceive well adapted for *The Sun*, which has always stood firm against anarchy. What I hint as doubtful only, will be verified. I am behind the scene for news. I am offered 500 francs per article for writing articles; and as I know the property of *The Sun* does not pay too well! Here the writer is grossly mistaken," said the Editor, I permit me to offer you one half of it to buy snuff for yourself. This, of course is a profound secret between you and myself, and must go no further. I have stipulated that you shall have all the news from the French Embassy. Insert the enclosed without delay. I will again write to you on Monday."

After the reading was concluded, a loud cry was raised for the name of the author; but the editor of the *Sun* trusted he would not be called on to publish the name of the writer. The latter, however, he said, would be left in the committee room for the inspection of any man who wished to see it. It appeared that this was not the only communication of the same import, which had been transmitted to the office of the *Sun*, as the Editor went on to state, that he had received three letters, each containing an enclosure of money, for the purpose of inducing him to publish in his paper, such statements as would be transmitted to him from Paris respecting Spanish affairs; an attempt which, he had no doubt, had succeeded with the editors of some of the London papers, where articles of French manufacture daily appeared calculated to poison the minds of the public.

These disclosures illustrate the proflicacy with which the French cabinet conduct their atrocious designs, and the degree of confidence, to which the statements and reasonings of the Paris and London ministerial prints are entitled. *Arguelles* and *Galiano*, the two leaders of the Cortes at Seville, mention, in speeches delivered near the close of May, that the French commanders in Spain cause bodies of Spanish royalists to precede them in their approaches, who, committing gross excesses, may give to the French, when they arrive, the character of deliverers in the eyes of the suffering people.—*Nat. Gaz.*

BOSTON, JULY 27.

By the arrival at this port of the brig *Jasper*, Patten, in 34 days from Liverpool, we have received our files of London papers to June 19th inclusive.

The London subscription in aid of the Spaniards is represented as having assumed that character and importance which is due to the cause. Meetings in various parts of England, and local contributions were becoming general, in aid of the oppressed people of the Peninsula. All honest men (says the Times) will be delighted to see the Spanish subscription going on so prosperously:—every Englishman, worthy the name, must feel the cause of Spain to be his own.

The King's messenger, Mr. Cloud, left London on the 16th June for Paris. On the same day, Mr. Begode, a Spanish courier from Sir William A'Court's embassy in Spain, left Downing-street with despatches for Spain.

The Marquis of Londonderry has arrived in England from France. While in France he sustained a loss of his star of the order of the Bath, valued at 700l.

The *Journal de Paris* mentions that three English ladies, Mrs. Hutchinson, Lady Burke, and Lady J. Ford, have received an order from the

Police to leave the French capital as soon as possible. What offence the ladies have committed, is not stated; perhaps they have been laughing at the exploits of Prince Hilt or Bobadil Donnadieu.

Extract to a letter of Messrs. Eben. Stevens and Sons, from Messrs. Wells & Co. at Paris, under date of 13th June.

"The news from Spain has become less encouraging for the French army. The departure of the King from Seville to Cadiz is likely to prolong the war, and it appears by the *Moniteur* this morning, that Mina has shown himself on the frontiers of France, which circumstance will retard the operations at Madrid. Our coast is also much annoyed by the Spanish cruisers, who have made some valuable captures. These circumstances may sensibly affect the state of our markets, which have been for two months nearly in a complete state of suspense."

Joyous News from our Squadron!

NORFOLK, JULY 29.

The U. S. S. *Terrier*, Lieut. Comdr. ROBERT M. ROSE, one of Commodore Porter's Squadron, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday evening, after a passage of 6 days from Allenton, Key West.

By this arrival we have the welcome intelligence, (more than confirming our previous advices,) of a most gallant achievement by the *Borges Gallinipper* and *Mosquito*, under the orders of that accomplished and intrepid officer, Lt. Comdr. WILLIAM H. WATSON, with the following particulars of which we have been politely favoured by Lt. Comdr. ROSE: On the 3d inst. Lt. Comdr. Watson, in the *Borges*, one manned with 18 and the other with 14 men, fell in with and captured at Point Yacos, the very spot where the galleon ALLEN fell, *Two Piratical Schooners* one a large vessel mounting three guns, and carrying upwards of thirty men, called the *Catalana*, and the other a very fast sailing Schooner, of about 20 men, a tender to the former.

On discovering the *Borges*, though at a considerable distance, they immediately opened a fire upon them, which they kept up during a chase of two hours. Finding that the *Borges* would overhaul them, they anchored near the shore, with springs on their cables, and prepared for defence, by getting all the guns on one side, from which and their muskets they kept up a rapid fire. When the *Borges* had approached within pistol shot, they parted their springs and swung head on to them, which enabled the *Borges* to come up without injury from their long guns.—Capt. WATSON having, with that circumspection which is the true characteristic of skill and gallantry, reserved his fire until this moment, when every shot would tell, now poured it into them with most deadly effect, cheered, and was about to board, when the *Pirates* jumped into the water, and attempted to make their escape to the shore.—The *Borges*, however, making rapid way on them, passed the *Sch'r's* and cutting them off from the beach, killed upwards of 40 and took 5 prisoners, without having a man of their crews killed or wounded.

Only five of the *Pirates* escaped, and even they would have been destroyed, but that they landed before the *Borges* came up, with a lady that they had on board, and were not fired at, because of her being interposed to secure their safety.

The *Pirates* who were taken, were sent with the *Prizes* to Key West, and the former were immediately, upon their arrival, despatched in the *Ferret* to Havana, by com. Porter, and, as stated yesterday, delivered over to the Governor of that place.

The *Catalana*, had been a Spanish merchantman, and was captured by the schooner, her tender, about ten days previous, at the entrance of the harbour of Matanzas. The name of her commander was *Diabolo*, (Little Devil,) so called from his desperate character, and the success which had previously attended his machinations. He was immediately discovered and pointed out to Lt. Comdr. WATSON, by the Spaniard who had undertaken to act as pilot, and who, at the moment the *Borges* came within gun shot, levelled his musket and shot him through the head—he expired immediately.—*Beacon.*

A man by the name of John White, in Black River Parish, Jamaica, was condemned to suffer death on the 19th ult. for setting fire to a trash-house, on an estate in that parish. On the morning of the day on which the sentence of the law was to be carried into effect, the Deputy-Marshal being absent, his assistant endeavored to procure a person to perform the duty of executioner, by offering a large reward. So late, however, as the hour of twelve, no person could be found for that purpose, until a negro, confined in the work-house, was tempted by the promise of two doubloons, to undertake the office of hangman. When he drew near to the place of execution, a smart flash of lightning, accompanied by a tremendous clap

of thunder, so alarmed him, that he refused to comply with his engagement, and gave up the promised reward, saying, that "God Almighty had not sent the lightning for nothing." The prisoner was carried back to his cell.—*Chas. Courier.*

In the Br. ship *Commerce*, lately arrived at New-York from Greenock, it is said, that there were between 80 or 90 passengers in the steerage, most of whom were young farmers of good character. They intend to form a settlement on the lands of Mr. N. Ward (who was also a passenger in the *Commerce*) in the District of Marietta, Ohio. Mr. Ward, who spent the greater part of the last twelve months in Scotland, is of opinion that 1000 individuals will leave North Britain from the first of April to the first of October next, and that in each succeeding year 2000 will follow their example.

Launch—Yesterday morning, at half past 9 o'clock, we had the pleasure of seeing the launch of the ship *Don Quixote* from the yard of Mr. C. Bergh. She left her ways in beautiful style, and with uncommon velocity. The *Don Quixote* is a little more than 300 tons burthen, was built under the inspection of Mr. Bergh and her owner, Capt. Clark, by Messrs. Cainley and Westervelt, two young men of talents in their profession. The model of this vessel, in the opinion of judges, is perfect, and as to beauty, she is not excelled.—Her head and stern are ornamented with appropriate carvings, well executed. On the former we see *Don Quixote* in his eager attack upon the wind-mill, and the point of his sword falling to the ground. His companion Sancho Panza, affrighted at the rencontre, is seen in the rear.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Mr. CARROLL, a young gentleman about 22 or 23 years of age, who was walking in his field, on the 5th ult. within 7 miles of Lexington, Ken. during a thunder storm, was instantly killed by a flash of lightning.—*Chas. Courier.*

LYNCHBURG, VA. JULY 18.—On

Sunday afternoon last, about 6 o'clock, Mr. GEORGE GIBBIE, aged about 25 years, a resident of Bedford, whilst returning from a visit to his mother's in Amherst county, was struck with lightning, and, with his horse, killed on the spot. The cloud from which the electric discharge proceeded, was a narrow slip, the remainder of the horizon being completely clear. The thunder resembled the discharge of a quantity of rifles, being at the same time sharp and rattling. Mr. G. and his horse were found about sunset, neither of them having sustained any external injury, with the exception of a small incision in the forehead of the young man, which barely penetrated the skin. His hat, however, and a handkerchief which was in it, was rent almost to tatters, and the watch in his pocket a little mangled. Mr. G.'s feet were in the stirrups, as in the attitude of riding, to all appearance not having moved at all after the shock.

MILLEDGEVILLE, JULY 8.—A gentleman of unquestionable veracity writes to us from Pulaski county, that a few Indians having encamped two or three weeks ago, in a neighboring county, for the purpose of supplying themselves with venison, a party of white men went to their camp (the Indians being absent on a hunting excursion,) and took their blankets, clothes, saddles, bridles, provisions, and skins, and made a bonfire of the whole! The Indians were entirely peaceable, had done no mischief, and were furnished with recommendations from McIntosh and Barnett, soliciting for them friendly treatment: But it was the misfortune of these children of the forest to meet with savages worse than Indians. Our correspondent is apprehensive that some innocent persons will suffer for this abominable act, contrary to hospitality, justice, and humanity, and appropriately remarks, "Had those we call savages committed a similar outrage on our offending citizens, who had business in, or were passing through the Nation, what an uproar and bustle it would make! We should hear nothing but revenge and restitution."

The Hon. Smith Thompson has been appointed, by the President, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Second Circuit, in the place of Judge Livingston, deceased. It is rumored that Mr. Southard, of New-Jersey, will succeed Mr. Thompson in the Navy Department.—*Nat. Gazette.*

A burial society has lately commenced in the county of Lancaster, England; the first printed article of which runs thus:—"Whereas many persons find it very difficult to bury themselves."

A Good Shot.—A duel was recently fought in Paris, in which one of the seconds, who stood too near his principal, was dangerously wounded.