

that the laws could not protect him—of by favor, or the pardon of a Baron was almost a matter of course.

We feel persuaded that we need say no more to justify the expression of our satisfaction in the subversion of a government of this kind. A weak government is so much worse than a despotic one, as a hundred ruffians are worse than one. It is the vice of a weak government, that all its servants, from the highest to the lowest, and all members and parts of it, nobility, clergy, and town-magistrates or judges, together with all those to whom landed property gives a local jurisdiction, and power, are enabled to become tyrants—and are usually tyrants of the worst kind, because under no restraint of habit, example, or education. Such was the government of Naples and Sicily—not a constitutional despotism in the King, but a practical despotism from the effect of a weak administration of laws fundamentally bad.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 13. THE FOREIGN NEWS.

We have received files of the London Courier and Morning Chronicle to the 30th July, and Liverpool papers to the 1st of August, inclusive, have been received at New-York. They offer very little news of interest, and are chiefly occupied by trials for murder and treason. We had before been informed of the Queen's determination to attend in person at her trial by the house of lords. On this head the London Courier remarks:—"We are persuaded she is the only female in the Kingdom who could sit and hear such evidence as we are taught to expect must be given." The same paper is much disturbed and incensed by her answer to an address from the town of Wakefield; and indeed her strain is full of meaning, as well as of resolution. "If I am condemned without justice, and dethroned against all law, the liberties of every individual will receive a fatal stab, and the character of the highest judicature will be blasted to the latest posterity." She dwells also upon her expectation of an eventual triumph in the affections of the people. This kind of impeachment of her judges, and appeal to the strength of the people, in anticipation of her conviction, is made in nearly all of her replies to the addresses, which have been presented to her from various quarters. One of those addresses, from Nottingham, is said to have been signed by seven thousand eight hundred females. We trust that there could not be found, in the whole United States, as many, in the respectable classes of the sex, to act in a similar manner towards a woman laboring under such charges, and of a general character so equivocal, to say the least, as her majesty. It is reported in the ministerial circles in London, that Pergami has arrived in Holland; and we should not be surprised to learn soon, that he has made his grand entry into the British metropolis. The Italian witnesses against his royal patroness, said to be two hundred in number, remained at quarters in the neighborhood of the Hague, under the protection of the English ambassador near the court of the Netherlands. Letters from the Hague, quoted in the London papers, state that the Dutch people consider themselves degraded by their presence. If they cannot now appear in England with safety, they have, we think, much to dread during the period of the trial, notwithstanding the cordon of troops with which, according to rumor, the British metropolis is to be invested, and the encampment of the 8,000 men which is to be formed on Blackheath. The Queen has appeared formally as an author, in her own defence. We find the following advertisement in the London Morning Chronicle of the 28th July:—"The Defence of her Majesty the Queen, against the charges that malice, supported by perjury, brought against her Majesty in 1806. By her Majesty the Queen. Printed by T and J Allman, Booksellers to her Majesty." We observe also advertised in the same paper, "A Prayer for our Gracious Queen Caroline, recommended to be used in Private Families, till such time as her Majesty's name shall appear in its proper place in the Church service." In addition to this kind of literary assistance, tributes of respect to her Majesty in verses by Rev. Clergymen are announced; and the Radical writers have exerted themselves on her side by performances, of which the following advertisement, copied from the Morning Chronicle, may serve as a specimen.

THE QUEEN!—Illustrated with 13 Cuts, price 1s. the 5th Edition of "The Queen that Jack found; written in the style of "The House that Jack Built," and dedicated to Mr. Alderman Wood

"Disloyal? No; She's punished for her truth; and undergoes assaults More goddess-like than wife-like."

Cymbeline. Description of the Cuts.—1. Vignette, representing Britannia and Wisdom shielding Innocence.—2. The Queen that Jack found.—3. The laughable Figure that wears a C.—4. Om—da, the Hanoverian Rascal, searching for Scandal.—5. The brave Tar who horsewhipped the Spy.—6. The Bishop and the Liturgy.—7. The Horse-leech, with his Green Bag of Lies.—8. The Patriot Wood.—9. The Courtier, the Cat's paw of State.—10. The Fellows, a part of the Crew, accompanied by Old Nick, the Cabin-maker.—11. The Gentlemen at Bootle's.—12. The Methodist, with his Tale of the Tub.—13. The Queen's Subjects, the true Friends to the Throne.

Printed and published by John Fairburn, 2 Broadway, Ludgate-hill

The true-business of the nation within the precincts of Parliament, is almost entirely set

aside by this scandalous question of the Queen's irregularities. It has caused the indefinite postponement of the subjects of Roman Catholic Emancipation, and Parliamentary Reform, with other great enquiries tending to provide remedies either for the political disaffection or the physical distress by which the existence of the government and social order itself are threatened. The monopoly of interest which it has gained in the Legislature is pleasantly illustrated in the following passage of a speech of Lord Holland on the Alien Bill, delivered July 18th.

"As he thought this Bill well worthy of attention, he was not to be deterred from performing his duty because there was another subject which attracted much attention. As to that subject, indeed, the public and Parliament, and in some degree, he would own, he himself, were in the situation which was described by the author of a book which he had read eighteen years ago. "The author of that work, Mr. Eaton, who had put his observations during his travels in Turkey into a book called the Survey of the Turkish Empire, happened to land at a port of Bulgaria with 26 persons in his suite, where he was introduced to the Greek Governor, who was sitting on a bench with a Turk of great distinction. This Turk, with a look which manifested that "great distinction," gave his order, that Mr. Eaton, with all his suite, should have their heads cut off, and he accordingly sent for a bag, probably a green bag, as green was a colour in great honor with persons of that persuasion, [a laugh!] and for some sawdust, the bag being to receive the heads, and the sawdust to absorb the blood of Mr. Eaton and his companions. In the suite of Mr. Eaton, was an interpreter of the Italian nation, besides whom, there was not one who could speak a word of Turkish. The whole of the twenty-six were very earnest with the interpreter to state who they were, and what claims they had on the respect of the Turkish Authorities.—But he had unfortunately got a glimpse of the bag, and with all the grimace which is peculiar to the people of the south of Europe, he kept exclaiming, (and not a word else would he utter), Ah! quel sacco! quel maledetto sacco! "Oh! that bag! that accursed bag!" [a laugh!] so that Mr. Eaton and his followers were in imminent danger of losing their property, their lives, and possibly their characters, because this bag so filled the imagination of the interpreter. When he saw the number of the Bills on the Table, he thought the country was something in the situation of Mr. Eaton's suite, since Parliament, the interpreter of the wishes of the people, was likely to allow their pockets to be picked, and their liberties to be endangered, because of their dismay at the accursed Green Bag. [A laugh!]"

If there be any topic besides this to which serious attention is paid, it is the extension of the British Trade. Committees of Parliament had been busy in examining the merchants of London and Liverpool engaged in the commerce with South America, with a view to ascertain its value and the means of its enlargement. The reports of the committees appointed to investigate the state of trade, agriculture and manufactures, generally, do not hold out any expectation that there will be any material relaxation of the restrictive system.—They recognize it, impliedly at least, as a national evil, but represent it as incapable of speedy cure, by reason of the vast, unmanageable interests which it has created. Mr. Wallace, in presenting (July 18th) the first of the reports of the Committee on Foreign Trade, complained heavily of "the extraordinary multiplication and complexion of the laws by which commerce was affected." He stated that the number of laws relative to mercantile transactions was, in 1815, fifteen hundred, of which eleven hundred were in full and almost daily operation; and that many additions had been since made.

SPAN. We are indebted to a friend for several numbers of a Madrid Paper. "The Universal Spanish Observer," to the 13th July inclusive. The contents of this paper furnish additional testimony respecting the rapid development and unexpected culture of the Spanish mind. It presents essays devoted to the elucidation of each article of the Constitution, notices of new Spanish works on Politics; articles of foreign news, and editorial disquisitions of the most energetic and enlightened character. We can perceive, however, that the daily press begins to be a little licentious as to mutual abuse, and that the Cortes are not likely to be spared, if they admit of that latitude of animadversion which the spirit of their Constitution would seem to accord.

On the subject of South America, a proposition was announced to the assembly, "to decree a general amnesty, embracing all Ultra-marine Spain, in commemoration of the Installation of the Cortes—to suspend all hostilities as far as possible; to introduce gazettes and public documents, &c. to the end that the natives of South America may be convinced that European Spain desires only union with them, and mutual prosperity." The report of the "Department of Ultra-marine Government," read to the Cortes, gives a flattering picture of her South American affairs, and represents generally, that such measures had been taken as, if they did not promise the absolute pacification of all the provinces, at least gave reason to expect that of the greater part. It suggests that the force of small vessels in a course of equipment for the South American coasts, was destined to protect them from the pirates that infested their seas and respected no flag. It mentions that perfect tranquility reigned in Peru; that there was some disturbance in Chile, owing to the events in Buenos Ayres; that Buenos Ayres was in utter confusion and

anarchy—that the new Kingdom of Grenada had been lately invaded by a band of adventurers, which had made some progress, but was held in check by the national troops; that it was believed the re-establishment of the constitutional system had been welcomed in Venezuela, as it had been in La Guira;—that in Potosi, Vera Cruz, and the Internal Provinces, there was no longer an appearance of insurrection—and that in New Mexico, measures had been taken to prevent the intrusion into that province of adventurers from Louisiana.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The ship Washington, Capt. Mount, 50 days from London, arrived at this port last night. By this arrival, we are furnished with another supply of English papers—but the dates, of course, are not so late by three days, as were received by the Amity.

Another Attempt at Reconciliation with the Queen.—The True Briton, (an independent paper,) of Monday evening, July 24th, says:—"We are assured that his Majesty no sooner learned the wishes of the country, than he resolved to sacrifice all his personal feelings, and Ministers were desired to concede every thing consistent with the honor of the Crown and the dignity of the Nation. On Thursday last they are reported to have gone so far as to propose the restoration of her Majesty's name to the Liturgy—but, as the Queen did not stipulate for such an equivalent, we may be allowed to doubt this part of our information. It is certain, that such a thing was intimated as probable to her Majesty, by a gentleman in the confidence of Government. The Queen, however, received the intimation with great distrust; declaring, at the same time, that her honor was too deeply implicated to admit of any thing but the most solemn recognition of her innocence.

(By the ship Tobacco-Plant, arrived at Norfolk.) LONDON, AUG. 1.

The Paris Journals of Saturday last have arrived this morning. The Moniteur contains a Royal Ordinance, dated the 26th ult. which confirms the intelligence we yesterday published in a letter from Havre, relative to the imposition of an extra tonnage duty upon American vessels. The following are its enactments:

"The tonnage duties levied upon foreign ships, on their entrance into the ports of our kingdom situated in Europe, shall be substituted, as respects vessels belonging to the United States, by a special duty of 90 francs, (3l. 15s. sterling per ton,) without prejudice to the additional tenth.

"Such vessels as can prove that they left the ports of the Union, and were bound direct to a French port, previously to the 15th of June last, (at which period the act of Congress, dated the 15th May, must have been known throughout the Union,) will only be liable to the ordinary tonnage duty; as also ships coming into our ports in ballast.

"The enactments of the present ordinance will cease to have effect, if the act of Congress of the 15th of May, should have been annulled, and from the moment that the official knowledge of such abrogation shall have been received in France.

A second Ordinance enacts, that from the 15th of October next, and until the 21st of March, inclusively, there shall be granted a premium of ten francs per hundred kilogrammes on Cottons of the two Americas, imported into France, in French or foreign vessels, with the exception of those of the Union.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. BOSTON, SEPT. 15.

The regular trading ship London Packet, Capt. TRACY, arrived at this port last night in 34 days from the Isle of Wight, bringing London Papers to the 9th of August.

Two powerful Parties exist in England as to the concerns of the Queen—and at every place of amusement any speech that even distantly applies to the King or Queen, is applauded by one party and hissed by the other. Addresses continue to be sent to Her Majesty—and she makes spirited replies, that bespeak her a very innocent, or a bold daring woman.

A large meeting had been held in Middlesex, at which Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Waltham, Mr. Wood, &c. assisted. A number of high-toned Resolutions had been passed, and an Address to the Queen voted. The Courier complains of the intemperate language and misrepresentations of the speakers.

Trials for High Treason continue to go on. At Sterling, Aug. 4. twenty two prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to be executed Sept. 8. Six were acquitted.

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF YORK died on the 6th of Aug. She is to be buried in a vault which she caused to be made, and her funeral is to be private, agreeably to her request.

RUSSIA, SPAIN, &c.

RUSSIA has addressed an important State Paper to the Ministers of the Allied Powers on the affairs of SPAIN. It wishes Spain happiness under her new Constitution, but complains of the means employed to introduce it—and seems to require the Cortes to disavow the proceedings of the 6th of March (concerning the King) as essential to the Allied Powers maintaining amicable relations with Spain.

INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

From Paris Journals to Aug. 6. An insurrection is stated to have broken out in Sicily, in which the Neapolitan Troops sustained, with various success, an obstinate and bloody conflict.—Moniteur.

Private letters announce that a General Insurrection has broken out in Sicily, and it is said that that Island, detaching itself from the Kingdom of Naples, has declared its Independence.

Journal de Paris. Very bloody conflicts have taken place in Sicily, between the inhabitants and the Constitutional Troops. It appears that the Sicilians had seized upon the Fortresses, and declared their Independence. It is added that the Neapolitan Government has despatched fresh reinforcements of troops to Sicily.—Gaz. de France.

Prince Carlote has arrived at Vienna from Sicily, on an extraordinary Mission. Secret Councils have been held, and it is intimated Austria has ordered a corps d'armee to be assembled in the Venetian Territory, and intends to act against the Neapolitan Revolution, or to prevent it from spreading.

NAPLES, July 21.—Letters from Palermo, of the 9th, announce a great movement in Sicily. The Carbonari are pursued on all sides. In that Island they will not sanction, in any manner, the Revolution which has been operated in Naples.

It has been officially announced that Tunis is blockaded by an Algerine Squadron. Other Algerines appear to be cruising for Tuscan vessels.

At Bordeaux, a mob of men and women have, by the suddenness of their assault, rescued a soldier condemned to be shot, from a guard of gendarmes.

In the sitting of the Spanish Cortes on the 12th of July, M. Torre proposed to prohibit the importation of foreign corn at all times that the price did not exceed, in the ports of Spain, 70 reals the fanegue; and the exportation of it when it did exceed 30 reals.

Domestic.

YELLOW FEVER.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 19. Yellow Fever.—Three deaths have occurred in this city, within two days, which are pronounced by competent authority to be decided cases of Endemial, or, as it is commonly called, Yellow-Fever. Three other cases are stated to exist.—The subjects are all strangers to our climate; three of them having arrived here, within a few days, from Philadelphia. We trust that this prompt declaration of the existence of fever in our city, will gain for our future statements of its progress, (should it unfortunately extend its sphere,) an implicit belief. But from the advanced state of the season, a hope may reasonably be entertained that its extent will be limited.

BOARD OF HEALTH. } September 19, 1820. }

The Board of Health sincerely regret that they are compelled to announce to their fellow-citizens that the YELLOW FEVER does exist within the city. Three deaths have occurred within the last few days, and there are three new cases reported. The persons who have died were strangers to the climate, as are also those who are now sick of the disease.

By order of the Board. DANIEL STEVENS, Chairman of the Board of Health.

SEPTEMBER 20.

The Fever.—We yesterday re-echoed the report that the Yellow-Fever had made its appearance in the city, because we are determined that no blame shall attach to us on the score of concealment. Our inquiries yesterday were diligent, and resulted in the conviction that no new case had occurred. One of the three persons reported as sick in our last, died yesterday.

The ship Venus, captain Candler, arrived at New-York on the 8th inst. in 50 days from London, with a cargo of dry goods, &c. and \$200,000 in specie.

According to the official report, there were 94 deaths (whites) in the city of Savannah from the 1st to the 14th inst.—49 were between the ages of 20 and 40.

A writer in the Savannah Georgian attributes the fatal disease now prevalent in that city, to the great increase of the Pride of India trees. ib.

SAVANNAH, SEPT. 16.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the notice of his honor the Mayor, and urge the adoption of the prudent measure recommended, with all the influence we possess;—for it has become apparent, that a mortality prevails in our ill-fated city, which spares neither age nor sex—neither native nor stranger; but with one wide, dreadful, and sudden sweep, consigns to the solitary tomb the stout and temperate, the sober and careful, as well as the feeble and the dissipated. Neither is the disease confined to any particular portion of our city.—

Though some wards or sections may have been sooner or more severely visited than others, yet we know of not even a square which has been entirely exempt. We can call it nothing but a pestilence, which mocks at all the wisdom of the healing art; and still prevails, and increases, in proportion to the desolation it spreads. Scarcely an instance is known where the patient has survived the first attack; and the general term of the disease is three, four, and sometimes five days. The voice of mourning and lamentation is heard in almost every house, and anxious and gloomy forebodings darken the countenances of the survivors. When and how will this awful visitation end! The medical faculty are entirely at a loss. The vials of wrath seem to be emptying themselves upon our devoted city: And may God have mercy upon the creatures he has made.