

## INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

### Foreign.

From the New-York American.  
GREAT BRITAIN.

A discussion took place on the 25th of June in the House of Lords on the subject of the foreign Slave Trade, when the Marquis of Lansdown took occasion to remark that there was but one voice in all the governments to whom the subject had been presented, with the exception of Portugal, that the trade should be put an end to; but that, with the single exception of the United States of America, all had failed to carry their engagements into effect. His lordship added some very singular instances of departure, on the part of France, from its pledged faith. One case was that of Jeune Estelle. When that vessel was overtaken by a British cruiser, and when the captain perceived that the zeal and activity of Sir George Collier would render it impossible for him to escape the punishment which awaited his offence, a number of unfortunate negroes were thrown overboard in casks. These casks were said to have been thrown overboard to lighten the ship, and the horrid nature of the transaction would never have been known, had it not been for the vigilance of one of the British sailors who boarded the Jeune Estelle. This sailor, on striking a cask, heard a faint voice issue from it. The cask was opened, and two negro girls of about 12 or 14 years of age were found crammed in it, and almost expiring from suffocation. It then struck every one of the British sailors with horror, especially when they recollected the casks they had seen floating from the ship, the contents of which were no longer doubted.

The following are the resolutions respecting the slave trade, introduced by Mr. Wilberforce, and agreed to by the House of Commons, and on which a bill was ordered to be brought in:

"1. That the whole of the proceeds of vessels and cargoes belonging to the subjects of the Kings of Spain, Portugal, or the Netherlands, respectively, captured for being engaged in illicit traffic in slaves, in violation of the conventions made with those states, may be allowed by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury to the captors thereof, in all cases in which such proceeds have been actually distributed among such captors.

"2. That a moiety of the proceeds of vessels and cargoes belonging to subjects of the Kings of Spain, Portugal, or the Netherlands, respectively, captured for being engaged in illicit traffic in slaves, in violation of the conventions made with those states, be granted or allowed, by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, to the captors thereof, in all cases in which such proceeds have not been already distributed among such captors.

"3. A bounty of 10*l.* for every slave forfeited as being found on board of vessels belonging to the subjects of the Kings of Spain, Portugal, or the Netherlands, respectively, captured for being engaged in illicit traffic in slaves, in violation of the conventions made with those states, be allowed to the captors of such vessels."

On the same occasion it was remarked by Mr. Wilberforce, after animadverting upon the conduct of France, Portugal, and other countries, in relation to the subject:

"That we contemplate with far different feelings the conduct of the United States of America. Not only have their cruisers been actively employed in co-operation with our own in suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, but an act has been passed by Congress, which places the slave trade in the list of piracies, and subjects to capital punishment all citizens of the United States who shall be found to engage in it. That, in witnessing the conduct of the Legislature of the United States on this occasion, we are led to reflect with grateful exultation on our common origin, and on those common laws and institutions whose liberal spirit has prompted our American brethren to be among the very foremost in thus stamping on a traffic in the persons of our fellow creatures its just character and designation; and we cannot but express our warmest hopes, that not only we ourselves shall speedily follow so honorable an example, but that the day is not far distant when, by the general concurrence of all civilized nations, this detestable traffic shall be pronounced to be piratical, to be an offence against all human kind, which all are entitled and bound by duty to suppress.

"That, from the gratifying contemplation of the zeal manifested by the United States to promote the cause of humanity, we turn with feelings of the most painful disappointment to France, by some of whose subjects, the slave trade has been for some time carried on to an unprecedented extent, along the whole western coast of Africa; and whose flag not only protects her own subjects in their criminal enterprises, but serves to protect the subjects also of other powers, who engage in this commerce; but who are pre-

vented by the vigilance of the British cruisers from finding any shelter under the flags of their own countries."

**American Loyalists.**—The subject of granting relief to them has been resumed in the British Parliament, on which occasion the Chancellor of the Exchequer was understood to say that it was the intention of the Treasury to recommend to his Majesty to grant the sum of 60,000*l.* to the American Loyalists. He could not hold out any expectation to the Hon. mover that any compensation would be made to the Canadas for the losses which they had experienced in the late war.

The changes in the administration are at length finally arranged. Mr. Canning goes to the Admiralty, where Mr. Sturges Bourne is to be the new Secretary. Lord Melville removes to the Home Department, and Lord Sidmouth to the Presidency of the Council. Lord Harrowby, whose health is said to be exceedingly impaired, and who has long expressed a wish to retire from office, is going to remain for some time on the Continent. Mr. Huskisson, as it has been stated, removes to the Board of Control, with a seat in the Cabinet; and Mr. Croker takes the Woods and Forests.

The London papers are filled with further particulars of the approaching coronation. The Queen seems determined upon a view of the coronation of her cara sposa, and persists in her applications for a seat to be assigned her on that occasion. It is also said that she claims to be crowned, as a matter of right.

A second letter from the Queen, in answer to the second letter of the King, has been announced in England.

The Duke of York and Alderman Garrat have withdrawn from the Constitutional Association.

James Hatfield, who fired a pistol at George III. in 1800, with an intent to assassinate him, and who has been in prison for more than twenty years, in the criminal wing of Bethlehem Hospital, has applied to Parliament for an enlargement, or amelioration of his condition.

The Earl of Jersey, at his rent-day, lately reduced his rents 15 per cent. on his Oyster estates, in consequence of the depressed state of agriculture.

The disturbances continue in Ireland, particularly in the county of Waterford.

### SPAIN.

The Cortes have been principally engaged prior to the 12th ult. in continuing the discussion of the plan of the finance, and that of public instruction.

The intelligence received here by the steam ship Robert Fulton that the news at Havana from Spain represented the peninsula in a state of peace and tranquility, instead of the anarchy that has been set forth in the high-toned ministerial prints of England, is confirmed by the circumstance that a captain, two subalterns, and 33 privates, were sent, on the 5th of June, in pursuit of Merino, (whose band has been represented as so formidable,) and obtained a complete victory.

Applications have been made from various quarters of the kingdom for the convocation of an Extraordinary Cortes, to hold its session between the end of the present session and the commencement of the next, and it is supposed that the King will yield his assent to their solicitations.

Senors Echevarria and Revenga, commissioned by Bolivar to treat with the government, are now in Madrid, and had their first conference with the Ministers on the 5th of June.

The army is taking an active part in politics, and has presented a petition to the King in favour of the prolongation of the sitting of the Cortes.

### SWEDEN.

According to private advices from Stockholm of the 8th of June, the King of Sweden has decided, in order to facilitate the commercial intercourse between Sweden and Norway, that all the products and manufactures of Sweden may in future be imported by land and by sea into Norway free of duties, if conveyed in Swedish vessels; and the same privilege is reciprocally granted to the products and manufactures of Norway into Sweden. The Diet of Norway, in whom has been latterly noticed a growing disposition to resist the regal power, have postponed the consideration of the law for the suppression of abuses of the liberty of the press, till the final promulgation of the new criminal code; but the King, it is said, has again forced that subject upon their notice, by dispatching to Christiana a new project for such a law.

A Hamburg mail arrived at Vienna on the 10th of June. It is mostly filled with the conclusion of the King of Sweden's message to the Diet of Norway, on the abolition of the Norwegian Nobility. His Majesty enters into a long and tedious exposition of what he considers the benefits which the several nations of Europe derive from the existence of institutions of this sort, and, after again expressing his disapprobation of the conduct of the Diet, he concludes as follows:

"The King invites the Storting to return as soon as possible to the monarchical order established by the first article of the constitution, and proposes to the Diet immediately to recognise the principle of—

1. Indemnity to those families who have suffered by the abolition of their privileges; and 2d. That his majesty may establish a nobility to reward services done to the state."

### RUSSIA.

In this empire public opinion is said to declare itself more strongly in favor of the Greeks. To the sympathy excited by a community of religious faith has been added a deep sentiment of indignation at the atrocities of the Turks.

The British Monitor says: "The Russian army in Bessarabia, under the command of General Wigenstein, amounting to 70,000 men, had received orders to cross the Danube, and to proceed to Constantinople; and that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, with troops on board, is at the same time to make an attack on the Turkish capital. It will require three weeks ere the army of Bessarabia will be able to reach Constantinople."

An *expose* of the state of the Russian finances has been published at Petersburg, in a supplement to the *Conservateur Impartial*, of the 29th of May. From this document it appears that the whole debt of Russia, including the balance not yet paid up of the last loan, reduced into sterling money, does not exceed 47,000,000*l.* being little more than one year's interest on the debt of Great Britain.

The Emperor Alexander was expected on the 29th of May at St. Petersburg, after an absence of many months.

### TURKEY.

The treasure taken by the Greeks from Ali Pacha is estimated at above 100 millions of piastres.

At Nissa, the second town in Servia, the Turkish Pacha was beheaded on the 10th of May, on suspicion of secretly favoring the cause of the Greeks. The Archbishop of Athanasius, with three noble Servians, were executed by order of the Porte. The former was hanged at the door of the church; and his body, after having been ignominiously dragged through the streets, was torn in pieces, and cast to the dogs.

The successor of the venerable Greek Patriarch, who was hung by the Turks, is ascertained to have been strangled by order of the Grand Seignor, instead of dying of fright and grief, as has been heretofore reported.

Several districts of Bulgaria have revolted, and the Bishop of Ternoza has taken the field at the head of 12,000 men.

A late but unauthenticated account was received at Moldavia on the 27th of May, from Wallachia, stating that the Turks had given battle to Theodore, whom they took prisoner and beheaded, and that Ypsilanti had fled to Cronstadt.

There is much reason to doubt the correctness of this report; the affairs of the insurgents, however, do not at present appear to be in so favorable a train as they have been heretofore represented. Should they be able, by a Fabian policy, to prolong the contest, there is little doubt that they will ultimately succeed. Great efforts are now making by the Turks to oppose them; not only by the sabre and the cord, but the more honorable method of open war.

The population of Turkey in Europe may be reckoned at about ten millions, viz: 3,500,000 Turks, 300,000 Jews, 2,600,000 Greeks or Helleists, 500,000 Bulgarians, 1,370,000 Moldavians and Wallachians, 87,000 Armenians, 540,000 Arnauts, 210,000 Albanians, 450,000 Servians, 80,000 Raitzians, 250,000 Bosnians, 800,000 Dalmatians, and 30,000 Croations.

### ODESSA, MAY 21.

I am sure you will congratulate me on my escape from Constantinople: it is absolutely disgraceful that the other powers of Europe tolerate such a barbarous race as the Turks. People have been shot whilst quietly walking along the street, and no questions asked. A man only a degree or two above a common constable is invested with the power of hanging on suspicion; but not a single Turk has suffered—they were all Greeks, or more western Europeans. In this place is an elderly man, a Greek prince, formerly the Governor of Moldavia: the report is, that the Greek patriarch was surety to the Grand Seignor for his remaining in Constantinople, and that his (the patriarch's) execution took place in consequence of the flight of this man, for whom he stood pledged. The Lazaretto is full of fugitive Greeks.

### NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival from Curracoa of the schr. *Macdonough*, the editor of the *National Advocate* has received regular files of the Curracoa Courant to the 8th inst. containing the particulars of the splendid victory obtained by the Patriots under the command of Bolivar, over the Spanish troops commanded by the Royalist general La Torre. The battle was fought at Carabobo on the 20th June, and continued with great fury during the whole day. The force of the Patriots consisted of 3,000 infantry and 1,800 cavalry; that of the Royalists, 2,500 infantry and 1,400 cavalry. The loss on either side is not distinctly stated; but, from the sanguinary nature of the contest, both parties must have suffered severely.

The Spanish cavalry are represented to have behaved in the most cowardly manner, having fled from the field of battle, while the infantry kept their ground, and fought with a courage becoming a better cause. One entire regiment of these brave men was nearly cut to pieces, and another only escaped a similar fate by a rapid flight. Two battalions of English fought on the side of the Independents, and they are stated to have contributed greatly to the victory, by the cool and determined manner in which they engaged the Royalists.

After the defeat of his army La Torre fled to Puerto Cabello, where he was joined by about 2,000 of his straggling troops; but so completely dispirited that no measures were taken to protect themselves against the attacks of the Patriots; while the inhabitants were in the utmost consternation, and hurrying on board the ships in the harbor to escape from the impending danger. Eighteen vessels had reached Curracoa with 1,500 of these unfortunate people on board. It is evident that the Spanish general will be compelled to evacuate the whole district of Colombia, as, after the signal defeat which the main body of his army has sustained, he never will be able to take the field with a force sufficient to cope with the victorious Bolivar, who is stated to be in full march at the head of 3,000 troops, to occupy the city of Caracas, where, it was expected, he would make his triumphant entry on the 1st of July.

A few days subsequent to that on which the Patriots achieved the victory over the Spanish General in Chief, a body of their troops was defeated in the city of Caracas. The Royalist general Pereira, after being worsted in several engagements with the Patriots, was at length joined by the garrison of Laguira, and marched to the attack of Caracas, which was occupied by Bermudez. A desperate and sanguinary battle was fought in the streets of that capital, which terminated in favor of the Royalists, the Patriots having had 500 killed, and 300 hundred taken prisoners. There were 2,000 Patriots, and 1,500 Royalists engaged in this affair. Pereira afterwards attacked and took Laguira; but, in consequence of the account of the total defeat of La Torre having reached him, he considered it prudent to evacuate Caracas and retreat to Cumana. One account states that Pereira had been dispatched, at the head of an expedition of 600, which had sailed from Puerto Cabello, and had been landed at a place to the windward of La Vela, where he was joined by 200 other troops, destined to make a descent upon Coro. Nothing shows more clearly the low ebb to which the cause of the Royalists is now reduced than their resorting to so paltry an expedition.

The Curracoa papers contain a proclamation of the Spanish General La Torre, dated "General head quarters, Valencia, 6th June, 1821," in which he declares Maracaybo, Barcelona, and Coro, in possession of the Patriots, to be in a state of blockade. Subsequent events must have rendered this measure unavailing to the Royalists.

In addition to the above, we have seen a private letter, of the 8th July, which states that from 2 to 3000 people had arrived at Curracoa from the Maine; that the Patriots, after destroying the boasted army of the Royalists, had not only taken Caracas and Laguira, but also Valencia. "As for Porto Cabello," continues the writer, "it being a very strong place, the Spaniards are in possession of it yet. However, there is great scarcity of provisions there, as the whole of the interior is for the Patriots. The convoy will sail again to-morrow for that place, to save the remainder of the Spanish property, and on their return I expect to learn that the whole of Porto Cabello is abandoned by the Royalists."—*Nat. Adv.*

### DOMESTIC.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBUS.

BOSTON, July 24.—On Sunday afternoon the U. S. Ship *Columbus*, of 74 guns, Com. BAINBRIDGE, and the brig *Spark*, Capt. ELTON, arrived in this harbor, in 46 days from Gibraltar. On coming to anchor the vessels were welcomed by cheers from the wharves, which were responded from the vessels. The frigate *Constitution*, Capt. JONES, which sailed from this port on the 13th of May, arrived at Gibraltar on the 4th of June—and two days afterwards the *Columbus* and *Spark* sailed for this port.

Com. BAINBRIDGE has brought out the Marble STATUE of WASHINGTON, made by Canova, the celebrated Italian Sculptor, for the State of North-Carolina.

#### UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

From the Sandy Hill, N. Y. Times. A man by the name of Miller, was drowned in the N. river, N. Y. last week in attempting to swim across it near Fort Miller bridge. The circumstances which led to this unhappy event, we understand to be these. Miller applied to the toll-gatherer for liberty to pass the bridge, and offered to pay one cent, alleging at the same time it was all the money he had. But the bridge tender, true to his employer, refused to let Miller pass without another cent, two cents being the amount

of toll chargeable by law. Whereupon the unfortunate man betook himself to nature's bridge, and swam about half way across it, "when they beheld him sink to rise no more."

#### REMARKS.

How unfortunate! The life of a human creature not worth a cent! Can any human law extinguish that spark of feeling and humanity, which providence has planted in the human heart? That base toll-gatherer who could suffer a fellow creature even to risk his life for want of a penny, must feel the pangs of a wounded conscience. Could he not have lent a penny to a poor and weary traveller, and not see him plunge in the river and lose his life for want of it? He should be employed no more by a humane community—away with him. [*Nat. Adv.*]

#### LIGHTNING.

On Tuesday evening, the 26th ult. a violent thunder storm passed over the town of Brodabin and Galway. In the latter town a barn belonging to Mr. John Dean, situated but a short distance from his house, was struck with lightning and entirely consumed, together with a considerable quantity of wool, flax, and farming utensils, to a considerable amount. It was with much difficulty his house and other buildings were saved from the devouring element. How long will people neglect to place the certain and necessary defences against lightning upon their buildings? A trifling expense would ensure not only the buildings, but the lives of such persons as may happen to be sheltered in them; and it is certainly deserving of more attention than it commonly receives. [*Johnstown Repub.*]

*Commodore Barron.*—The N. York Gazette says, that the Court of Enquiry, held in New-York, to examine into the conduct of Com. Barron, has adjourned; and that not a shadow of evidence was brought in support of the surmises against him.

#### MECHANICS.

FROM THE BALLSTOWN FARMER.

*Useful and important discovery.*—The circulation saw, so far as I know, is a recent invention and certainly a very useful one. The Shakers, at their village in Watervliet, near Albany, have this in very excellent use and great perfection. In a saw mill there, they have a set of machinery on this principle, erected at a very trifling expense, which, in cutting stuff for window sash, grooving floor plank, gaging clapboards, &c. with one man and a boy to attend it, will perform the labor of thirty men.

But I saw a new and novel machine in operation in this house, so full of ingenious machinery, which deserves a place among the most useful discoveries of mechanics of the present day. It is a circular buz, of thin, soft sheet iron, 6 inches in diameter, which cuts the hardest steel almost with the ease of tallow. The buz is well secured with cottrels on an axis turned by a band, and moves with inconceivable velocity; and the engine is so constructed as to secure in a proper position, and bring into contact, whatever you wish to cut. A steel saw mill saw plate was placed in the machine, having the old teeth all taken off, and in four minutes it cut with perfect accuracy 11 teeth—or half cut—in order to finish the cutting, the saw must be turned in the machine, so as to come work-wise for cutting the other half. With a machine of this kind in perfect order, I should say that the old teeth might all be cut with an old saw mill saw, by a perfectly straight line, and a new set of teeth cut, gaged perfectly, in less than an hour. The cutting is done so accurately, that very little filing is necessary to complete the dressing of the saw for business. The operation of this machine is a sort of phenomenon in mechanical philosophy.

I saw it in operation in July, 1817, and immediately sent a description of it to the publishers of the new Cyclopaedia, but I do not know whether it has been published. The Shakers considering the discovery too useful to be monopolized by a patent, consented to my giving it publicity as public property. Like most others, this discovery was made by accident. A piece of sheet tin, nearly round, was put in a lathe, and a file applied to the edge, in order to dress it down to a perfect circle. The file had no effect upon the tin, but the tin cut the file, as in other matters it often happens that the biter gets bitten. Learning this fact, an ingenious young Shaker, Freegift Wells, tried the experiment, succeeded, and constructed the machine which I saw. I applied to it pieces of old files, and it cut them in two almost as quick as a candle could have been cut with a hot iron.

An Englishman of the name of Cockrane has reached Irkutsk on foot, on his route to America, by the North-East promontory of Asia. On the 13th of September last, he had travelled 8000 versts in 123 days, entirely on foot. He sleeps in the open air, and wears the thinnest clothing,