

INTELLIGENCE.

LIFE FROM ENGLAND.

COMPOSER, SEPT. 24.

The fast sailing ship Philip Labo, Capt. Hester, arrived here on Sunday morning, in 39 days from Liverpool. Capt. W. has politely furnished London papers to the evening of the 7th, and Liverpool to the 9th ult. both inclusive, being 8 days later than our last advices.—*Beacon.*

THE GREEKS.

Our latest dates furnish the most animating accounts of the successes of the Greeks over their barbarous foe. An official report by the Admiralty of Hydra and Spezzia, dated 5th July, states the loss in the Turkish fleet at Scio, to be, the Admiral's Ship of 130 guns, blown up; three other Ships of the Line burnt and sunk; seven Frigates wrecked near Tschesme, and the greater part of their crew drowned, in consequence of a violent panic which seized upon the Turks. The Greeks had also captured 16 vessels out of the third expedition which sailed from Constantinople on the 4th of June, and the remainder were blockaded near Tschesme. A letter from a respectable merchant at Vienna, dated 24th July, states, that the Greeks had carried Arta by storm, in addition to having taken the Castle of Athens, but that many of their best officers had fallen in the assault on the former. Only three important fortresses in the Morea remained in the hands of the Turks, and the whole of them had been treating for a surrender upon the same terms granted to the garrison of Napoli di Romania; but the Greeks overjoyed at the victory obtained over their fleet, refused compliance.

No injury had been done to the crops by the wet weather in England, and they were so abundant as to produce a decline in price.

FRANCE.

The French papers state, that the King of Prussia is expected in Paris, and a very general opinion is entertained there, that arrangements have already been entered into with the French Government for the free passage of an Austrian and Prussian Army through France and Spain, and that extensive contracts have been made to supply them with hay and other requisites on their march. If this be correct, and it certainly agrees with the uncontradicted assertions made by the Left Side in the Chamber of Deputies, nothing could be more natural than that the Prussian Monarch should repair to Paris, in order to be within reach of his army, whilst the dangerous experiment of its passing through the exasperated people of France should be carried into effect. In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday se'night, General Foy, in alluding to this report, said:

"You have been told of the Holy Alliance—the Holy Alliance! we only know it through the tributes which it has imposed upon us, through the injuries which it has inflicted upon our country! But should its soldiers once again appear on the national territory, should a third military occupation threaten us, all Frenchmen, soldiers or not soldiers, (the whole of the Left Side rising at once; "Yes! all! all!") all France would rise and march united to exterminate them!" (Loud and reiterated applause on the Left.)

It is remarkable that the speech, of which the above formed the peroration, though pronounced by General Foy, was in several passages applauded by the Centre, and heard throughout with great attention by the right, who did not oppose the motion that it be printed.

Accounts in the Paris journals from Madrid, dated the 18th ult. state, that the capital was perfectly tranquil, and the national militia, who were encamped in the Square of the Constitution, broke up and retired to their homes.

THE TURKS.

Accounts from Constantinople confirm the account of the death of the Captain Pacha, whose ship was blown up. The Russian troops have withdrawn from the Turkish frontier, so that all apprehensions of a war have for the present subsided. The Turkish fleet was gallantly attacked by 200 Greeks, and being destroyed, the victors have thus gained the dominion of that part of the sea. It will enable them to harass their foes most effectually, by cutting off supplies, and cooping them up in their blockaded ports.

PARIS, AUG. 5.

The Admiral of the fleet of the Pacha of Egypt, who had effected a landing in Candia, has not long had cause to rejoice in his good fortune, for his fleet consisting of 53 vessels having been defeated by the Greeks, he has been forced to retire, with the loss of 600 men, leaving behind him many horses and military stores of every description. These are the effects which naturally result from the butchery of Scio. Every Greek arm is now raised against the barbarians, and the certainty that either success or death awaits them, has increased their determination, and added to their courage in executing all their undertakings.

PORTUGAL.

On the 14th of July the Portuguese Cortes laid an additional impost duty of 13 per cent. on British woollens. The British minister protested, but the Cortes

declared they were not convinced by his reasoning, although they wished to see all the diplomatic discussions which had taken place.

Before this affair is adjusted, general Dearbon, the ambassador from the U. S. will arrive at Lisbon, to form a commercial treaty.

The Cortes have directed a committee to draw up a project, on the basis that the executive power may be delegated to one or more persons in Brazil, but not to the Hereditary Prince.

The decree against the governor of Pernambuco, and the banishing certain individuals from Lisbon, was revoked.

By a recent estimate, Portugal is found to contain 3,019,400 souls.

BRAZIL.

The editor of the National Gazette says, "we learn that the Prince Royal in Brazil has proclaimed himself Emperor of Brazil, and that the official document has been received in Philadelphia."

CURRACO.

A correspondent, under date of 17th August, writes as follows: "The Spaniards appear to have declared open hostilities against our country. The brig Abasco, of New Orleans, arrived three days ago from Puerto Cabello, in ballast, a prize to the Hercules Spanish man of war—she is condemned—and reports that the Hercules has captured two other vessels: one from Philadelphia, the other from Baltimore. So far do they carry their hostility against the United States, that the Spanish frigate Leher, of 44 guns, recently at this port, had the impudence to declare, that she was bound on a cruise for the United States frigate Macedonian, which vessel is supposed to be in this vicinity. God grant she may fall in with her, and the Don give himself any airs. He will have his day lights knocked out before he is aware of it."—*N. Adv.*

PORTO RICO.

It appears by recent accounts received at this port, via St. Thomas, that the capture of the Spanish privateer Pancheta, by the Grampus, has excited the ire of his Donship, the Governor of Porto Rico, who, it is stated, has imprisoned all our citizens at that place, and laid an embargo on all our Merchant vessels. One would suppose from this occurrence, that the privateering system was the particular object of the care of this wrathful and uninterested governor. If so, we can be at no loss to account for the number of the pirates, which continue to infest the West India seas. From the late proceedings in the British Parliament, it seems, the English government, instead of taking measures to sweep the ocean of these free-booters, has entered into negotiations with Spain on the subject; in the expectation no doubt, that Ferdinand will do all that is necessary to cure the evil. The specimen, which the governor of Porto Rico has given, of the disposition of the constituted authorities of Spain, to interfere and put down these robbers, evidently shows, that little or nothing, tending to the safety of commerce, is to be looked for from these negotiations. Something more substantial than paper must be made use of; and if those who have the control of these matters in the islands belonging to Spain, do not resort to efficient measures, but, on the contrary, openly protect the plunderers, it is incumbent on our government, without regard to the diplomatic policy of other nations, to act with promptness and vigor; and to employ force to exterminate this horde of robbers. The incalculable mischief done to our trade, imperiously calls for this, and the law of nations justifies the measure.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

LIMA.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Lieut. Weaver, of the Navy, arrived in this city on Friday last, from the Pacific, though not immediately from our squadron in that sea. He left Lima about the 25th of June, shortly before which a battle took place between the Royalists and a division of San Martin's army, in which the latter were decisively beaten, and nearly destroyed. No other event of importance had recently occurred.

Lieut. Weaver came over land from the Pacific to the Atlantic, across the Isthmus of Panama, which has become an interesting country from the possibility of an attempt, some time or other, being made to connect the two great oceans at that point, if the nature of the intervening land be found to admit the practicability of such a work. Lieut. W. represents the country, on the route which he came, as generally low and flat; and such an one, we should presume, would render an inter-oceanic communication, by canal, between the rivers which fall into each sea, a work neither very difficult nor expensive. We did not see Lieut. W. ourselves during his stay in town, or our inquiries would have enabled us to give a more particular description of the Isthmus. Its general character, however, may be understood from the above, and from his denominating it as throughout an agree and fever country, of which he had good evidence, being detained some time on the road by the sickness.

INDIA.

Late advices from India state, that Sir Edward Hyde East, (formerly a reporter in the Court of King's Bench) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, is about to depart for England; and that 12,000 rupees had been subscribed for the purpose of defraying the expense of erecting his statue in the town-hall of Calcutta.

A new weekly paper, edited by a learned Hindoo, has been recently published in India, in the Bengalee language. It is the first attempt of the kind; but the first and second numbers were purchased with so much avidity, that both were out of print. The subjects on which they treated were the liberty of the native press, and the right of trial by jury. The title of the paper is as singular as its publication is novel. It is entitled 'Sanghaud Cosomuddi,' or the 'Moon of Intelligence.' The Sun and the Star are by no means uncommon titles; but this is the first instance we have known in which an editor has even impliedly admitted the existence of lunar influence as applied to himself, although the fraternity are often willing enough to acknowledge the very great extent to which it prevails over others. [Charleston Courier.]

The London Courier, which has asked by what right any interference in the domestic concerns of the Turkish Empire could be attempted, and why the Turks should be more obnoxious to a crusade than any other European nation, has in a manner answered and refuted itself in the following remarks made in the number of the 29th July:

"Let us suppose France and England to unite with Russia, Austria, and Prussia, in demanding from the Porte the recognition of independence claimed by its revolted subjects. What would infallibly ensue? Long before a shot could be fired in support of this demand, there would be few surviving Greeks to accept their freedom, when obtained for them. The insulted pride and exasperated fanaticism of Mussulmen would prepare such a page of blood for future history, as could scarcely be paralleled in the annals of past massacre and slaughter."

This is saying in effect that it would be better for the Greeks to be all butchered piecemeal, than to risk the danger of giving them help.

TRADE WITH THE CANADAS.

Extract of a letter to a Merchant in this village, from an intelligent Merchant in Montreal, dated 22d August, 1822.

St. Lawrence, N. Y. Gazette.

"We yesterday received from Quebec, a copy of the bill before the British Parliament, for the union of these Provinces, and in which is incorporated the terms on which trade may be carried on with the United States. It is with much concern I have to state that under this new law, Ashes, Salted Provisions, Butter, Lard, &c. are totally excluded. Flour is admitted on paying a duty of five shillings sterling per barrel. Wheat, and all kinds of grain, admissible free of duty.

It is true that this act had not yet become a law, by our last accounts; but the bill had been once or twice read, without opposition, and little doubt remains but before this time it has received the royal sanction, and may be momentarily expected out. Under these circumstances it behoves you to hurry down all the ashes and other produce you have on hand for this place without delay. The price of ashes will no doubt advance in consequence of this unfortunate and unexpected news.

"The law is making a great sensation here. Some of our most intelligent merchants are of opinion that there is a mistake in that part of the law which excludes Ashes, and that the same will be discovered and rectified before its final passage thro' both houses of Parliament."

The Catholic population of Lower Canada in 1820, was 335,000; that of the city of Quebec, 14,000; and that of Montreal, 12,000; as the ratio of increase for several years past has been found to be one-twentieth per annum, it may therefore at present be considered as amounting to 360,000. The Protestant population will not exceed 40,000, so that the whole population of Lower Canada may be stated at 400,000 souls.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 16.

The British frigate Iphigenia, Com. Sir R. Menas, may be hourly expected at this port from Jamaica and Havana. By this vessel the editors of the New-York Gazette have received, via Havana, Jamaica papers to the first ult. The Iphigenia arrived at Kingston on the 25th July from Sierra Leone, whence she sailed on the 26th of June. She was one of the fleet which captured a number of slave vessels on the Coast in the month of April last, an account of which was published in last Monday's Gazette. From the statement of this affair in the Jamaica Courant of the 26th July, it appears that one of the captured vessels (the Spanish schooner Yeaman) was upset and lost on her passage from the River to Sierra Leone for adjudication, and all on board, consisting of two officers, eight or ten seamen, and

380 slaves, perished. Another schooner, called the Vacua, when taken possession of, had a lighted match hanging over the spare magazine hatch, placed there by the crew before they jumped overboard to swim to the shore. It was providentially discovered by one of the Iphigenia's men, who put his hand under the burning wick, and removed it. She had a large quantity of powder on board, and if the match had taken effect, 325 slaves, together with the officers and men from the Iphigenia, would have been blown up.

A vessel arrived at Kingston on the 25th July, in eight days from Chagres. An embargo had been laid in that port upon all vessels, for the purpose of sending the troops, lately occupying the garrison of Quito, to the Havana.—*Gazette.*

From the New-York Sentinel, Sept. 17.

Health of the City.—It will be seen by a reference to the report of the Board of Health, that the accounts of yesterday are somewhat more gloomy than any that has preceded it. It will also be seen, that cases are reported as happening out of what is called the infected district, and which cannot by any possibility be traced to it. It is also manifest that cases of fever have occurred which have never been reported to the Board of Health. These circumstances united, are evidence that the disease is rapidly extending throughout the city.

The number of deaths of the prevailing fever, up to this day is 94. This is about half of all the cases reported. The other half may be supposed to have recovered; but as many of them were removed from the city as soon as they sickened, we have no authentic account of the termination of their complaint, and only ten or twelve recoveries are really known.—The sick generally die on the fourth day. It is the dreadful mortality of the disorder, and not the number of cases, which alarms our citizens. It is remarkable, however, that none of our watchmen have sickened, and this has given rise to a new theory respecting the infection. Formerly physicians said, avoid the infected city during the evening, night and morning, but you may freely enter it during the heat of noon; then it was supposed that the dense vapors which were fatal at night, were rarified and innocent through the day. While our watchmen have escaped, persons who have gone at mid-day to remove things have been infected, and it is now conjectured that the noxious atmosphere is of so heavy a nature, that it is harmless until acted on and expanded by the heat of the sun.

The New-Orleans Gazette of the 20th of August, says—"The city of New-Orleans was never more healthy at any season of the year than it is at present. The air is mild and pleasant, refreshed by frequent showers; and the lassitude produced by the heat of noon, is repaired by the coolness of the night and morning."

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

Whilst the New-York Journals are teeming with discussions upon the question of the contagious character and the foreign and domestic origin of yellow fever, drawn from facts in that city, perhaps an examination of the sickness in our vessels of war, which from time to time have arrived this season, at different ports, from the West Indies, may present important illustrations on this subject. If we have been correctly informed, the disease on board the Hornet must have had a very remarkable origin. This vessel of war was absent from the United States less than thirty days. She had been completely fitted for sea, at the navy yard in Norfolk. She proceeded for Havana and laid there only three or four days. Having sprung one of her masts, or met with some disaster that required repairs, it was thought more prudent to return to Norfolk, than to remain in the West Indies for such a purpose. No unusual sick list was presented to the health officer on her arrival, and she was allowed to go to the Navy Yard for repairs. Captain Warrington determined to clear out the lower hold as a mere matter of precaution. We have heretofore published, that out of 17 persons who were employed in this service, 14 were taken sick with the yellow fever; and 10 seaman and two officers had died at the last accounts. The hold, we understand, did not appear to be foul; but a fatal miasma had been generated there from some unaccountable cause, probably during her three days detention in the Havana. We hope some of the faculty will report distinctly upon this case.

DISTRESSING DROUGHT.

The following account of the distressing drought in the state of New-York, is applicable, in its most melancholy features, to the middle states generally, we believe, but that it is to this neighbourhood we know too well.—*Nat. Intel.*

New-York, Sept. 9.

A gentleman who has been through the southern part of Ulster and the whole of Orange counties, informs us that the drought in that direction is distressing beyond any former experience. Vegetation is almost extinguished, and the many streams, rivulets and rivers, which coursed their way in a northerly direction,

to the Hudson, are literally dry. The Walkill, which is the great reservoir of the waters flowing from the Shawangunk mountains on the west, and a high range of lands of some ten or twelve miles on the east, no longer presents a volume of water, which has heretofore filled its channel; the bottom is bared, and the aquatic plants have died, and are in rapid decomposition. Farmers have to go miles for water for their families and for their stock, and the mills are so much overrun, (those of them which can do any business) that the consumption of flour in the country is more than their supplies of water can accomplish. On the whole, the farmers in this luxurious country labour under severe calamities, and their depression of spirits is in accordance with their blighted prospects.

Croup.—Dr. Reddell, of Weismar, has communicated to the Royal Society at Gottingen the following successful treatment of Croup, after the usual remedies had been tried without effect: The patient was a female aged 19, who on the third day after being seized with the Croup, was unable to swallow, had begun to rattle in the throat, and seemed approaching rapidly to dissolution. Dr. Reddell inspired, by means of a quill, a mixture of Spanish snuff and marrocco into her nostrils; and after repeating this mixture a second time; it excited sneezing and vomiting; this occasioned the discharge of two long membranous cylinders from the trachea (wind-pipe) upon which the rattling immediately ceased, and the patient was rescued from instantaneous suffocation. One of the tubes, when split open, measured nine French lines in breadth; they were quite white, and bore a strong extension without injury to their fibrous texture.

Three or four hundred very large sized Water Melons, arrived here on Saturday last in the brig Hamlet, from Philadelphia. They were laid in at 10 cents each, and sold readily at 50 cents; affording a much better profit than any other article of the cargo. This is but fair—in the early part of the season we supply our friends in the northern and middle states with this commodity, and they now reciprocate the favor, when the melon season is nearly over with us, by repaying us in kind. [Charleston Cour.]

A gigantic and well disciplined system of villainy has been detected and brought to light through the medium of the Post Office. A correspondence between the convicts in the Baltimore Penitentiary and a number of persons in and out of the city, has for some time been carried on, by which means an organized system of counterfeiting and altering bank notes, was established in the Penitentiary. Thirteen plates, or rather parts of plates, of five, ten, twenty and fifty dollar bills, for altering genuine notes of low denominations, was found. The genuine notes were furnished by one of the deputy keepers, who is now in confinement, and whose detection was owing to the letters being intercepted at the Post Office, and the dies and plates being found in a bag, which was stowed away in the loft of one of the departments.

Four of the convicts were concerned in the transaction, one of whom cut the dies, and the other three were employed in disseminating the spurious notes, by letters, and receiving genuine ones in return.—The notes that have been detected were principally on the Frederick County Bank. As measures are taking to develop this plot more fully, and to punish those who are known to be accomplices, we shall wait the issue of the investigation.

Balt. Morn. Chron. 31st ult.

Mr. Miner of the Village Record, says: Printers are so frequently called upon to publish advertisements under the pretence of serving the cause of humanity, and of giving public notice of matters of public utility, for which they receive nothing; that it operates as a heavy pull back upon their equitable receipts;—and verily he is correct. There are many who seem to imagine that the business in which they are engaged, or that their discoveries are of vast importance to the community, while the printer as they suppose, is really bound to aid them in the prosecution of the one, and of circulating a knowledge of the other, without any compensation. In other words, he is to be the servant of every one, who possesses an ordinary stock of presumption, though beggary to him should be the consequence of it.—*Alex. Herald.*

A young gentleman having occasion to ask a lady for the snuffers across the table, addressed her in the following emphatic and enamoured strain:—"Most beautiful, accomplished and charming lady, will your ladyship, by an unmerited and undeserved condescension of your infinite goodness, please to extend to your most obsequious, devoted, and very humble servant, that pair of ignipotent digesters, that I may exasperate the excrescences of this nocturnal cylindrical luminary, in order that the refulgent brightness of its resplendant brilliancy may dazzle the vision of our ocular optics more potently."