

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE. By the ship John Wells, arrived last evening from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool papers of the 10th, and London dates to the 9th, from which we make the following extracts. It is said in a ship from London, dated Aug. 9th, that the failures among the importers of Cotton, had produced much gloom in Liverpool.

Liverpool accounts of the 6th August say, the demand for cotton throughout the week, has been steady, and the prices paid are about 1-4d per lb. higher than those obtained at the last public sale. The transactions consist of 40 sea Islands, at 21d; a 27d, with 190 stained at 1-4d; 174; 2920 Bowed, 3 1-2 a 1 1/2 4d; 1050 Orleans, 6 1-2 a 1 1/2; 600 Mobles, 9d a 10 1-2d. Ashes were rather brisk.

French papers of the 1st have arrived. The conversion of the rents is proceeding, and a commission has just been issued by the King, charged to declare the amount of the five per cents which has been converted. The commission is to close at midnight of the 5th inst. The opposition papers are filled with predictions of the total failure of this measure, and foresee the dismissal of M. de Villele and his party. The Releve, however, retains its spirit, and seems in no degree alarmed at the prospect before his friends, although it is evident the only alternative is reimbursement. From the language employed by the editor in answering the Quotidien we should believe that the administration was to take this step, and M. de Villele will keep his seat, to the great disappointment of his opposers. This subject keeps the politicians of Paris on the alert.

The news from Madrid is as melancholy as ever; a mere recital of the grossest follies and most unprecedented obstinacy. The people in a state ready for insurrection, the officers of government completely disorganized, and money supplied to the royal treasury by the sale of trading licences, at once ominous to the national revenue, and increasing, if it is possible to do so, difficulties which oppose themselves to a return to a better and wiser system. The accounts are indeed heart sickening, and we cannot but reprobate the man, who persists in conduct which reason showed could be conducive to no good purpose, and which positive experience has subsequently verified.

Some transports, will sail from Ferrol the 1st September, and convey 3000 men to Porto Rico, and 2500 to the Havana.

A letter from Paris dated the 2d, states that the Courier Francais of the preceding day had been seized 48 hours after publication, in consequence of a letter which appeared in it from a person who had abjured the catholic religion and turned protestant.

The King of France is said to be very melancholy, he has no longer the same amiable manner. This change is attributed to his increasing deafness, and to the embarrassments in which M. de Villele finds himself involved.

A young and blooming heiress of Staffordshire, worth 50,000l. has eloped, it is said, with a young Gascon of Uttoxeter. Notwithstanding an ardent pursuit, the happy pair reached the Gretna Temple of Hymen in safety.

Parliament has been further prorogued from the 25th of August to the 1st of November.

The Allgemeine Zeitung of the 1st inst. confirms the retreat of the Turks from before Missolonghi, and on previous accounts of the critical situation of Ibrahim Pacha in the Morea, owing to the non arrival of the reinforcement and supplies by the Turco-Egyptian fleets under the Captain Pacha. The circumstance of the Captain Pacha's fleet not having made its appearance tends materially to confirm the news of its defeat.

The Duke of Wellington has left England on his ordinary tour of inspection of the fortresses in the Netherlands, on which in pursuance of the treaties with that country a part of the indemnity paid by France, and which might have been claimed by England, is to be expended under the supervision of his grace.

London, Aug. 8.—The opposition papers under date Madrid, July 25th, state that French troops are going to enter Spain; that armed parties are overturning the country calling for Charles the fifth; and that king Ferdinand is about to abdicate the throne and will return to France. But the Etalle says, that it has received letters of the 26th from Madrid and there is no foundation for the above information.

The same Journal says that there now exists in the Morea a permanent military government, at the head of which is Colonel.

The house of Crowther Clough, & Co. of Liverpool stopped payment on the 8th.

A WARM RECEPTION.

Rusticus wrote a letter to his love, And fill'd it full of warm and keen desire; He hop'd to raise a flame—and so he did— The lady put his nonsense in the fire.

THE LAFAYETTE DEPARTURE.

The three honored Chiefs, the only remaining General of our Revolutionary Army, the good Lafayette has completed the triumph decreed him by a grateful Nation, and is gone. And what a triumph it has been! The history of this distinguished individual, has no pattern or precedent in the annals of mankind. We hope it has put to silence, forever, the silly and malicious calumnies, about the injustice of republics, and the spathy of the American character. Without the secret but efficacious influence of government, without concert or preparation, moved only by their own knowledge of his services, and sufferings, and their consciousness of obligations for assistance rendered to their fathers half a century before, in founding the present edifice of their national greatness; the arrival of the friend of Washington, and the champion of American Freedom, was hailed by the millions that people the twenty-four states of our confederacy, as with one heart and soul, to bid him welcome! From the day of his debarkation in New-York harbor, through a whole year, in which he has been traversing every state, from North, to South, and from East to West, every hand has been extended eager to salute him; every eye has glistened with joy while it gazed on him. Youth and age have pronounced his name with blessings; the softer sex have arrayed themselves in bridal gayety to greet him; in the halls of learning, Poetry and Eloquence, feeling new inspirations, have poured forth their tribute before him; military pomp by day, and festivity and jocund dance at night, have attended every step of his progress.

The General, accompanied by the suite whom the government had detailed as an escort of honor, embarked on board the steam boat Mount Vernon, at the landing at Washington, on the 9th inst. under the discharge of artillery, and the fervent benedictions of the vast assemblage who still lingered and looked, when they no longer spoke, a last farewell, the Mount Vernon proceeded on her way down the Potomac, to convey the "Nation's Guest" to the frigate Brandywine, lying some miles down the river.

On passing Alexandria, the wharves and shipping were crowded with citizens and neighbors; all business was suspended, and the "hums of men" was hushed in the respectful silence which pervaded this "parting hour." The General, unplaced him nearest to his friends, where he could best give and best receive the salute of mutual attachment and esteem. The ramparts of Fort Washington paid their honors, as the mansion, the groves, and the tomb of Mount Vernon opened to view. The progress of the little fleet was arrested; it remained motionless on the bosom of Potomac's wave—that the last of the Generals might pay his pious homage and filial duty to the tomb of the paternal Chief.

After this the fleet resumed its course, and after a voyage of safety and expedition, anchored near the Brandywine the ensuing morning. The General was received in the Commodore's barge, and repaired, through very inclement weather, to the gallant bark which is to bear him to his other home. He was placed on the deck of the ship by an ornamented chair, rigged for the special purpose, and under a salute from the main battery—the music of the band; and the greetings of the Commodore, his officers, and many guests, who were assembled for this interesting event—but above all, by the warm embrace of the Revolutionary worthies, Gen. Smith, Col. Bentalou, and W. McCulloch, Esq. who, with many gentlemen from Baltimore, had repaired to the ship to take another farewell of their beloved associate of the heroic time. After a sumptuous collation, served in the Captain's cabin, and a number of feeling and appropriate toasts, the moment of separation arrived. Gen. Smith and his venerable companions, first advanced, when the General in behalf of them and of many absent friends addressed the departing Chief, in a most impressive and truly affecting manner, to which the veteran replied, as far audible as the excess of his feelings would permit; but in both of these addresses, that which could not be heard by the ears, could be plainly read in the eyes of all present.

General Jones then advanced, and, in an elegant and appropriate manner, expressed on the part of his fellow citizens of the Metropolis and District of Columbia generally, (aid by request of those present) his extreme gratification at the boundless and grateful attachment which had been shewed by all parts of our common country to a Hero of its liberties, and one of its truest and noblest benefactors, which gratitude and attachment had found a centre in the District of Columbia, in behalf of which community he now bid him an affectionate farewell, assuring him, should circumstances permit his return to our shores, that the proudest navy which could sail on Potomac's wave, would not receive so grateful a welcome as the humblest bark which should bear the venerable and beloved person of Lafayette.

The largest of the ship bore the sailing guns to their respective vessels, while the thousands of the superb Brandywine told in the echoes around the sides to Lafayette.

Europeans will very much misunderstand us and the good General, if they suppose that mere personal feelings, or national vanity, have produced this unparalleled scene. It is a solemn and reasonable, attention to the world, how much we love liberty; how a prize our independence and our constitution; how we revere and cling to the principles of pure representative government, and perfect religious freedom; that we neither feel, nor will we have, the antiquated follies, and superstitions of Europe, such as pertain to their thrones and their altars; for our guides. It is an important lesson, and may be useful to some who are apt to despise us, if it be well studied. We rejoice that our government has responded in every thing, on this occasion, to the public sentiment; and we can boldly affirm, that there is not a nation in either hemisphere, in which such a perfect unity of feeling and general co-operation of all classes prevails, as in our own. May it always continue thus! Farewell Lafayette! We will not say, Farewell forever. We cannot believe it will be so. This year has formed so many ties, revived so many interesting recollections, and made his forms and intercourse so familiar to our citizens, that we cannot believe he will spend the remainder of his life separated from us by the Ocean. We have sent him to the land of his fathers, accompanied with evidences of the estimation in which he is held here—and it will be a source of unmixed pleasure to us, if, at no very distant period, he returns, to remain a constant participator of our social intercourse and civic enjoyments, as members of a great and free community, till the decree of Heaven shall call him to repose with the FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY.

COM. STEWART.

It appears by the finding of the Court Martial, that Com. Stewart has come out of the "fery ordeal" with all his honors restored, his name unsullied, and his character unimpeached. The National Journal of Tuesday, contains the sentence of the court in the Commodore's case, which must be highly flattering to his wounded feelings. After minutely passing sentence on the several specifications adduced in support of the various charges exhibited against the Commodore, the following observations were made: "In terminating a trial which has awakened so general and so deep an interest, and in submitting the result to the Executive, the court trusts that the peculiar character of the accusations which have been investigated, will furnish an excuse for appending to the record a few remarks. When rumors and reports are widely and industriously disseminated calculated to impair the high standing and usefulness of an officer, in whom great trust and confidence have been reposed, it becomes the duty of the executive to afford to such officer, by the convention of a proper tribunal, an ample opportunity of vindicating himself before the world. To afford this opportunity, and to preserve from the injurious effects of unmerited reproach, a reputation dear to the nation,—won by the honorable services of seven and twenty years; to extinguish prejudices and suspicions created by misrepresentations, or misconceptions of public agents and private individuals, and, finally, to do all which the laws, which justice, and which honor exact, this Court has been convened.

Charges and Specifications have been preferred, embracing all the accusations made against Captain Stewart; an investigation has been made into their truth; it has been conducted by the Judge Advocate in the most exemplary manner, yet with a minuteness and fullness calculated to leave no doubt or cloud of suspicion resting upon the character of the accused. This investigation has produced what was desired by Capt. Stewart, and intended by the Executive, a development of all the important transactions attending the late cruise of the Franklin in the Pacific, and the principles and motives which guided the conduct of the Commander. These charges and specifications, the court has adjudged not to be proved; to be, in some respects, utterly groundless; and in others to have originated in a misconception or misrepresentation of the most innocent and meritorious acts; and Captain Stewart has been most fully and most honorably acquitted of every, even the slightest impropriety.

The Court, however, conceived that the peculiar character of the accusation is such that it would not render that full measure of justice which is required at its hands by a simple judgment of acquittal. It is, therefore, impelled by a sense of duty to go farther, and to make, unhesitatingly, this declaration to the world, that, so far from having violated the high duties of neutrality and respect for the laws of nations; so far from having sacrificed the laws of nation; so far from having sacrificed the honor of the American

flag, or tarnished his own fair fame by acting upon any motives of a mercenary or sordid kind; so far from having neglected his duty, or betrayed the trust reposed in him, by refusing proper protection to American citizens and property, or rendering such protection subservient to individual interests no one circumstance has been developed, throughout the whole course of this investigation into the various occurrences of a three years cruise, calculated to impair the confidence which the members of the Court, the Navy, and the nation, have long reposed in the honor, the talents, and the patriotism of this distinguished officer, or to weaken, in any manner, the opinion which all who knew him, entertained of his humanity and disinterestedness.

These virtues only glow with brighter lustre from this ordeal of trial, like the stars he triumphantly displayed, when valor and skill achieved a new victory to adorn the annals of our naval glory.

Canals and Schools are the order of the day—From Georgia to Cairo, all are employed in the great work. Governor Troup has attended a commencement at Athens, and the Viceroy of Egypt has ordered a Canal to be constructed of great magnitude. Who can now say that civilization is not progressing? Boston Gaz.

A Boston paper speaks of the invention of a fire engine by a mechanic of the name of Schencks, which is said to possess much greater power, and is worked with greater facility than any former machine of the same description. The editor adds, with apparent gravity: "Its force is so extraordinary, that the column of water which it sends out will, at a distance of 100 feet, easily break up the pavement of the street, untile the houses, and demolish their masonry down to the second floor!"

A young lady in Con. has been killed by lightning, and her breast mangled in a most frightful manner, supposed to have been caused by the electric fluid being attracted to a steel lusk which she wore in her corsets.

PEBBACOLA, JULY 30. Capt. Baker of the schooner Florida, from Tampa Bay, informs us, that Col. Humphreys the Indian Agent, had applied to Col. Brooke, commanding at Tampa Bay, for a supply of troops to quell a disturbance among the Indians on St. John's. There had been a disagreement between the Indians and Spaniards, in which several on both sides were killed. Colonel Brooke immediately sent a detachment of 60 men, who marched eighty miles over so bad a road, that eight days elapsed in accomplishing the journey, being sometimes up to their necks in water. An express arrived just before Capt. B started, which announced that the object of the expedition had been accomplished, and good order restored; and that the detachment would return forthwith.

A Mr. James Burnett, who says he has served in Admirals' ships, in the British Navy, 10 years as sailing master, gives, in substance, the following statements of the different weight of metal in the different classes, and compares their largest ships with the North Carolina.—Of the first class of first rates, the Lord Nelson, rated 120 guns, carries 124 weight of shot, 3284 lbs. 2d class, 3 deckers, Queen Charlotte, rated 110, carries 118 weight of shot, 2686. 3d class, 3 deckers, Victory, 98, carries 102 weight of shot, 2042. Of the 2d rates, the Pompeii, rated 80, carries 86 weight of shot, 2056; 3d rate, Kent, 75 carries 82 weight of shot, 2204.

The N. C. heaves a heavier broadside than any ship in the world, without her gangway guns, by 304 lbs. This, sir is a fact. The largest ship in the world was the Spanish Admiral ship St. Avrella Trinicad, which was sunk off Trafalgar, by the British fleet; she did not heave a heavier broadside than the North Carolina. I was on board of her the evening previous to her sinking after the battle. This communication is in the Cape Fear Recorder.

MEDITERRANEAN. We have seen a letter from an officer of the Mediterranean squadron, which states "that the most perfect unanimity exists throughout the squadron, and that the accounts which have heretofore been promulgated as regards dissensions among the officers, are without foundation." Nash's Advocate.

Toast given at the University of Virginia, on the late visit of General Lafayette. Our Federal Union.—The chain cable of our strength and safety; May his links sooner separate than be melted down in one unwieldy mass; but destruction to the man who attempts either. Good for old Virginia.

When first I attempted your pity to move, O, why were you deaf to my prayers? Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love; But why did you kick me down stairs?

INSURRECTION IN CUBA. The Norfolk Boston publishes confirmatory intelligence of another insurrection which has been recently detected and frustrated among the blacks at Lament, Island of Cuba. The first movement was discovered on the plantation of Mrs. Peyton, and one of the negroes who was apprehended, confessed he had been concerned in a former attempt of the same kind.

A child, in Upper Canada, bit by a mad dog, and exhibiting the usual appearance in the sublingual glands, has been perfectly restored, by the careful and repeated application of the lancet and caustic to the pimples and tumours beneath the tongue. These tumours made their appearance on the evening of the tenth day after the bite, and were immediately discharged by the lancet. The same process on every re-appearance of the tumours, produced a cure of this alarming disease in about a week. N. Y. Statesman.

Upwards of thirty Mechanics' Institutes have been formed in England in a short period; Mr. Brougham, Mackintosh, and other distinguished members of Parliament, exert themselves for the extension and advancement of those establishments, which are intended for the instruction of the classes of tradesmen and apprentices, not only in the mechanic arts, but in the various branches of moral science. By the multiplication of them, and the formation of general Colleges in the principal cities besides London, it is expected that a comprehensive and liberal education will be ere long common to the middling, as well as higher and more opulent orders of British society. National Gazette.

A divine, dwelling on the hardships of the ministry, feelingly remarks—"We have first to persuade people that they have souls to be saved, and then to persuade them to save their souls."

LAFAYETTE. The Philadelphia Aurora says—By calculation and estimate, Gen. LAFAYETTE, when he returns to France will have travelled, from the time he left his native soil for this country last summer, to the day of his return, between sixteen and eighteen thousand miles! He has not had a day's sickness in the whole period.

QUACKS. Some of the papers in the western part of New York, make loud complaints of ignorant quacks, "who rob and plunder the people, and then poison and murder them with Indian tobacco, Cayenne pepper, and scalding steam."

A letter from a gentleman in Halifax county, states that people in his neighbourhood are very unhealthy, and that a number of persons have died lately. A letter from a friend in Raleigh assures us that the people there enjoy their usual health, though there have been a few deaths of bilious fever, and some other cases which did not terminate fatally. Caro. Ober.

Treasury Robbed!—The office of the state treasurer of Connecticut was forcibly entered on the night of the 30th inst. and robbed, not of the whole funds of the commonwealth, but of one dollar and fifty eight cents; the treasurer having made his deposits of cash in a safer place. The robbers left behind them a large crow-bar, iron wedge, two chisels, two hammers, and a tin case box; unless the articles left shall prove to have been stolen, the state treasury will have lost nothing by the exchange.

The Lynchburg Virginian states that Mr. Frederick A. Mayo of Richmond, in company with a person lately from the mines in Saxony, after exploring the greater portion of the Western part of Virginia, for Minerals, has succeeded in discovering a Copper and Tin mine, each of considerable extent, and as it respects the quality, as good as any in Europe—one in Wythe, and the other in Grayson county. It is added that in the same body of land, a bed of Zinc ore has also been discovered.

Quick Work.—A mechanic of this city, on a wager of \$100, engaged to make, on Saturday last, between sun rise and sun set, 50 packing boxes, to hold each two dozen wine bottles. He accomplished his task in 10 hours. The boards were rough-planed, and the boxes said to be made in a workmanlike manner. Charleston Courier.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, on Tuesday last, Mr. Samuel H. Pollen, of this city, was unanimously elected Cashier of the Edenton Branch of that Institution, in the place of Jno. B. Blount deceased.—Raleigh Register 16th inst.

A pair of twins in New-York, about six months old, were lately discovered by their doating mother, to have two tongues each.