

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from England.

New York, Jan. 22.

By the arrival of the ship Ann-Maria, Capt. Waite, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been furnished with Liverpool papers to the 10th December, London to the 9th, and Lloyd's Lists to the 6th. They announce no new political events of importance. We have extracted every thing of interest they contain.

The Duke of York tendered his resignation as Commander in Chief on the 3d December. The proposal was not then taken into consideration, but Ministers have since informed his Royal Highness (says the London Globe of Dec. 4,) that, in their unanimous opinion, it is not called for by any reasons arising out of the Constitution.

A Liverpool letter of Dec. 6, says—“We can say little about Wheat and Flour. Since the closing of the ports there has been little doing in this market, and the prices are almost nominal. Nearly all the sweet Flour is in the hands of one house on London account, with orders not to sell. Rice will continue to be admitted free of duty till the 5th of April. Very little business has been done last month in Carolina Rice, of which the stock is small, but the prices have been gradually advancing.

The import of cotton into the Kingdom, in November, was 35,271 bags, of which 3,933 bags were from the United States. The exports during the month was only 1000 bags. The dealers and spinners refrained from buying till they could stay out of the market no longer, and between the 21st and 28th ult. 25,000 bags were sold in the three seaports. The effect of this system was to reduce the price of all sorts of Cotton, except Sea Island, 1 1/2 to 2d. per lb. Had they kept out of the market till after the India sales on the 28th ult. there was every prospect of a further decline, which plainly evinces the very exhausted state of their stocks at that period.—We think it a long time since they were so much reduced.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Gazette of Saturday night contains a proclamation, from which it appears to be the intention of our Government to observe a strict neutrality between Spain and her revolted provinces in South-America. It is probable that if this determination had been sooner made known, several brave & enterprising officers now on their way to join the Patriot Standard would have been deterred from embarking in the cause. A very moderate degree of success will, however, be sufficient to compensate the loss of their half pay in the British army.—The Gazette of Saturday also contains a proclamation, proroguing the Parliament until the 27th of January, on which day it is to meet for the dispatch of business. These measures appear to have been the subject of the recent Cabinet Councils which have created so much speculation.

The ships Dawson and Emerald sailed on Saturday afternoon, from Portsmouth, with about 260 commissioned and non-commissioned Officers, to join the Spanish PATRIOTS in S. America. The ships go to St. Thomas.

An article under the head of Rome in the German papers received last night, gives an account of an attempt made by a band of robbers to seize and carry off Lucien Bonaparte, from his seat near Frascati. They carried off his Secretary in mistake for his Master, and wounded a relative of the family who was there on a visit. Lucien and his family have in consequence removed into Rome.

Accounts from Tunis state, that War was declared against the Sicilians, Danes, and Swedes.

DEC. 3.

Yesterday we were favored with a letter from Calais, dated the 28th ult. which contained intelligence of a nature deeply to

be deplored: It states that a few days ago a party of British Dragoons, within a few miles of Calais, having occasion to return to their former cantonments, were refused admittance; when a fracas took place, in which two soldiers were killed, and eleven wounded. The affair had occasioned much conversation in the neighborhood; and the circumstances attending the quarrel were expected to form the subject of immediate investigation.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

Saturday, Jan. 24, 1818.

I believe it is the witty and whimsical Dean of St. Patrick's, who, descending upon the expedition and facility with which a work that may have taken a world and all of labor and time in arriving at perfection, is often annihilated by a single stroke, illustrates his position by a reference to the well known fate of young chickens, which though they take many days in hatching, are devoured in one minute by some glutton when dished up nicely to his palate. That illustration would not be inapplicable to some measures in our house of representatives which seem as if they were brought into existence, only to make a little noise and then sink into annihilation. How many days, for instance, did the commutation bill take in hatching?—What cackling, and crowing, and picking, and sparring, in argumentation, till at length, in the very moment when least expected, comes a death blow in the shape of an argument, and down it goes into the gulf of oblivion, never to be heard of more. In a word, after all the eloquence for so many weary days bestowed upon it, it was yesterday rejected; and if it be a sin to have occasioned that fate to it, all the waters in the Potomac will not wash a certain lawyer of Pennsylvania clean of it.

Just as the question of its passing was about to be put, with all the dull and dread formality of yeas and nays, rises that Mr. Hopkinson, and begged leave only to say a few words, not by way of discussing or debating the question, but for the more harmless purpose of explaining his reasons for having uniformly opposed the bill, and for declaring, as he now did, that he could not countenance it in any shape. He then went on and said that it was at once injudicious and unnecessary to open a transaction which had been honorably closed. That government had made a fair bargain with the soldiers, to their entire satisfaction, which bargain it had honorably fulfilled. Why then meddle with it any more?—Why, without any just cause, draw such a large sum of money from the public coffers, when there were already claims enough upon the treasury? If the house had left justice undone, there might be some pretence for the measure; but that was not the case—ample justice had been done to the soldiers, and there the house ought to stop. As an act of generosity, if it was intended for such, it could not be defended. The house had no right to be generous. When he held this language, his meaning in it was, that it was the duty of the house to take that discreet care of the public treasury which any prudent individual of them would take of his own property; and beyond that they had no right to go in generosity. If their object was, as some had asserted, to take care of men who could not take care of themselves, he bid them be careful that they did not let that principles carry them further than they were aware of. Their parental care of such persons, how ever well intended, would be thrown away. To think of taking care of persons of that description would be vain and idle. Drunkards would still drink their last dollar, and gamblers would still throw dice for their last foot of land, whatever the house might attempt for their protection. As to the supposition that any advantage could be derived by government from buying back the land, when it had already more land

than it could dispose of in a century, it was a fallacious notion; since an addition to a stock already overcharged, could be no advantage. It was indeed a strange kind of political economy to give the active money out of the treasury for lands that were valueless.

As to its withdrawing competition from the sale of public lands the settling of the lands by new settlers, whether they were the soldiers themselves or the persons who bought their rights, would counterbalance any diminution of value created by competition.—And he expressed his persuasion that if government bought the lands, the soldiers, when they had spent the money, would still look to the generosity of congress and a door would be thrown open to claims and petitions for years. These, he said, were the reasons of his opposition. Mr. Robertson spoke in reply, but I could not hear him. The question on passing the bill was then taken by ayes and noes and negated.

Ayes 80

Noes 82

So the bill was rejected.

From the Milledgeville Journal, 13th inst.

Latest Indian News.

Copy of a letter from General Mitchell, agent of Indian affairs, to the Governor of this State—dated

Creek Agency, 8th Jan. 1818.

SIR—The messenger who was sent below to propose terms of peace to the Seminoles has returned & the enclosed is the substance of his report, which I received by express.

The friendly chiefs and warriors are to meet me at this place on the 11th inst. and I have great hopes that our differences with the Seminoles can, with their assistance, be adjusted.

I understand that much apprehension prevails about the safety with which travellers can pass through the nation. It is my opinion there is not the least danger in travelling the road from Fort Hawkins to the Alabama, by this place and Fort Michell, but, I would not advise travellers to use the road from Fort Perry to Fort Gaines; or indeed, any road as low down as Fort Gaines for the present.

I am, with high respect and esteem, your very obedient servant,

D. B. MITCHELL, agent I. A. His Excellency Wm. Rabun, Governor, &c.

Talk of Tustennugee Hopoie, and Hopoie Haijo, to the agent of the Indian affairs for the Creek nation.

FORT MITCHELL

December 30th, 1817.

MY FRIEND—The messenger which was sent to the Mickasukies has returned with an answer to our talk. The Mickasukies say it was not them that began the war. They were sitting down in peace & the white people came on them in the night and fired on them. The Mickasukies are all sitting down in their town, and doing no mischief, and waiting to see if the white people will make peace with them. The people, that shot at the boats and killed all the white people, were the old Red Sticks from the upper towns, them that turned hostile last war. The man that was sent to Mickasukies (Hopoie Haijo) with a peace talk, met the Mickasukies at the half way ground coming with a piece of talk to us. Mr. Hambley and Mr. Doyle were taken prisoners. Hopoie Haijo saw them. Tustennugee Chapco has gone to relieve them, and carry them to the fort at St. Mark's.

I have sent you this little talk now, our meeting that you appointed will soon be, and then every thing will be made strait. We hear that the army has crossed at Hartford. The Chechaws have received two letters from the army, and they had nobody to read them, and they don't know the contents, and wish the army could be stopped until our meeting is over.

Tustennugee Hopoie Hopoie Haijo.

Gen. Mitchell, in a letter to the editors of this paper, dated the 9th inst. observes—“There does not appear to be any thing new in this quarter, except the prospect of peace with the Seminoles.”

Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1818.

Col. Needham, with his brother officers, lately discharged from imprisonment in this city, took their departure yesterday, under circumstances we are happy to say, calculated to retrieve our character for liberality if not for neutrality; having received from the munificence of a number of gentlemen of Philadelphia, a sum perhaps equal to the losses and expenses incurred by their arrest and incarceration. This is another evidence of the claims of our city to its reputation for benevolence and charity. We believe Col. Needham and his associates to have been most unwarrantably detained, and should have been highly gratified, if Congress, in their liberation had appropriated something to alleviate their privations if not to repair their wrongs. What would the people of the U. States have thought if the government of Spain, or the Netherlands, or any other European state, had arrested the Marquis de la Fayette, or the illustrious Kosciusko or the gallant Pulaski, on their way to participate in the holy cause of American Independence? The U. States are greatly debtors to the gentlemen of this city, who have vindicated in some measure the claims of the American people to the character of being just and magnanimous.

Prices of Provisions at St. Thomas, Dec. 23.

Superfine flour, Philadelphia and Baltimore, \$12, demanded; rye do 750, plenty at market; corn meal, in bbls. 7, ready sale; beef, prime, 12 50; do mess, 14; pork 22; codfish, 4, in boxes and hds. herrings, 5 per bbl. mackerel 8; salmon, 16; butter 13, not in demand—large quantities of fresh butter on hand; hog-lard, 20; soap 12, candles 18 a 20, not demanded.

Exchange on London, 200, per cent—hard dollars 4 per cent premium.

Boston, Jan. 22.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in St. Petersburg, to his friend in this town.

The officers of the Customs here, have received instructions to admit no papers when signed per procurator without exacting double duties. All invoices, Bills of Lading and Specifications must be signed at the Bottom, otherwise double duties will have to be paid. It is important that the merchants in the United States who trade to this place, should be acquainted with the above fact.

New York, Jan. 23.

Extract of a letter from Sheffield, dated Dec. 5, 1817, per Ann Maria.

“Since we last wrote you, all kinds of common cutlery have advanced from 15 to 20 per cent.

This is for your government in the sale of goods on hand, if any remains, as we cannot replace them at the prices then invoiced.

“CCND Iron has advanced 18 per ton, and very scarce; and we daily look for an advance on (L) Iron.”—Gaz.

A fine Haul.—A person named Joseph Bond, was apprehended on Saturday evening, at Albany, having in his possession nearly 3000 dollars in counterfeit bills. The bills are on the Bank of Columbia, the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Pittsburg, and the Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania, and are all fives, tens, and three dollars. Bond says the bills were put in his possession by a person to be delivered to an accessory in Albany—he refused to mention any names—that the paper and bills were made in Canada.—Bond was apprehended by that vigilant police officer, J. Vernon Esq. and committed for trial.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Wm. Thompson, of the brig Rebecca, of Salem, dated,

Havana, Dec. 21.

On the 17th at 11 P. M. W. S. W. 4 leagues from Surrup Key, was fired into by a Patriot Privateer, mounting one long 18 pounder, and having about 45 men of all colors and nations.

They plundered me of a barrel of pork, 5 or 6 coils of cordage, 100 yds of sheet, all the pump handles, 1000 yds of marlin-spikes, cotton mill, and a great many other articles.—Some of my men were not left with a second jacket, others were completely stripped. I asked a number of questions concerning the privateer, her commander and officers, with a view of being able to trace her; but to all they gave impertinent and evasive answers. I expostulated with the officer respecting the impropriety, injustice and ungentlemanly treatment I was receiving; but all the satisfaction that I got, was that I might think myself well off if they did not take the mainmast.”

From the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser.

Salt as a manure, and destroyer of enemies plants.

MR. POULSON.

With great pleasure I perceive that the agricultural society of Philadelphia continues to afford its patronage to the AGRICULTURAL ALMANACK, published by Mr. Conrad, No. 87, Market Street. It seems that it is on experiment to diffuse agricultural information in a cheap way through our country. I have been charmed and enquired, to find that this experiment so laudable in its object, has not been met with the zeal which it so indubitably merits. All the friends to the subject, which is beyond any other the most conducive to the prosperity of our country, should exert themselves to give currency to this endeavor or convey instruction to our Farmers. In the almanack just published for the year 1818, a most important subject is submitted to the consideration and experiment of our husbandmen. The facts & opinions of agriculturalists in England have been collected to prove that SALT, in small quantities, is the cheapest and most efficacious manure for land when properly applied. I see in the preface to the last year's almanack, that the plan of pointing out substitutes for dung in the improvement of soils, is one of the objects proposed; and a most desirable one it would be if the result should be found answerable to the praise worthy expectation of those who have suggested the design. When the difficulties which the introduction of plaster experienced are recollected; and the amazing extent of improvement which that substance has accomplished, are contrasted with its unpromising commencement; no suggestion of the uses of other auxiliaries to fertility should be neglected. To render my assistance in recommending trials of salt for the purposes intended, I have copied, from the FARMER'S JOURNAL, of Sept. 15th, 1817, a paper taken from the EDINBURGH CHRONICLE.

From the Reporter.

GUESS WORK.

When I see a young man often at a tavern regaling himself on the ALE BENCH, I guess by the time he is 45, he will be seen under the same seat, the scoff of boys, and a companion for none but the worshippers of Bacchus. Look out girls—When I see a young man with a violin under his coat, I guess he is a fiddling fellow, and has robbed those of a darker hue of their trade. Don't marry a fiddler, young lady! when I see a young man with a pack of cards in his pocket, and will not work for his living, I guess before he has finished his game of life he will be called a pauper. Young lady, be cautious of gamblers!—When I see a girl stand one 4th of her time at the glass, twisting her hair into rings, which they term “beauchatchers,” I guess the beau she catches will find himself caught in an evil net.—When I often see a girl travelling the streets, I guess she does not love the word work.—When I see a young girl trying tricks, I guess she wants to get married; but I guess ten to one if she is not obliged to spend the dreary life of an old maid.—When I hear girls telling compliments to each other from other persons, I guess