

FOREIGN NEWS.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Sept. 4.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Emily, Capt. Robinson, in 35 days from Amsterdam, having completed the voyage out and home in 80 days.

Capt. Robinson brought from Amsterdam, and has politely favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a London paper of the 22d of July, five days later than before received, from which the following extracts are made.

LONDON, JULY 22.

We received this morning the Paris papers of Friday last, and mails arrived last night from Holland, Flanders and Germany. The Dutch and Flemish journals continue to furnish details of military preparations making in France; and there is probably some foundation for those statements, notwithstanding the profound silence observed by the French papers on the subject. In these armaments, however, we can discover no cause of anxiety or alarm respecting the pacific relations subsisting between France & other countries, and they are probably made merely with a view of protecting the government of that country from the effects of any change in the councils of a neighbouring state. The policy of France must for a considerable time to come, vary with every fluctuation that may take place in our own country; and we are inclined to believe that the causes now operating in England, if duly weighed, would furnish a key to the recent conduct of the French government.

A report of the meeting of the Sovereigns who signed the Holy Alliance, is again revived. A letter from Carlsbad, dated the 28th instant states, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia are expected there before the end of the present month. The King of Prussia has been long expected; and it is now said that the King of Bavaria is to join the convolve of sovereigns. No doubt great matters of consequence will be discussed in this assembly of Kings; and if the discussion turn upon the means of consolidating the peace of the world, and of removing the pressure, which, in the form of enormous taxes and unwieldy military establishments, presses at this moment upon every country, the members of the Holy League will establish an imperishable claim to the gratitude of mankind.

Capt. White of the Peruvian, arrived in town on Saturday morning with dispatches from St. Helena. Bona parts was quite well, and in excellent spirits, when Capt. White quitted the island. The dispatches from Sir H. Lowe are dated the 6th of June. Earl Bathurst not being in London, the captain proceeded to the noble Earl, at his country house at Potney. The contents of the dispatches were considered of so much importance, that circulars were sent round to all the cabinet ministers with the contents.

The four Spanish ships captured by the Buenos-Ayres privateers off the coast of Spain, in June last, had on board 400,000 dollars in piastres, besides valuable cargoes of merchandise.

The Princess of Wales arrived at Constantinople on the 7th of June, in an English merchant vessel, and took lodgings at the house of the English Ambassador.

It is very generally understood, that a considerable difficulty has arisen among the allies in consequence of the exhausted state of the French treasury. It is said that the French government has given in a formal declaration, stating the impossibility of France to continue in future to support the allied armies owing to the immense failure in the direct contributions, and the impoverished state of the countries. Russia is said to have answered, that there are only two ways of remedying this dilemma, viz. that the troops should be withdrawn, or else that England should pay for them. It is confidently supposed that the duke of Wellington's visit is partly connected with this point which has produced no little dismay at the Treasury.

The negotiations respecting the duchy of Lauenburg are terminated, & that territory is definitely annexed to the crown of Denmark.

Letters received on Saturday from Cadix, distinctly state, that the projected marriage between the King of Spain, his brother Don Carlos, and two Princesses of Portugal, has been finally broken off. The Duke of Infantado and the Count of Miranda, who were officially employed to receive the Princesses of Portugal, and to conduct them to the seat of Spanish empire, have returned to Madrid. The preceding information, we understand, has been confirmed by accounts obtained, addressed officially to his Excellency the Spanish Ambassador, resident in London.

The unexpected turn which our relations in India with the Nanzais,

have taken, is said to have arisen from their Sovereign having died before the late treaty was ratified. His brother, who succeeded him refused to ratify it, and entered into a correspondence with Scindia and the Berar Rajah, hostile to the British interests.

In a German paper is a proposal to prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn, till there shall be no reason to fear any want of bread and seed corn for the next year. The author affirms that in the greater part of Upper and Lower Saxony, the March and Silesia—that is, from the Baltic to Breslau—the greater part of the land sown with winter corn, has been obliged to be ploughed up; and that of the corn that remains standing, scarcely the third part of a crop is to be expected; a truly unpleasant prospect, the superficial extent of these provinces being near 600 German (or 12,000 English) square miles.

GREAT EXPEDITION AGAINST ALGIERS.

The wind having gone to the eastward at an early hour on the morning of yesterday (Sunday) Lord Exmouth made signal for the fleet at Portsmouth to get under weigh. Had not the wind blown so violently adverse for some days, his Lordship would have cleared the channel ere this; but it was not until Saturday his Lordship's hopes of sailing had any prospect of being realised, and we fear that they have been again disappointed, as in the course of yesterday the wind again changed to the southward. His Lordship embarked on Saturday at noon, intending to proceed to St. Helena with the following ships: Queen Charlotte, Minden, Albion, Britomart, Cordelia, Infernal, Fury and Hecla; the Albion and Hecla only joined his Lordship on Friday night, from the River. The Severn and Glasgow are hourly expected to join. Rear Admiral Milne, who hoisted his flag on Wednesday, in the Leander, of 50 guns, Capt. Chatham, sailed on Saturday for Plymouth, for the purpose shifting into the Impregnable, and getting ready to join Lord Exmouth, with the ships at that port, on his arrival off there. The following ships—which have been in every respect suitably fitted for this particular service, and under a knowledge of the variety and magnitude of the means the enemy can employ in defence—compose his Lordship's fleet:

Queen Charlotte, 100, Admiral Lord Exmouth, capt. J. Brisbane; Albion 74, Rear Admiral Sir C. Penrose, Capt. Coode; Impregnable, 98, Rear Admiral Milne, Capt. E. Brace; Superb, 74, Capt. W. Patterson; Leander, 50, Capt. E. Chatham. Frigates.—Severn, 40, Capt. Hon. F. W. Aylmer; Glasgow, 40, Capt. Hon. A. Majland; Hebrus, 36, Capt. E. Palmer; Granicus, 36, Capt. W. E. Wise. Sloops.—Britomart, Capt. Riddle; Mutine, Capt. Mould; Heron, Capt. Scriven; Prometheus, Captain Dashwood; Cordelia, Capt. Sargent. Bombs. Beelzebub, Capt. W. Kemphorne; Hecla, Capt. W. Popham; Fury, Capt. W. Moorsoom; Infernal, Capt. Hon. G. J. Percival.

Besides the above ships, Sir C. Penrose will join Lord Exmouth with as many of the ships now under his command in the Mediterranean as can be spared from other services; they are, Euphrates, 36, Capt. Preston; Ister, 36, Capt. Forrest; Tague, 36, Capt. D. Dundas; Erne, 24, Capt. R. Spencer; Myrmidon, 24, Capt. Gambier; Satellite, Capt. J. Murray; and Wasp, Capt. Wolrige.

It is also expected that the Dutch squadron, under Vice Admiral Capellen, and a Neapolitan squadron, will co-operate with our fleet. But, independently of these aids, the British force will consist of five sail of the line, eight heavy frigates, eight sloops and four bombs—Total 25 sail. The ships will rendezvous at Gibraltar. A company of royal sappers and miners, under Gosset and Capt. Reid, embarked on Friday on board the Queen Charlotte and Minden.

The nuptials of her Royal Highness Princess Mary, and his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, will take place at 9 o'clock this evening at the Queen's Palace.

In further corroboration of what has been stated relative to the difficulty of raising men for the Navy, we learn, that in the course of the last week, 10 young seamen from Scotland left their ship in the river, and emigrated to America.

PARIS, JULY 17.

The Ambassador and Foreign Ministers yesterday paid their court to the King and the Royal Family. Before mass the King received in the Cabinet, in public audience, Mr. Gallatin Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, who presented his credentials. Sir Sidney Smith was also introduced.

The Dutchess de Frioul, widow of Gen. Duroc passed through Stuttgart, on the 27th inst. from Vienna. The Dutchess de Istra was in that capital some time since. The journeys of these ladies are to make their claims for their dowries for their husbands.

Italian possessions. Those states are of a similar nature to those made by several French Generals at the Congress of Vienna.

FROM BOMBAY.

The ship Rockingham, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool was boarded on the 1st inst. by the East India Company's ship David Scott, five months from Bombay, the officers of which reported that the natives were prosecuting the war with great vigor against the British; and that the coast and seas were infested by pirates.

FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from an American officer, to his father in New-York, dated, May of St. Louis, near N. Orleans, August 4.

"Since I wrote you from this place, we have been down to Mexico, a voyage from which I have derived much information respecting that delightful country. We were at Bouquille, the principal port belonging to the patriots, where I had an opportunity of learning the present state of the two parties, and the result that may be expected from their political disputes.

"Civil war, in its most terrific form, rages over the fertile regions of Mexico. The Royalists instantly put to death all prisoners taken from the other party and all Royalists taken by the Patriots are sent to the interior, whence they never return, as the principle of retaliation is rigidly observed. A Spanish ship, with \$80,000 in specie, and a valuable cargo, was driven ashore by a Carthaginian privateer, just before our arrival at Bouquille. The crew, innocent traders, were immediately seized by the commandant of the place, and marched into the interior to meet their fate.

"From the conversation of some American gentlemen, engaged in the cause of the country, I am induced to believe that the Patriots are making great advances towards their independence. A Congress is about being established; the army is well supplied with arms, and there is now a fleet under way of 13 privateers.

The great evil at present existing is the want of unanimity among their leaders. Each general commands a separate province where he rules with despotic sway. The establishment of a general Congress will, it is supposed, remedy this evil.

"From the description given me, I cannot say too much of the Mexican country. On account of its high lands and valleys, it enjoys the advantages of every climate, and produces every thing in great abundance. We are all enraptured with what we have seen and heard relating to it."

LATE FROM HAVANA.

Charleston, August 25.

Capt. Brooking arrived here yesterday in the sloop Jane, 5 days from Havana; informs us, that just before he sailed, a report was in circulation, that the Carthaginians, or (Insurgents, as they were called) had captured Pensacola. This news was said to have been brought by a British brig of war, in a short passage from the mouth of the Mississippi.

A fleet of merchantmen, principally Spaniards, under convoy of a French man of war brig, was to sail from Havana the day after capt. B.; they amounted to about eighty sail, and were principally bound to Cadiz, and other ports in Spain.

The day before the Jane sailed, a Spanish schooner arrived from the coast, and two others some few days previous, all with full cargoes of slaves amounting to about nine hundred or a thousand.

CARTHAGENIAN SQUADRON.

From the Orleans Gazette of Aug. 5.

We have been enabled to procure authentic and accurate information in relation to the squadron which has appeared off the Balize. We can assure the public, that it was not only a part of the Carthaginian fleet from Aux Cayes, but that the whole of the force under commodore Aury has actually arrived at Matagorda, and that he has in the name and under the authority of the Mexican republic, taken possession of that port. The command of the expedition was assumed at Aux Cayes by commodore Aury, in consequence of instructions directly from the Mexican government, and it consisted of 18 vessels, and upwards of 1000 men, well armed and equipped. Little doubt can be entertained, that with such a naval co-operation, the whole coast will be in possession of the Patriots before November Next. So far from intending to resume the smuggling business, we are permitted to state, that any attempt to violate the revenue, or any other laws of the United States, is expressly prohibited by the commander of the expedition, under pain of death. We are promised a copy of their proclamation and general orders as soon as they are received. Those documents, and any others that may have a tendency to illustrate their views, and promote their glorious cause, will be most cheerfully published in the paper.

Extract of a letter from William Cobbett, to the Editor of the National Advocate, dated, Boston, July 27, 1816.

"At this moment we are in a state of partial commotion. The government knows not what to do with the country. Old forms and habits preclude the possibility of establishing a *noted* despotism; and yet it is equally impracticable to pay the interest of the debt, and to refrain from a real *bona fide* absolute government—there will be a great difficulty, however, in coming to this point. We are a people easily gulled; easily led along in error; easily kept in subjection, to a certain point, but not an inch further; and it is quite surprising to see what resolution, what obstinate perseverance we display; and what contempt of all danger when once we begin to resist. Never was there a system of rule in such peril as this is at this time.

"Our case is very simple; the demands of the government upon the increase and profits of all persons of property, or in business, are so heavy, that there is merely enough left to be given in wages, to keep working men from actually dying with hunger. This creates paupers; and these have now increased to a number that terrifies the government. It is agreed, on all hands, that if this increase of pauperism proceeds, the country will be wholly ruined; that is to say—that things will come to a pass, that the poor will be more powerful in physical force than the property. Yet how is this increase to be stopped? Some say, refuse relief, except to the aged and infirm. Do this, and then we have to fight a million of starving men. Divers projects are on foot, but none that will answer any good end.

I now find that Mr. Henry Cobbett and Mr. Oldfield have arrived at New-York. They will take charge of, and speedily forward safely to me, any thing that you may have the goodness to communicate. Your paper they are directed to send. We have only this very day heard of their arrival, though they went on board on the 25th of February; and we really began to fear that they were lost.

Now, then, if the despot, with all their abject and hired slaves, are able to keep truth from making its way in the world, let us forgive them; for the fault will be ours, and no longer theirs. It is quite incredible what power there is in the American press. Even as a channel for us, it is of vast importance. I am well informed, that one of my letters to the Cossack priests; which found its way to the south of France, in the National Advocate newspaper, was quickly copied with the pen (for printing is out of the question); and that when our correspondent wrote ten thousand copies, it was supposed, had been made, and were circulating in the south, among the protestants.

"I hear with great satisfaction of the amazing prosperity of your country; and with still greater of the triumph which freedom seems recently to have obtained in the state of New-York. It is the triumph not only of the good among you, but of those in England, and every part of Europe.

FROM THE ESSAY REGISTER.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The most interesting subjects now before the world, is the recovery of the Colonial Relations of Europe with other parts of the Globe. The whole work seems to be going on at the same time, and under the consent and influence of the same alliance as gave the present order of things in Europe. The Danes and Swedes have already assumed their former condition in the West Indies. The Dutch have done the same, without any essential change in their prospects in the same quarter. The French have at length been acknowledged the proper owners of Martinico and Guadalupe, and in such islands as are at present at the disposal of the combined powers. The same work is contemplated in the East, as has been successfully accomplished in the West Indies. In Spain we hear of another expedition to assist the purposes of their former attempts in America; and at present we hear of so much division and fruitless efforts, as to give better hopes to Spain of recovering its lost dominions, than at any former time. It is not for us to pronounce how far the ancient establishments obtain. Some accommodations may not lessen the value of the colonies, whether for a longer or shorter time they may become subject again to Spanish government. The same causes have in every colony prevented a successful resistance, from the want of union. The same means will reduce to submission the whole of Spanish America. The Dutch, of all nations who have enjoyed colonial strength seem to return to their former relations with the best prospects. The revolution in the parent country has been in favour of extended territory, and of power. And the new alliance may be made to consent with prospects never before named or imagined. By an alliance with Russia, the Dutch may assist to accomplish all the bold projects of the Russian Emperor upon the Great Ocean, and bring to immediate issue all the commerce which the Russian Empire might covet for its eastern regions. It will then have no objection to urge a trade with Japan or China for its principal commodities, and may extend its commercial relations at pleasure. We know not what may be expected from the policy of Russia, and the enterprises and commercial activity of the Dutch. We know not what they may do, and while they have preserved their institutions at home, they have taken the full latitude of power abroad and have sacrificed to their interest whatever seemed for a moment an obstacle to their greatness, whatever measures it might require. In the present case the object is a bold one, and the pursuit more safe and extensive. The affair of Amboyna will never be forgotten. The conduct to the

Chinese in the middle of the past century is well known. To retrieve their affairs in Java, a better opportunity seems to offer than their anticipations could reach at the commencement of the present century.

The Dutch have had time enough to reflect upon the whole colonial establishment, and the entire change in the government at home, with the endless commercial experiments they possess, may lead them to discoveries of their true interest, and give to their invaluable colony a consideration it never did in all its former glory possess. Its insular situation may be found to secure great privileges. While the English are actually forming great military establishments on both sides of the Indian Continent at Madras & Bombay, either to intimidate their enemies, or to attack them, the Dutch may preserve a policy which may give them tranquillity in the Island, and in the event may extend their commerce upon all the western shores of America. The Russian Island, lately discovered, will be about half the distance, and render easy their future projects. We indulge a greater latitude of expectation from the general ambition of every commercial state to give commerce advantages it never had before, and at a time when public reports assign to Russia a negotiation with our States for commercial privileges on those shores, at present hardly known to us, but which will soon become the just objects of national attention and jealousy. Groundless as may be the reports, it is only a mistake about the objects, which all pursue, & from which, among other nations, our own states hope to profit. But we need not look abroad for distant hopes. Settlements have been formed on Sandusky Bay, Huron County, Ohio, and the navigation of the Sandusky has been examined & found good within a few miles of the navigable waters of the Scioto, which flows into the Ohio. A celebration at Fort Harrison, on the late anniversary of our independence, notifies us of the increasing population. While the independence of Indiana and its constitution, with the immense sales of land in this valuable tract, carry us into this neighborhood, and bid us expect very speedily advantages from this inland navigation, we cannot refuse to pass again with Charlevoix in a still more western navigation, which is to bless the Illinois country in a not very remote period. In passing from Quebec to New-Orleans, 80 years ago, leaving Lake St. Clair, he sailed 24 leagues till he came to the flat rock, ten leagues over in shallow water and passed Siquanum bay, 5 leagues over, and at length reached Michilimackinac, and found the communication between Lake Huron and Michigan easy. Entering Lake Michigan, he explored the Lake till he came to the River St. Joseph, which enters Lake Michigan, and has a navigable course 80 leagues, with a fort at that time 80 leagues up the river upon an Island, as he reckons in 44 N. lat. Eight leagues above the fort he came to the sources of the Theakiki. Fifty leagues on this river, from its source, it opens, & is less deep. At the forks where it joins the Illinois, the Illinois, after a course of 60 leagues, had hardly 2 feet water. While the Theakiki, after a course of 100 leagues, is a large river. Below the Fort 15 leagues, the river now called Illinois is deep and large, and receives many streams. From the Rock called Miami Fort, 15 leagues, the river opens three leagues, and it is then 70 leagues to the Mississippi, and the Illinois enters in 40 N. lat. and after sailing five leagues in the Mississippi, he came to the Missouri, the two rivers being about the same width. We notice this course, as this is the first distinct account we have of this navigation. Later travellers make the course of the Illinois between 4 and 500 miles. Another branch of the Illinois passes within a few miles of the Chicago, which empties into Lake Michigan on the south west side of the Lake, as the St. Joseph does nearly opposite on the south east. But we confine not our attention to the interior settlements and discoveries. Around our large cities, rich settlements & highly cultivated spots are to be found.

FROM THE ALBANY AROUS.

DR. FRANKLIN'S WORKS.

It will be seen by an advertisement in our paper of to-day, that the copy right of *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of our FRANKLIN*, has been secured to Mr. J. B. Stewart, in behalf, we understand, of William Temple Franklin, grandson of the Doctor, to whom the MSS. were bequeathed, and who resides in England. The printing of this interesting work has been already commenced in England; and we understand it is contemplated to publish a simultaneous edition in America. It will probably appear in March or April.

This work, if published entire, will be highly gratifying to the American public, as a pretty general belief has prevailed that it was suppressed. The reason assigned for delaying its publication to this late period, as said to be a written injunction left by the Doctor, that it should not be published until certain distinguished characters, with whom he had associated in public duties, and of whom he makes mention in his memoirs, had retired from political life. These characters are probably Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Jay, Madison, &c. It is represented to us that the work was prepared for the press by the Doctor himself, and that the memoirs were brought down by him to within a few days of his death.

It appears from the title, that the publication will contain "a selection from the political, philosophical, moral and miscellaneous works, and familiar correspondence" of Franklin. The whole will form six volumes, of