

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Mer. Advertiser, July 22.

The English government had contracted for a loan of 12 millions, which had been taken by Rothschild, Ricardo & Co.

King Ferdinand, it is stated, has chosen for his Queen the Princess Maria, niece of the King of Saxony. Three hundred suicides had taken place in Paris in five months.

A loan of ten millions is to be negotiated in England for the Russian government.

The Duke of Wellington it is stated, was going to Stockholm on an important mission.

In the House of Commons the 10th of June, Earl Gray moved for the second reading of his bill to repeal the declarations required of Roman Catholics relating entirely to questions of faith and doctrine, and which had no reference whatever to the supremacy of any foreign power. The house refused its second reading by a majority of 59.

The ship Illinois, Capt. Funk, arrived at this port last evening, in 36 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th ult.

The motion of the Attorney General for preventing British Subjects engaging in the service of the Patriots of South-America, was lost in the House of Commons by a majority of 14.

In the House of Commons, June 7, the report of the Bank of England resumption of cash payments, bills were received and agreed to, and ordered to a third reading.

The weavers at Carlisle have turned out for an increase of wages.

It is stated that the Plague has broken out at Malta, and that several persons have fallen victims to it.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

We are sorry to state, that the news from the Cape of Good Hope is of the most serious description. Letters & papers to the end of March have been received. All the inhabitants, capable of bearing arms, were ordered to join the military force.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer last night brought forward his budget for the year.—The gross amount of the supplies voted, and to be voted for the present year, is £20,477,000; to meet those supplies, Parliament has hitherto provided only £7,074,000, leaving an excess of expenditure beyond the revenue of about £13,500,000. If this excess had been all that we were called upon to supply, the sum appropriated from the Sinking Fund would have precisely accomplished it; but the measure lately adopted of returning to cash payments, requires that £5,000,000 of the debts due to the bank, should be repaid this year, and £5,600,000 of unfunded debt, be reduced. To meet this additional charge, the loan of 12 millions has been negotiated upon terms which we partly communicated yesterday, & on which a more detailed account will be found in this day's paper. It was stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that in order to affect the funds as little as possible, he intended to divide the 12 millions to be taken from the sinking fund, into 12 monthly payments, during which the stock would remain in the name of the commissioners. In the January and July quarters, however only £900,000 would be called for monthly, instead of one million and in the April and October quarters £1,100,000. This scale of appropriation would still leave about £310,000 per month, applicable to the reduction of the national debt. In the ensuing year, it is calculated that a loan of only 4 millions will be required to complete the remaining payments to the bank, supposing parliament should again sanction the application of 11 millions from the sinking fund. After next year, no more loans will be necessary during the continuance of peace.

We are sorry to learn that dreadful storms have ravaged many places in the South of France. A letter from Orthox dated the 25th ult. says, that "the preceding night, about 3 o'clock, several thousand farmers inhabiting more than 60 adjoining Communes, had the misfortune to see disappear, in the space of an hour, one of the richest harvests, the fruit of their toil and labor. A dreadful hail storm beat every thing to the ground, so that it is impossible to describe the deplorable state of the vines, the corn, and the fruit trees; all is ravaged—all is lost."—Another letter from Pau, dated the 28th ult. says, "the storms in this unhappy country succeed each other with a rapidity which excites despair. Communes spared at night are overwhelmed before next morning. To-day a part of the Canton of Pau has been ravaged; the vines broken, the corn cut up, and the hay destroyed; hail stones were gathered of the size of a pullet's egg.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, M. de Villeveque expressed his wish that Hayti might be restored to it

ancient dynasty; and contended, that a naval blockade would awe those arrogant chiefs who were hostile to the measure. The Minister of Marine replied, that the pending negotiations with St. Domingo were of so delicate a character, that they ought to be cautious of interfering with them. From this reply it would appear, that all hopes of its restoration are not abandoned.

IMPORTANT FROM S. AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman, dated ST. THOMAS, JULY 3, 1819.

"I hasten to apprise you that we have this day received information from Augustura, of an action fought on the 12th ult. of Curiana, by a division of the Spanish army under the command of General Arana, and a division of the Patriots led by Marino in which the Royalists were totally defeated, with a loss of from one thousand to eleven hundred men, all their camp equipage, documents, &c. The Patriots, I regret to add, suffered severely, having lost 400 men."

LETTER FROM PALERMO.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Franklin, dated at Palermo, in May last, to the editor of the Boston Gazette.

"I am tired of Palermo, and rejoice that we leave here in a day or two for Naples. Having lately had a taste of the pleasures and splendor of that delightful capital, I feel on the tip-toe of youthful expectancy again to renew them. You may possibly doubt what those pleasures are—rational, (and I was almost about to say something of sublimity) I assure you. We spent the 20th of April, only in the capital of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, arriving on Saturday evening, and sailing on Sunday night. In company with four officers of the ship I paid a visit to Pompeii and Herculaneum; and derived that pleasure and interest which the scene was calculated to inspire, in a mind not totally unacquainted with the history of their foundation. Instead of giving you an accurate description of the destruction and resuscitation in part of these once splendid cities, I shall rather express my feelings on beholding temples, palaces and other buildings of art, emerging to light from the ruins and darkness in which they have been concealed for twenty centuries. The destruction of Gomorrah was not more dreadful or complete than that of unhappy Pompeii. The first shower of pumice vomited by Vesuvius now forms a stratum of 5 or 6 feet above the level of the streets. To this succeeded the shower of cinders, which effectually crushed and covered every building and left not a trace or vestige of the city above ground; the shower of ashes is from 15 to 20 feet or more. You will therefore comprehend at once the vastness of the labor to effect the removal of such a mass of matter, covering a town three miles in circumference. Yet, this is contemplated, and whole streets have been opened, from one extremity of the wall to the other. Six temples are laid open to the eye of the curious; a vast amphitheatre, and forum; many are the beautiful statues and vases daily collected from this mine of antiquities. It is to be regretted they do not remain where found—but are all conveyed to the museum at Naples. Although the substance that covers Pompeii is light, yet the quantity is such that a century will not suffice for its removal.

"Herculaneum was destroyed at the same time, but if possible, in a more dreadful manner; a torrent of liquid fire rushed suddenly from the mountain, and buried it one hundred feet below its surface. This volcanic matter is equally hard with granite; the excavations are of course exceedingly limited, and have never been pursued in any other direction than where the wall was first sunk, that discovered the city. Such was the good fortune, however, that directed the discoverer, that they fell immediately on the theatre, rich in statues, and monuments of art.

"We returned to Naples in the evening, where the splendid theatre of San Carlo awakened our astonishment with its enchantment and wonders. The piece was a pantomime dance called Orlando Furioso, from Ariosto. Had I lacked my imagination, I could not have fancied any thing so superbly elegant. The delight of myself and friends was unbounded. To cap the climax of rare and astonishing sights, the ever-terrible Vesuvius, with the night, commenced throwing out a torrent of lava, reaching half way down its side; the largest eruption that has taken place for several years. We got on board at 1 o'clock at night, when the ship immediately weighed, and stood out of the bay by the light of nature's light house, streaming from that mountain, "whose eternal fires forever glow."

THE PRESIDENT.

The President, it appears, (says the National Intelligencer,) is turning his steps homeward. If he comes to this city direct, we need scarcely expect to hear of him again before his arrival. But if, as some suppose, he has received erroneous information that his family is in Virginia, it is probable that, passing in that direction, he may not arrive here for a fortnight. We have a long account of the circumstances of his reception at Lexington in Kentucky, which we shall not fail to publish, chapter and verse, as opening to us the heart of the West, and showing us what sentiments abide there. It will be seen that the President has no where been more cordially greeted than by his Republican friends in Kentucky.

His answer to the citizens of Lexington.

If the satisfaction which I derive from the kind reception of the citizens of Lexington, in entering their town, could be increased, the generous review which you have taken of my public life, and the just sentiments you have expressed on the other interesting subjects on which you have treated, could not fail to afford it. To merit the approbation of my fellow citizens, by a correct and useful conduct, has been the object of my unwearied efforts. To obtain it is the highest reward which I can receive for my services.

In visiting our maritime and inland frontiers, with the interior, I have been prompted by a strong sense of duty to my country. The powers vested in the Chief Magistrate are numerous and important. His duties are of equal extent. They apply to the whole Union. His mind, so far as it may be practicable, should embrace the whole, and his personal inspection extend to every part. We happen to be placed at an epoch, when the foundations of our strength and security, of our growth and prosperity, so far as they do not depend, exclusively, on the fertility of our soil, and the number, virtue, and energy of the people, are essentially to be laid. The admonitions of the late war teach us, that numerous fortifications are to be erected, and other measures taken, to secure forever the peace of our interior, and of the inland frontier, against savage warfare. The Indians, themselves, should be preserved, and for that purpose civilized, which can only be done by a wise, humane, and efficient policy. Our public lands, a fund of vast resource to the nation, should be secured from intrusion. For these great purposes salutary laws have been made, which it is the duty of the Chief Magistrate to have faithfully executed. The better to perform these duties, I have been induced to make these journeys through our country, though, as you justly infer, my mind has naturally been directed to other objects, and among them to those relating to manufactures and internal improvement. These latter subjects have, as you well know, repeatedly engaged the attention of Congress, to which they were eminently entitled by their high importance, and I have no doubt they will again be duly considered by that enlightened body. To both objects I am decidedly friendly, believing, as I do, that success in each, by a well digested and judicious system, in which a just regard is paid to all the great interests with which they are connected, will essentially promote the national welfare. On the latter, it is proper to observe, that, after a deliberate and full investigation of the powers of the general government, my opinion has been made up, that the authority to adopt and execute such a system, in the extent indispensable to all the great purposes of the Union, has not been vested in Congress by the constitution. My earnest desire, therefore, has been, that measures should be taken to obtain an enlargement of the powers of Congress, so as to give full effect to such a system; to promote which, in the manner prescribed by the constitution, you may be assured that my best efforts will not be wanting.

If, by these visits of observation and enquiry, as you justly call them, I contribute to draw the attention of my fellow citizens to these great objects, and more especially if I excite, in any degree, in their breasts, a new sympathy in support of their rights, and of the principles of our free government, I shall be more than amply compensated for all the fatigues and privations to which I have been exposed. If our interests in these great concerns are well understood, and the measures necessary to secure them are approved by our fellow citizens generally, which investigation on their part cannot fail to promote, all further difficulty will be at an end. Their zealous support will follow, and the course, already traced and provided for by existing laws, be persevered in. The necessary fortifications will, in a few years, be in a great measure completed, and the other great interests be so essentially guarded, as not only to secure us against the danger of foreign invasion, and Indian annoyance, but to place us at ease on all the other vital concerns of our Union. It is from this view of the subject, and for these purposes, that I have made these exertions.

In thus performing these duties, I have been drawn into great and unusual intercourse with my fellow citizens, who have met me every where, approved the course I have taken, and expressed the most generous sentiments respecting my conduct in the public service. These interviews I have not sought, nor did I anticipate them; nevertheless, I did not think that I had either the right to repress them, or, if the right existed, that I should promote the interest of my country by exercising it. A free intercourse between the Chief Magistrate of this Union and his fellow citizens, is not only in strict accord with the principles of the constitution, but it is a duty enjoined on him by these principles, & when maintained, without losing sight of the respect due to the station, or interfering with other duties, it will afford strong support to the constitution. In honoring their Chief Magistrate, a free people honor themselves; since he holds his trust from them, and

performs its duties for their advantage. Although I have served you long, and in high trusts, with zeal and integrity, sometimes in difficult conjunctures, commencing with my earliest youth, yet, aware of the humility of my pretensions, and well knowing the sound principles and generous motives which animated my fellow citizens, and produced this great movement, I have withdrawn myself as it were from the scene, and regarded it more in the light of an ordinary spectator than as a party, as I have on other occasions stated. I avail myself, however, of this opportunity, to declare, that I have seen, in my passage through the states, and in my intercourse with my fellow citizens, such decided proofs of their virtue, intelligence, and attachment to our Union, and Republican Government, as have confirmed all my previous anticipations on these important points, and will afford me the highest consolation through my future life.

The growth of this state, and of the whole western country, has surpassed what was ever seen before in any part of the world. The causes are obvious. The fertility of your soil, and felicity of your climate, afford ample inducements to the inhabitants of the Atlantic states to emigrate here, of whom your population has been formed. We are one people, and as you brought with you an equal portion of intelligence, according to the respective numbers, with what you left behind, it is not surprising that your cultivation and improvement should bear the test of any fair comparison. I rejoice to find that the instruction of your youth forms a prominent object of your attention and care, of which the University in this town, commenced under the most favorable auspices, affords a distinguished and most interesting example. That you may continue to prosper, and that your growth and prosperity may in like degree promote the strength and happiness of our Union, are among the objects of my most ardent wishes.

JAMES MONROE.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To an address delivered to him by the Volunteers of Tennessee, assembled at Nashville.

In performing duties which brought me into Tennessee, it is with great satisfaction that an opportunity has been afforded me to meet Volunteers who, on many trying occasions, were so eminently distinguished for their patriotism and bravery. That you obeyed the call of your country in times of the greatest emergency, encountered privations with fortitude, and acquitted yourselves in action with bravery, are facts which impartial history has recorded, and will never be forgotten. The object for which you contended—the preservation of your rights and liberties—was, indeed, of the highest importance. In such a cause your country will always rely on a similar devotion to its support.

Whatever difference of opinion may have existed among upright and honorable men, as to the organization under which you rendered some portion of your useful services, I am persuaded that there has been none respecting the patriotism which animated and guided your conduct. Seeing abundant cause in the hostile proceedings of those opposed to the United States in Florida, to justify the conduct of the Commanding General, I did not hesitate to approve it. In this decision I did not consider the question relating to our constitution and peaceful relations with Spain, as being, in the slightest degree, involved. Those who supported the enemy, had no claim to be separated from them. The momentous questions adverted to, depended on measures afterwards to be pursued by the Executive itself. In these the utmost attention was paid to the claims of a friendly power, and the most faithful regard shown to the limits prescribed by the constitution to the Executive authority.

With the immense advantages which a kind Providence has favored our country, in navigation, and every species of mineral and other resources, it is completely within our power to make the necessary preparation, now that we are blessed with peace, for the contingency of another war. Regarding the extent of our union, and the wants and capacities of every part, it is equally easy to erect works of defence, and make deposits of arms and every other article, wherever they may be necessary in such an event. The attention of Congress has already been directed to these objects, and ample provisions made for them. To give effect to this wise policy will continue to be the object of my zealous and unwearied exertions.

JAMES MONROE.

Nashville, June 9, 1819.

JUNIUS IDENTIFIED.

From the Boston Palladium.

The arguments contained in "Junius Identified," in my mind, have carried full conviction, though they are not very perspicuously arranged, nor all of equal value. Those who do not feel disposed to accompany the author through a demonstration of 300 pages, may compare the following facts.

1st. While the letters of Junius were publishing, Mr. Francis resided in London. He left England in March, 1772—the letters ceased the same month—he returned in 1773—the letters were resumed. He again quitted England at the close of the year—and again the letters ceased.

2d. Mr. Francis is deprived of a post in the War Office of 4000 and the Letters of Junius, become most inveterate. Suddenly Mr. Francis is sent to India with a salary of 10,000 per annum—and Junius is hushed forever.

3d. Neither were lawyers, and both had an antipathy to the profession—yet both were versed in the fundamental principles of law and of the British Constitution.

4th. Junius was a classical scholar without having passed through either University. So was Sir Philip, who was celebrated translator of Demosthenes and Horace.

5th. The prevalent opinion, that Junius was an Irishman, was one of the strong arguments in favor of Burke. Mr. Francis passed a considerable portion of his early life in Ireland.

6th. Junius was exceedingly alarmed by Garrick's attempts to discover him, and was particularly anxious that Garrick should not see his hand writing. Garrick was an intimate friend of Dr. Francis.

7th. Their political principles are shewn to have been precisely the same, on every opinion which both have touched.

8th. Their opinions of public characters, invariably coincide, e. g. Both had a very peculiar and qualified admiration of Lord Chatham, both very frequently quote his sentiments and phrases—and it is seldom that either quote any other authority.

9th. Their personal friendships and animosities were the same. To select one instance from many, Lord Holland's politics were abhorrent to Junius—yet he says to Woodfall *I design to spare Lord Holland*. Both Sir Philip and his father were under particular obligations to this nobleman.

10th. The general characteristics of their style are the same, bold, vehement and abounding in interrogation, and antithesis, scornful the measured steps of inductive reasoning.

11. They have the same peculiar expressions. Upwards of two hundred singular phrases and figures, common to both, are given, in many of which are to be found in no other writer whatever.

12th. A comparison of their hand writing, besides a most striking general resemblance, shews an immense number of curious particular coincidences, e. g. Their general rate is not to use capitals except where they would be used in print—both occasionally vary from this rule, and both universally depart from it in always affixing a capital Y to the words, You, Your and Yourself.

13th. Their spelling is alike in every instance, and is sometimes peculiar to themselves, as in *masque, risque, tho', complete, inforce, inslave, intire, ingross, skulk, skreen, endeavor, practise, &c.*

14th. Their punctuation is remarkably exact, very peculiar, and invariably similar.

To conclude—the above is a specimen not a summary of the author's arguments.

In accumulating proof he has truly heaped Pelion upon Ossa—And many a miscreant is yearly swung from the gallows upon evidence far less conclusive.

G. L. C.

MANUFACTURE OF NEEDLES.

Needles make a very considerable article in commerce, though there is scarcely any commodity cheaper, the consumption of them being almost incredible. The sizes are from No. 1, the largest, to No. 25, the smallest. In the manufacture of needles, German and Hungarian steel is of most repute. In the making of them, the first thing is to pass the steel through a coal fire, and under a hammer to bring it out of its square figure into a cylindrical one. This done, it is drawn through a large hole of a wire-drawing iron, and returned into the fire, and drawn through a second hole of the iron, smaller than the first, and thus successively, from hole to hole, till it has acquired the degree of fineness required for that species of needles, observing every time that it is to be greased over with lard, to render it more manageable. The steel thus reduced to a fine wire, is cut in pieces of the length of the needles, intended. These pieces are flatted, at one end on the anvil, in order to form the head and eye; they are then put into the fire to soften them further, and then taken out and pierced at each extreme of the flat part on the anvil, by force of a punchon of well tempered steel; and laid on a leaden block, to bring out, with another punchon the little piece of steel remaining in the eye. The corners are then filed off the square of the heads, and a little cavity filed on each side of the flat of the heads; this done, the point is formed with a file, and the whole filed over; they are then laid to heat red hot on a long flat narrow iron, crooked at one end, in a charcoal fire, and when taken out, are thrown into a basin of cold water to harden. On this operation a good deal depends; too much heat burns them, and too little leaves them soft; the medium is learned by experience. When they are thus hardened, they are laid upon a shovel on a fire, more or less brisk in proportion to the thickness of the needles taking care to move them from time to time. This serves to temper them and take off their brittleness; great care here too must be taken of degree of heat. They are then straightened one after another with a hammer, the coldness of the water used in hardening them having twisted the greater part of them. The next process is the polishing them. To do this they take twelve or fifteen thousand needles, and range them in little heaps against each other in a piece of new buckram sprinkled with emery dust. The needles thus disposed, emery dust is thrown over them, which is again sprinkled with oil of olives, at last the whole are made up into a roll, well bound at both ends. This roll is then laid on a polishing table, and over it a thick plank loaded with stones, which two men work backwards and forwards for two days successively; by which means the roll being continually agitated by the weight and motion of the plank over it, the needles withinside being rubbed against each other with oil and emery, are usefully polished.

After polishing they are taken out, and the filth washed off; them with hot water and soap; they are then wiped in hot bran, a little moistened, placed with the