

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

DEATH OF BONAPARTE.

Washington City, Aug. 22. Information has been received in this city, by the way of Martinique, which leaves no doubt of the fact that the Emperor of France has paid the debt of nature.

This event took place on the 6th of May, at the Island of St. Helena—dissection being made of his body, the cause of his death was discovered to be a cancer in the pilorus, (scirrus pylorus,) which seemed to have been long forming itself, but whose progress should have been stopped by the dilatation of the liver as the cancer increased.

His remains have been buried in a romantic situation, forming a part of the grounds of Longwood, and previously chosen by himself.

His obsequies were attended with all military honors. His corpse was exposed upon a state bed, and was visited by all classes of the population of St. Helena.

Two British men of war were despatched to carry to England the news of this event. The last of those vessels touched at the Island of Ascension on the 21st of May, and the Com. Sir George Collier, left that island on the 27th of the same month, with H. B. M. ship Tartar.

Office of the Boston Daily Advertiser, 7 Sunday, Aug. 19, 12 o'clock. LONDON, JULY 5.

The following intelligence arrived in town yesterday from St. Helena: FROM THE COURIER.

St. Helena, May 7.—Bonaparte died on Saturday the 5th, at 6 P. M. after an illness of six weeks—the last fortnight only considered dangerous. The body has been opened, and the disease ascertained to be a cancer on the stomach, with a great extent of ulceration.

He has been lying in state since yesterday afternoon—the Admiral, Governor, and Heads of Departments, having first seen the body.

During the first four weeks of his illness, it did not assume any very dangerous appearance, though he appeared to be himself conscious that it would terminate fatally. During the last fortnight it was evident to all the medical attendants that he could not recover. It is said that he gave directions about his affairs and papers till 5 or 6 hours before he died, having retained his senses till that period.—He said he wished to be opened, in order that his son might be informed of the nature of his disease. The body was opened by his own surgeon. We believe that he left a will, which with his other papers, have been, or will of course be, transmitted to this country.

The despatches were brought by Capt. Crokat, of the 20th regiment.—They were immediately communicated to all the ministers, and to all the ambassadors, by whom couriers are understood to have been despatched to their different courts.

The despatches brought by Capt. Crokat, announcing the death of Bonaparte, are dated St. Helena, May 17. That event took place on the 5th of May, at ten minutes before six in the afternoon. The illness of the Emperor lasted, in the whole, six weeks; and its effects on his frame, as described by an officer who had frequent opportunities of seeing him during that period, were so powerful as nearly to reduce him to a skeleton, and to obliterate all traces of his former features. During the latter part of his illness, he frequently conversed with his medical attendants on its nature, of which he seemed to be perfectly aware. He declared that it was hereditary, and that his father died of the same disease. On examination after death, the stomach was found in a state of extreme ulceration, so that it appeared in some places perforated in large openings. His medical attendants gave it as their decided opinion, in which the physician who was called in coincided, that the disease was incurable, and that the climate had no effect in producing it. One trait of character displayed itself in his last moments, which marks the ruling passion strong in death.

As he found his end approach, he was habited, at his own request, in his uniform of Field Marshal, with the boots and spurs, and placed on a camp bed, on which he was accustomed to sleep when in health, and preferred to every other. In this dress he is said to have expired. It has been asserted that the Heron, which brought the despatches, also brought the body of Bonaparte to England, but this we understand is not the case. His attendants wished his body to be conveyed to Europe; but on opening his will, it was found that he had left a request that it should be interred in the island, and pointed out the spot where he wished his remains to rest, in a beautiful valley near to his residence.

Though Bonaparte is supposed to have suffered much, his dissolution was so calm and serene, that not a sigh escaped him, or any intimation to the by-standers that it was so near. At the departure of the Heron no day had been fixed for the funeral, but it was understood that it would be solemnized with the military honors due to his rank.

A likeness of Bonaparte, after his decease, was sketched by an English officer, and is brought to England.—Count Montholon, we hear, arrived by the ship which brought the intelligence of this event, and immediately forwarded it by an extraordinary courier to the French Ambassador. Numerous expresses left town yesterday morning to announce the death of Bonaparte to the different European courts. The news will be conveyed from Calais to the French capital by telegraph, where it will probably be known in less than 24 hours after its arrival in London.—Times.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Letters from Odessa of the 6th ult. were received yesterday, which state that an action had taken place near Jassy, between the Turks under the Pacha of Ibrail, and a detachment of the troops of Ypsilanti, headed by Prince Cantacuzene, in which the former were defeated, with the loss of one thousand five hundred men in killed and wounded.

LISBON, JUNE 12.

From the Paris papers.—On Sunday, the 10th, at five in the afternoon, a fire broke out in a part of the square where the palace of the Junta of Commerce is situated. No public misfortune since the earthquake of 1755 has equalled this; all attempts to stop the flames were useless, and it destroyed almost the whole of the palace in a short time. There is no doubt that the fire was by design, as pitch and other inflammable matter were found in the neighborhood. The damage is incalculable. The five depots of acts, the most important to the nation have been destroyed. Mr. Sepulveda took, though uselessly, the wisest measures to stop the flames; and the commander of an English frigate in the port sent his engines and the greatest part of the crew. A great number of military have suffered for their courage: an officer of the English Navy and two sailors have been dangerously wounded.

MADRID, JUNE 20.

Extract of a private letter. M. Zea arrived here on the 19th.—It is said he is charged with a negotiation in all respects pacific, which has already been entered on by the other deputies sent by Gen. Bolivar. The pretensions of the Americans of Venezuela displease no one. It is almost agreed on that a new system ought to be adopted. The colonists and the mother country would gain equally by it. M. Zea was proscribed in 1814 as a follower of the French, proceeded to America, his native country, and joined Bolivar. He is now in Madrid as a negotiator, and has no cause to complain of the manner in which he is treated.

PARIS, JULY 1.

News from Turkey, via Vienna, mentions a private note, conceived in very energetic terms, which Baron Strogonoff, the Russian minister, has addressed to the Divan, and to which he demanded a categorical reply. The same account states that the ministers of other foreign powers have made most serious representations to the Reis Effendi, relative to the atrocities inflicted on the Greeks, to which they have received satisfactory answers.

Letters from Odessa, in speaking of the demand made to the Porte by Baron Strogonoff, add, that this power has transmitted to him justificatory notes, by which the Grand Seigneur disavows the excesses committed by the populace and soldiery. Some of the movers of these atrocities were strangled. It is said that M. Strogonoff received from the Reis Effendi communications relative to the execution of the Greek patriarch, stating that he would be convinced of the patriarch being implicated in the insurrection against the Porte.

BANK DEFALCATION.

Richmond, Aug. 22.

A law was passed by the Legislature of this commonwealth, at the session before last, making it felony in any public officer, or officer of a chartered bank, to commit what was before commonly called a breach of trust.—The second section of this act is in the following words:

2. Be it further enacted, That, if any officer of public trust in this commonwealth, or any officer or director of any bank chartered by this commonwealth, shall embezzle or fraudulently convert to his use, or shall knowingly suffer any other person or persons to embezzle or fraudulently convert to his or their use, any sum of money, bank note, bill, check, bond, or other security or facility, placed under his care or management by virtue of his office or place aforesaid, the person so offending, his aiders, abettors, and counse-

lors, upon conviction thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and be sentenced to imprisonment in the public jail and penitentiary house, for a term not less than three years, nor more than ten years.

The first case which has been brought under this act is that of Mr. Alexander Lithgow, late first accountant of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia.

A few weeks since, it was discovered by the Cashier that the books of Mr. Lithgow had for some years been forced to balance, by making the amount of the addition of many columns of figures more than it was; and that, although he had examined and compared the books of the institution, and reported to the Cashier that the business was found to balance within 100 dollars, (and it actually did, taking the amount of Mr. Lithgow's additions at the foot of each column of his books as correct,) there were errors in the addition to the amount of between 50,000 and 60,000 dollars; and the presumption was, that that amount had been fraudulently drawn out of the bank by Mr. Lithgow. When informed of the discovery, Mr. Lithgow promised to make a satisfactory explanation; but instead of doing so, he left the bank and did not return. On examining the books minutely, it appeared that, since the above law, Mr. Lithgow had used at least 3 checks, to the amount of between 1200 and 1300 dollars, to draw money a second time from the bank, after they had been once paid, and had made the entries on the books so as made it appear the money had been properly paid, while the bank actually lost the amount paid for these checks the second time; whereupon a warrant was issued for his apprehension. He was taken into custody on Monday, and examined before the Mayor yesterday. There appeared, to defend the accused, five eminent lawyers, viz: Messrs. Alexander and Allan M'Rae, James Riddle, Samuel Taylor, and Wm. F. Wickham. The Commonwealth was represented by Messrs. Merritt Robinson and Joseph Mayo, jr. the Attorney for the Commonwealth being absent from the city.

The Cashier, a gentleman who had been appointed to examine the books, and the drawers of the notes which appeared to have been twice paid, were examined, and stated the circumstances that made it appear that money had been improperly drawn from the bank, and apparently by Mr. Lithgow; but they also stated that, until further examination was made, it could not be positively known that the bank had actually been defrauded of a single dollar by any one. The counsel on both sides conducted the examination with much ingenuity: it was contended by the counsel for the accused that there was not proof of his having committed the acts with which he was charged in the warrant; and that, even if he had, they were not done in his official capacity, and therefore the offence did not come within the letter of the law. The Mayor, after ascertaining from the Cashier what were the duties of Mr. Lithgow as first clerk, appeared to consider that he was acting in his official capacity as an officer of the bank when he committed the offences, and decided that there was sufficient ground to commit the prisoner for trial. This day week was appointed for a called court to examine the case.

A motion was made by one of the counsel for the prisoner to admit him to bail, which was objected to by the acting Attorney for the Commonwealth, who read a law of the Virginia Legislature, which enacts that where a person is charged with a crime punishable with death or confinement in the penitentiary, if there be strong grounds for suspecting him guilty, he shall not be admitted to bail; and contended this was one of those cases.—The Mayor, however, decided otherwise, and admitted the prisoner to bail in the sum of 7,500 dollars.

Mr. Lithgow had always been considered a highly respectable and honorable gentleman; and there is no doubt but he will be acquitted, if he is innocent, which we sincerely hope he is; but if he is guilty, we believe the time has passed, if ever it existed here, when wealth, friends, and former honor, with the best legal talents to assist him, will make any difference between his case and that of a poor, friendless man, to screen him from the punishment awarded in such cases.

We have as much pain in touching on this subject as any one, and we have a high respect for the law, so much that we have forbore to say any thing on the subject until we heard the testimony given under oath; but we have a higher respect for justice; and pledge ourselves, that when this unfortunate painful affair shall be ended, we will lay before our readers, not only the decision in the case, but such a view of it as will enable them to judge for themselves whether there has been guilt, legal or moral, or whether the accused is innocent. Until the case shall be decided by the proper tribunals, we shall say little or no more about it.—Patriot.

WEST-POINT CADETS.

During the late visit of the Cadets to Boston, one incident is noted which is worthy of being resented from the mass of ceremonies which will be as fleeting as the hour in which they occurred. It was the visit of the corps of Cadets to the Ex-President John Adams, at his residence near Boston: on which occasion he made them a short address, replete with valuable admonitions and republican sentiments, which cannot but have had an impressive effect; where-to they made a reply characterized by the unsophisticated feelings which belong to educated youth, not yet chilled of its generous ardor by intercourse with a mercenary world. This whole scene realizes the fiction, with which even children are familiar, of the venerable sage pointing out to surrounding youth the path to the temple of fame.—Sat. Int.

FROM THE BOSTON D. ADVERTISER.

On occasion of the visit of the Cadets to the late President Adams on Tuesday last, he made them the following address:

My young fellow-citizens and fellow soldiers:

I rejoice that I live to see so fine a collection of the future defenders of their country in pursuit of honor under the auspices of the national government.

A desire of distinction is implanted by nature, in every human bosom, and the general sense of mankind in all ages and countries, cultivated and uncultivated, has excited, encouraged, and applauded this passion in military men more than in any other order of Society. Military glory is esteemed the first and greatest of glories. As your profession is at least as solemn and sacred as any in human life, it behoves you seriously to consider what is glory?

There is no real glory in this world or any other, but such as arises from wisdom and benevolence. There can be no solid glory among men but that which springs from equity and humanity; from the constant observance of prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude. Battles, victories & conquests, abstracted from their only justifiable object and end, which is justice and peace, are the glory of fraud, violence, an usurpation. What was the glory of Alexander and Caesar? The glittering which those "livid flames" in Milton "case pale and dreadful" on the sudden blaze" which far abroad "illumined Hell."

Different—far different is the glory of Washington and his faithful colleagues! Excited by no ambition of conquest, or avaricious desire of wealth; irritated by no jealousy, envy, malice, or revenge; prompted only by the love of their country, by the purest patriotism and philanthropy, they persevered, with invincible constancy, in defence of their country, her fundamental laws, her natural, essential, and inalienable rights and liberties against the lawless and ruthless violence of tyranny and usurpation.

The biography of these immortal captains, and the history of their great actions, you will read and ruminate night and day. You need not investigate antiquity, or travel into foreign countries to find models of excellence in military commanders, without a stain of ambition or avarice, tyranny, cruelty, or oppression towards friends or enemies.

In imitation of such great examples, in the most exalted transports of your military ardor, even in the day of battle, you will be constantly overawed by a conscious sense of the dignity of your characters as men, as American citizens, and as christians.

I congratulate you on the great advantages you possess for attaining eminence in letters and science, as well as in arms. These advantages are a precious deposit, which you ought to consider as a sacred trust, for which you are responsible to your country, and to a higher tribunal.—These advantages, and the habits you have acquired, will qualify you for any course of life you may choose to pursue.

That I may not fatigue you with too many words, allow me to address every one of you in the language of a Roman Dictator to his Master of the Horse, after a daring and dangerous exploit for the safety of his country:

"Macte virtute esto."

To which a Committee of the Corps have since made the following reply:

SIR—With sentiments of pride & gratitude we receive this invaluable testimony of regard and patronage from one of the fathers of our glorious independence—from one who assisted in breaking the link that bound us to the throne of tyranny, and contributed to the establishment of that freedom which we have sworn to preserve inviolate.

We cannot forget, sir, that to your exertions in the councils of our country we are indebted, as citizens, not only for our political existence, but for that importance which we now hold in the scale of national character; and as soldiers, for the strong and able support afforded by you to our great Washington, in laying the foundation of that institution whose members are now presented to you.—Be assured, sir, the recollections of this interesting interview shall ever add pleasure and pride to retrospection; and the impressions made by the hospitality and distinction we have this day received from the sage of Monticello, will be retained so long as pride and gratitude and benevolence hold a place in our bosoms.

In surveying that galaxy of worthies who achieved our independence, we recognize among its brightest stars the name and virtues of our venerable patron, who this day gives another evidence of that policy which led him to advocate in the cabinet the establishment of a military nursery for our country.

On looking back, sir, on the years which have crowned you with honor & renown, we are gratified in observing that it was under your wise and happy administration that our infant institution attracted

patronage and interest, and those advantages which we now enjoy as a body begin to develop themselves. We propose to us your friendly and paternal principles of philanthropy which guided you in the arduous struggle for independence, which gave strength and energy to counsel and decision and wisdom to counsel; and which we observe with great pleasure that while age has enfeebled the physical part of our patriot Statesman, the power of the mind retain their vigor and intensity, and the warm feelings of the heart are still unchilled. That happiness is the smile around the declining years of the venerable patriot and statesman in the prayer of those who have been nurtured in that Military Institution of which he is the political architect.

With great respect and gratitude, are your obedient servants,

JOHN C. HOLLAND, J. PICKELL, R. HOLMES, WM. W. GAILLARD, Committee of Cadets.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, so much of the several acts imposing duties on the ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels, and vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as the same respected the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ship or vessel might belong, such repeal to take effect in favor of any foreign nation whenever the President of the United States should be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished. And whereas satisfactory proof has been received by me, thro' the Charge d'Affaires of the United States in Sweden, under date of the 30th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, that the aforesaid all discriminating or countervailing duties in the Kingdom of Norway, so far as they operated to the disadvantage of the United States, had been and were abolished.

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between vessels of the Kingdom of Norway and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in vessels of the said Kingdom of Norway and vessels of the United States, are repealed, so far as the same respect the produce or manufacture of the said Kingdom of Norway.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the forty sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday, the 19th of September next, at the Dwelling-House of the deceased, will be exposed to sale, in the City of Raleigh, to the highest bidder, sundry Articles of the PERISHABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the late Robert Williams.

LEWIS WILLIAMS, Ex'or. Raleigh, August 27. 45 St.

NOTICE.

WANTED immediately a Servant Woman, one that can Cook and Wash for a small family; for which good wages will be given from this the first of January. She must have a good character.

Enquire of the Printer. August 30. 45 St.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Randolph County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1821.

Elizabeth Hoover, Petitioner for dower.

Joseph Hoover & others.

IT appearing to the Court, that Jacob Hoover, jr. John Hoover, David Hoover, Jacob Hoover, sen. Daniel Hoover, Frederick Hoover, Mary Hoover, Sally Hoover, Susannah Hoover and Daniel Hutelous, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the said defendants to appear at the next Court, to be held for said county on the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

A copy. 45 St. JESSE HARPER, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Randolph County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1821.

Thomas Ferriss, Or. Attachment.

Edward Williams.

IT appearing to the Court, that Edward Williams, the Defendant in this case, resides in another government: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next Court to be held for said County, on the first Monday of November next, and reply, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

A copy. 45 St. JESSE HARPER, C. C.