

FOREIGN.

The brig L. M. Pelham, arrived at New-York on Friday last, brought Paris papers to the 8th July inclusive.

The last official account from the army of the Pyrenees, is dated at Madrid, June 30th. It speaks of several petty actions with the Constitutionalists in the province of Asturias—states that they had taken upwards of 100 pieces of cannon in Andalusia—and that the greatest confusion prevailed at Cadiz, where there was a scarcity of provisions, &c.

A private letter from Port St Mary's received in Paris, says—"Nothing can enter Cadiz by sea or land; the barbet in Spain being backward, there is no provisions in the place, and they have not a supply for more than fifteen days."

It was said the Infant of Portugal was about to join the French army before Cadiz.

The Constitutionnel mentions that a report had been in circulation for several days, that the Duke of Angouleme was about to return to Paris, and would be succeeded in command by Marshal Lauriston who had gone to Spain.

The Americans at Paris celebrated the 4th of July, by a public festival, at which Mr. Sheldon, Charge des Affaires of the United States, and the Marquis La Fayette, were guests. Mr. Cox, Mr. Barnett, and Messrs. Marigny of New-Orleans, Jotham Post of N. York, and Charles Barnett, of Washington.

The papers contain London dates to the 5th of July which mention nothing of importance, except the indications of a revolt in Ireland had become so serious as to alarm the government.

PARIS, JULY 5.

"Government cannot take too energetic measures to protect maritime commerce from the audacity of the privateers. The ministerial Journals deny the evil; the government is interested in knowing and preventing it; it arms & maintains cruisers; if they are insufficient, it is necessary to multiply and increase their force. The calamity that we make known for the common benefit of the nation and of the ministry, is unfortunately undeniable, and the real disasters are still augmented by the uneasiness that they give to the public, and the stagnation that they cause to trade. Facts speak on this subject more clearly than vague denials. One of our correspondents at Marseilles writes to us as follows, under date of the 28th of June: Within forty days the known captures amount to upwards of thirty French or Neutral vessels; of this number 14 belong to the port of Marseilles. The day before yesterday a privateer captured, at the distance of two leagues from our port, a vessel laden with oil. Insurance has risen from 4 to 10 per cent. for the Mediterranean Coast, and from 15 to 20 for passing the Straights to Gibraltar. This increase of premium crushes our ship owners, and adds to the loss occasioned by captures. A flag of truce that arrived yesterday, bringing the French Vice Consul from Majorca, declares that there had left Mahon 17 privateers of different sizes, and six others from the ports of Ivica or Majorca. Our port contains already more than 200 vessels dismantled. The labors of repairing and building are suspended."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Liverpool papers to the 9th, and London to the evening of the 7th July, inclusive, have been received at Baltimore, by the fast sailing ship Belvidera, Captain George Hobson, from Liverpool.

The London-Courier of the 7th July contains advices from Cadiz to the 25th of June—not so late as the news by the arrival from Havre. They state that the French naval force employed against Spain, consists of two squadrons—one cruizes in the Bay of Biscay, under Rear Admiral Rotours; the other is in the Mediterranean. A French frigate, with a flag of truce, was lying at anchor in Cadiz Bay—and two French line of battle ships, two frigates, and a sloop of war, were maintaining a rigorous blockade of the port.

It appears that the greatest excesses were committed at Seville, after the departure of the King. Among the property destroyed and plundered by the mob, were the archives of the Cortes, and the luggage belonging to the Queen. The number of lives lost was variously reported; some confining it to two hundred, others extending it to twelve hundred.

The following article is copied from the London papers, received by this arrival.

FROM THE CONSTITUTIONNEL.

PARIS, JULY 5.

The Constitutionnel, after alluding to the versions of the recent transactions at Seville, gives in the Ministe-

rial papers, proceed thus: The private letter from Madrid, of the 21st of June, which has undoubtedly not reached the *Moniteur*, nor the *Journal des Debats*, contains, amongst the events at Seville, some details which were not made public, and which appear to us to merit attention. The following are the principal details, which now explain the rapid movements of Generals Bourdesoult and Bourmont, after the occupation of Madrid. That movement had in view the hope that was conceived of running off with the King from Seville. At first the parties to this plan flattered themselves with the hope of seeing the regiments of Marine and of the Queen, make a movement in favor of Ferdinand; but the arrival of General Zayas, it is said, paralysed the disposition of these two regiments.

A more important project had been formed—namely, the escape of the King, for which measures had been taken, the success of which appeared certain. The King had consented to it; but whether from a fear that he should change his purpose, or the likelihood of an attack of gout in his feet, an infirmity to which he is very subject, and which would infallibly have hindered him from keeping the appointment settled, it was determined that the King should go out of the Castle covered up in a bale of blankets, and that, thus concealed, he should be taken to the banks of the Gaudalquivir, where a steam boat was waiting to put him on board the French squadron stationed before Cadiz.—Fifty French officers were to take charge of his person during the passage. It is said that an Englishman had arranged this whole scheme. In order to guard against suspicion from the Cortes, this stranger was exiled from Seville, as a suspected person, that he might be enabled to go to Madrid and concert measures with the French and Spanish authorities. But the march of General Bourdesoult, who was to conclude every thing if the project had succeeded, excited the suspicion of the Cortes, who decided instantaneously that the Government should be transferred to Cadiz within twenty-four hours. By an extraordinary coincidence, it was in the very vessel that had been destined to favor the escape of the King that the Royal Family was to embark. But Ferdinand expressed a desire to perform the journey in a carriage, and it finally took place in that manner. The Cortes left their Chamber in a body, and moved towards the steam vessel, in which they embarked. A Regency was formed, at the head of which was placed the Admiral Valdis, who enjoys a leading influence in the Assembly. Thus Spain, independently of the defunct Regency of Urgel, has a King and two Regencies, without having a central Government, which may give a pretty exact idea of the situation of that unhappy country. It is, however, generally thought at Cadiz that the functions of the Regency will cease, and that the royal authority will be acknowledged there in its room.

The *Tablettes Universelles* of this day confirms the news we have received, and assures its authenticity. It adds, that it was generally considered at the head quarters of our army, that the English minister at Seville was no stranger to this bold project. According to the article in this Journal, it appears certain that the Ministers of the Regency at Madrid had lent a hand to it, and that the French had an understanding with them on the subject. "The project, the paper says, did not fail for want of money; as beyond a doubt 2 or 3,000,000 would willingly have been sacrificed with a view to spare the cost of the siege of Cadiz, and the prolongation of the war."

New York, Aug. 25.

We have received by the *Minerva*, Capt. Wilson, Liverpool papers of the 10th, and London to the evening of the 8th ult.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool had continued extensive, and prices had advanced.

It is stated that the 10th French regiment in Spain had lost the greatest portion of its men.

The sum of 5000*l.* has been paid to the Spanish Relief Committee in London, being the subscription of an anonymous individual.

The Reciprocity Duties Bill passed the House of Commons on the 4th of July, 75 to 15. The Low Merchants' Bill has also passed.

The Irish Insurrection Bill passed through a committee of the House of Lords.

The French squadron off Cadiz have sent in a flag declaring the port in a state of blockade. Vessels would be allowed to leave the port, provided they had no Spanish subjects on board.

The Vice-Roy of Egypt had been ordered to send troops to join the Turkish forces, but a portion of his soldiers, stationed in the Delta, had revolted, and he had been compelled to disobey his order and detain his fleet.

Sir Robert Wilson and his English companions, arrived at Vigo on the 13th of June. They left Oporto on the 13th, proceeded to Braga, where they were abused by the populace, detained two days, and were obliged to return to Oporto under a military guard. Thence they were sent off without being allowed a moment's rest, by way of Vienna. Sir Robert has published an address to the Portuguese since his arrival at Vigo, lamenting the change that has taken place in that kingdom, and complaining of the attempt that was made to assassinate him.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

New-York Aug. 26.

The fast sailing ship *Howard*, Capt. Holdredge, arrived at this port last evening, in 34 days from Havre. By this arrival, the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received regular files of Paris and Havre papers to the 18th of July inclusive; and we have again devoted our columns almost exclusively to translations therefrom.—Clouds and darkness yet hang over the affairs of Spain. The *Journal du Commerce* well remarks, "The history of the civilized world scarce presents such an example of confusion and shocking anarchy. The wars of principles alone produced such results. Spain is precisely in the same situation as France found herself during the days of the League. We restore now to Spain what she gave to us."

The defection of Morillo, from the Constitutional cause, is amply confirmed, and that instead of remaining neutral between the two powers, (the Cortes and Regency) it is now added that he has gone over to the French with 5000 of his troops. We were therefore correct in our supposition of yesterday, that the conduct of this officer was not known at Cadiz, at the date of our last Cadiz papers. We have given among our translations, the letter of Morillo to Quiroga at length. It is said, that on the 3d, he published a new and energetic proclamation against the Cortes, and another against the conduct of Quiroga. Quiroga has promised rewards to all the soldiers who should follow him, and has published a decree containing twelve articles against those who have abandoned the Constitutional cause, which strikes terror into those under Mina, Velasco, and Torrijos.

In Catalonia the Constitutionalists still evince a disposition to oppose the French inch to inch. It will be seen by the despatch from Marshal Moncey that, in marching to invest Barcelona on the 9th, the Fourth Corps had a sharp action at Molins del Rey and at Martorel, with the troops of Milan & Lloberas, who were disposed to raise the blockade of Barcelona. The Spaniards took shelter under the walls of Barcelona, which place was to be completely invested on the following day.

The defection of Morillo produced a sensible effect on the French funds by causing them to rise. It is stated however, that they had subsequently declined, in consequence of the rumor that Ballasteros and Lopez Banos had re-taken Seville.

In addition to the despatch which we have given below from Marshal Moncey, our translator has furnished us with another long one, of an antecedent date, (July 4.) but which we deem it unnecessary to publish at length. It commences by giving a pompous account of two sorties which had been made by the garrison shut up in Figueras, in both of which they were repulsed, with a very trifling loss on each side. We are next informed officially of the Seo d'Urgel being invested by Baron d'Eroles, from whence, however, Mina had fled, leaving behind in the fortress the troops who escaped with him from the action with Donnadieu on the 14th and 15th of June, and taking with him 7 or 800 of the former garrison. Mina arrived at Tarragona, sick, and, on the 26th of June, started again for Barcelona.—Baron d'Eroles left the Seo invested by a small force under Gen. Ramagosa. On the 28th of June, a sortie was made, which was repulsed; but it was judged expedient to reinforce the blockade with another battalion of the line.

The Duke San Carlos, Ambassador from the Regency to the Court of France, was presented to the King on the 10th of July, and received a public audience. He was afterwards conducted to the palace of the Tuilleries in one of the King's equipages, and presented to the royal family. The Duke's speech on this occasion, and the answer of the King, will be given to-morrow.

Gen. Manso had died at Reuss, of a complaint in the chest. This is a new loss for the Constitutionalists.

There have been some disturbances at Malaga, and some lost their lives; it was quelled by the intervention of the regular troops and militia. Two of the ringleaders were condemned to death by a court martial, and shot next day.

A Bayonne letter says "much talk has been had with regard to the sieges of St. Sebastian and Pampeluna; but we in Bayonne see nothing of those trains of artillery which were to operate in the sieges; none have arrived here as yet."

The latest accounts received at Paris from Cadiz were of the 8th July—not so late by two days as were received here and published yesterday. A letter on the 2d mentions that the late sittings of the Cortes have been very tempestuous; that the question of surrendering was agitated; that the individuals opposed it, and the militia of Madrid cried out—*Death to the King*.

A Cadiz paragraph of the 7th says, "the King who had already been forced to give to the militia who took part in the affair of the 7th July, a particular decoration, has conferred a new decoration on them, which brings to mind the three charges they made on the Spanish guards, and each of them attached by a pension of two reals per day."

The defection of the Constitutional General Saurfield, is announced in the Paris papers of the 8th.

A rumor reached London on the 12th of July, that there had been a counter revolution in Portugal in favor of the Constitutional system.

Among our extracts will be found sundry interesting articles relating to the Greeks and Turks. In Greece, and Greece only, a ray of sunshine breaks through the general gloom of European despotism.

[Translated for the Commercial Advertiser.]

MADRID, JULY 10.

I send you the following letter addressed to Quiroga, by the Count de Carthagena, (General Morillo.)

LEO, JUNE 28.

My Dear Quiroga: You did wrong in opposing the passage of an officer, who, by my order, was the bearer of despatches of the authorities of Corogne, to whom I had given information of the events which took place in this town on the 26th inst. and in permitting those who accompanied him to misconstrue my acts, by representing my conduct as that of a traitor to his country. You know full well, as you have witnessed it, that my declaration not to acknowledge the Regency, which, in contempt of the royal authority, was established on the 11th of this month at Seville, proceeds, from the same principles which compelled me to accept the command of this army. Determined to make every species of sacrifice in order to repulse the invaders, and to defend the political constitution of the monarchy, I could not acknowledge an act which has outraged the whole army.

You have likewise witnessed the opinion which has generally been expressed by those whom I have re-quired for the purpose of proceeding more cautiously in this most delicate affair. As for you, giving way to the principles which have guided them, but always doubting the authenticity of the journal which has been the organ by which they have been made acquainted with the fact, and of the private information which substantiated it, you have only conditionally acknowledged the Regency. Resolved upon placing your person in security, you asked me for funds for this purpose, which I willingly granted you with pleasure, although not without great embarrassment, as money is very scarce with me; my present resources only amounting to 70,000 reals. This circumstance not permitting me to advance more than 4,000, I promised you at a later hour a larger sum from my own personal property.

What is it you now demand? Will you be guilty of the baseness not to keep the promise you voluntarily made at the moment of my departure, and without my requiring it of you? Can you be capable of blenching your honor, and will you wound mine by listening to the lying assertions of those who insidiously spread doubts as to my integrity? I have quite a different idea of delicacy; on it I am determined to hold fast, being persuaded that you will take that part which solely remains open for you, as soon as you shall discern the embarrassment attendant upon your present course. He who with good faith, in the Isle of Leon, first sounded the tocsin of liberty, never can cease aiming at other views as the sole object of all his efforts, than the good of his country! You, above all, who were born in this beautiful Galicia, you certainly are disposed to sacrifice your opinions and your life to deliver it from the ills by which it is threatened.

It appears that the French have already invaded the Asturias, and that on the 24th of this month, they were at Oviedo. Considerable forces are assembling at Leon, and Galicia has cause to fear an approaching invasion.

In this state of things, I was firmly disposed to resist all attempts at invasion, if the French had not consented to the propositions I made to Gen. Bourk, to suspend hostilities, and to agree upon an armistice, during which they were to leave all Galicia free, and to the government of the established authorities, in expectation of that happy day when the King and the nation should adopt that form of government which would prove most efficient and proper. But how shall I resist the invasion, if you busy yourself with dividing the opinions of the army which I am to employ for that purpose? Reflect upon the evils into which the imprudence of those who surround you are precipitating you; consider that they have never, for one moment, had your glory, nor the public good for their aim; they are disposed to plunge a dagger in the breast of that country, which you so much cherish. My friendship for you, and my gratitude for that which you have at all times testified towards me, will not allow me to restrict myself to mere advice, but to offer to you all that lies in my power for ensuring the safety of your person.

Believe me, Quiroga, your efforts will only tend to produce commotions among the people, and will force them to call the invading army to their relief, which will march in dictating its laws to the provinces which I propose to keep in a state of tranquillity.—Decide, therefore, at once upon banishing

far from you those counsellors who give you such imprudent advice; fulfil the promise you have voluntarily made; give to your country a proof of the love you bear her, and reckon for ever on the frank and sincere friendship of your friend,

THE COUNT OF CARTHAGENA.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

The ship *Canton*, which arrived at New York on 23d inst. sailed from Cadiz on the 10th of last month, to which date, inclusive, we have newspapers, letters, and verbal intelligence. They generally concur in stating, that the place was well supplied with provisions, and that there had been no indications of a disposition to relax the measures of defence.

Some, however, entertained the opinion that the place would not long hold out, and that there was not virtue enough in the people of Spain to support, or live under a free government. Riego is said to have become unpopular.

Cadiz was blockaded by 2 ships of the line, 3 frigates, 2 sloops of war, 1 schooner, and 1 gun boat, anchored off the harbor. The brig *Wm. Gray* had been ordered off, and proceeded for Malaga. An English brig, laden with provisions, which attempted to go in after being ordered off, was boarded from the squadron, most of her cargo thrown overboard, and the residue destroyed with salt water.

There had been no attempt to carry off the King from Cadiz as stated in our last London papers. The King was lodged in apartments in the Custom House.

Mr. APPLETON, the American charge d'Affairs, was at Cadiz.

Capt. Macaulay, of the *Canton*, states that it was understood that there was three months supply of provisions in Cadiz, and numerous arrivals there daily.

At Algeiras, and San Fernando there was a plentiful supply.

We learn from the Cadiz papers, that the Cortes were laboriously engaged in the discussion of such projects as might tend to aid the Constitutional cause.

In the sitting of July 3d, it was proposed to admit importation into Spain of the produce of Cuba, by foreign vessels, on paying an additional duty of 4 per cent.

The Royal George Steam Packet arrived at Lisbon on the 1st of July, from London, Corunna, and Lisbon—among the passengers were Col. Doyle and the U. S. Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, with despatches.

The papers say, that Madrid was suffering for every thing, except houses and water—provisions of all kinds being scarce and dear.

FROM COLOMBIA.

Letters from Caracas to the 2d inst. are received. Our Minister, Mr. Anderson, was on the eve of departing from that place for Bogota, the capital of Colombia.

The letters communicate the interesting intelligence, that Mr. Todd, our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota, has prevailed on the government to modify their revenue laws, by abolishing the extra five per cent. duty, hitherto paid on imports from the U. States, more than was paid on imports from Europe.

The same letters assert, that the Colombian Government has ratified the Loan contracted in England by Mr. Zea.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

Philadelphia, Aug. 26.

Capt. Tear, of the brig *Ruth*, in twenty-five days from Gibraltar, states, that on the 25th day of July, the French army was encamped two miles from St. Roque, and the women and children of St. Roque had left their houses from fear of the French, and were lying in the Sands at the Neutral Ground, not being admitted into the garrison.

The Congress frigate sailed from Gibraltar on the 23d of July for Cadiz, with Mr. Nelson, our Minister, on board. Mr. Rodney was at Gibraltar. A number of French and Dutch men of war were lying at Gibraltar.

FROM PORTUGAL.

New-York, Aug. 26.

By the arrival of the *Hercules*, Capt. Gardner, in 28 days from St. Ubes, we have Portuguese papers to the 7th July. The following are the only items for which we have room this evening. We as yet see no mention of the counter-revolution spoken of in the preceding columns.

By a decree of the King, Jose Da Silva Carvalho, who had been appointed on the 28th May, Minister and Secretary of State, and Justice, was dismissed; and also Manuel Gonsalves de Miranda, Minister and Secretary of State and of War, who was appointed on the 27th May.

The traitor Amarante has been taken to the bosom of the King, and appointed Lieutenant-General of his armies, and Marquis of Chavel, with a pension.

Among various appointments, we notice that of Camillo Martins Lage, now Charge d'Affaires in the Netherlands, to the same office in the United States.

NOTICE.

N. HARDING & CO, having disposed of their Goods, are anxious to close their business. They are ready and willing to pay their debts—and request all those who are indebted to them to make immediate payment to N. H. HARDING, who is authorized to settle their accounts.