

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Baltimore, Sep. 8.

The fast sailing ship *Franklin*, Capt. Graham, arrived here last night in 41 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 28th July. To the polite attention of Capt. Graham, the editors of the *American* are indebted for London papers to the evening of the 26th July inclusive.

The lateness of the hour at which they were received allows time to make only the important extracts which follow.

INTENDED EVACUATION OF SPAIN.

The London Courier of July 26, assures its readers that they may rely on the authenticity of the following intelligence.

"The French government have in contemplation to retire across the Ebro, and to take up the line of defence along that river. The heavy artillery has been ordered up to invest the strong positions on that line.

"It was the intention of the Duke d'Angouleme to withdraw the troops from before Cadiz, unless there should arise a more favorable prospect of being successful in accommodating the differences between the contending parties in Spain. The dissensions, in fact, between the Royalists themselves form almost as strong an impediment to the adjustment of matters, as the dissensions between the Royalists and the Cortes.

"It is now more than a month since we first hinted at this circumstance, and on several occasions since we have repeated it. In particular, the letter which we published on Thursday from Madrid, written as we stated, 'by a person well qualified to form a just and impartial estimate of the present and future prospects of Spain,' corroborated what we had said. The following passages from that letter disclose the facts:

"The French are not masters here. The violent party which continues to urge the Regency to acts of arbitrary power, finds no support in the Duke d'Angouleme, or his adherents. They are anxious to negotiate with the more moderate party of the Cortes, and to endeavor to save the King's life, by giving favorable terms to the former. The supporters of arbitrary power are decidedly averse to any treaty with the rebels in Cadiz. It remains to be seen whether the French party will have power enough to oppose successfully their more violent foes, and allies."

"The fact is, that this delay bears most heavily on the French finances, and necessarily must, in a short time, force that power either to join the advocates of arbitrary despotism, or to leave the contending parties to settle matters with the Cortes as they may.

We will not pretend to say (adds the Courier) how far events may change the intentions of France; but it is certain that if there should appear no chance of a speedy conciliation of parties, what we have above stated will be here adopted. The French decidedly support only the more moderate Royalists.

It is true that the 20th Light Corps shewed symptoms of mutiny at Bayonne. Fifty one of them deserted in consequence of Marshal Lauriston's refusing permission for the regiment to join the campaign in Spain.

The French army has been remarkably healthy, which is ascribed to the unusual coolness of the season.

New-York, Sept. 9.

By the line ship *Paris* from Havre, we have our Paris papers to the 30th July inclusive. To the politeness of Captain Robinson, we are indebted for a file of the latest French papers, and London papers to the 27th July. The principal items which time allows us to extract, follow:

PARIS, JULY 30.

Nine o'clock in the evening various reports have circulated on change.—That most relied on was, that a telegraphic despatch from Madrid, announced the departure of H. R. H. for Seville. H. R. H. it is said, was to leave Madrid yesterday with his staff the gards du corps and the royal guards at Madrid. The Ministerial Journal confirms this news.

It is said, that the Empecinado was at Segovia, which the "Star" does not notice. It said yesterday, however, that this general had made a feint of marching upon Madrid, but afterwards changed his mind.

We have received by express the London papers of 27th. They say that there has been some misunderstanding between the French blockading squadron off Cadiz and an English frigate, relative to some English vessels that wish to enter that port.—The frigate succeeded in procuring their entrance. American vessels are said to pay no respect to the blockade and to enter and sail at pleasure.

A passenger arrived from Corunna, on board the *Altrevada*, reports that the French carried off from the field of battle several waggon loads of wounded. The despatches brought by this vessel announce that the advanced

posts of the French were retreating. On the 19th, the *Altrevada* was in sight of Corunna, where the Constitutional flag was yet flying.

The *Moniteur* has published nothing from Corunna later than the 15th. The public anxiety excited the hope that some details as to the events of the 16th and 17th, of which the English papers only have yet spoken, would have been given.

The garrison of Cadiz made a sortie on the 16th to the number according to the French accounts of 9000 men—but on the same authority was said to have been repulsed with the loss of 1500 men killed and wounded.

An engagement had taken place before Corunna, in which the French are said to have suffered. The details will be found below. The London evening Star of the 24th pretends, on the authority of a letter of the 17th or 19th from Bordeaux, that Corunna had fallen. By the papers of the 27th, however, it appears that the Constitutional flag was still flying at Corunna on the 19th. Mina, though not dead, it is to be feared, is seriously sick.

Private letter from Corunna.

In consequence of its being known here that a body of the French army, consisting of from eight to ten thousand men, was advancing against this city, preparations were made here, with great despatch, to defend the place. The garrison, consisting of fifteen hundred regular troops, some militia, a considerable number of volunteers, and several foreign and English officers of distinction, marched out from here and took up a strong position in the neighborhood, with a view of intercepting the advance of the enemy. Among them were Sir Robert Wilson and Col. Light, whose exertions in forming and improving the troops in this place, have been useful and conspicuous. The whole of the forces were under the direction of General Quiroga, and on the 15th inst. the French commenced a sudden and violent attack upon them with a great superiority of force; and a most desperate and stubborn contest commenced. The great superiority of the enemy, however, rendered a resistance of any long duration impossible on the part of the Spaniards, and they were ultimately obliged to retire within our fortifications, which they did in good order, pursued by the enemy, even to within reach of the cannon, which opened upon the French forces, and caused them great loss.

In this engagement Sir R. Wilson was wounded in the lower part of the thigh, but the wound has been dressed, and he is doing well. It is not of so serious a nature as to prohibit his continuing to take an active part in the defence of the place. Colonel Light, who acted in the capacity of Aid-de-camp to General Wilson, was also severely wounded, we understand, from report, in two places, but is also doing well, though, of course, incapacitated from making any further exertions.—On the retreat of the Spanish troops, the enemy advanced towards the city, and have commenced a very heavy cannonade, which is yet continuing, and is returned by the garrison, but, from the great superiority of the enemy, we entertain fears that the French will ultimately prevail. Their loss has hitherto been very considerable, consisting, as far as report can be trusted, of 3 or 400 killed, and about 500 wounded. The loss on our part has not been much—the officers have greatly exerted themselves, and several have been wounded, some severely. Some of the inhabitants are taking refuge on board the shipping, and some vessels have sailed in ballast, having several passengers for England and elsewhere. Up to the moment of writing this (nine P. M.) the firing continues on both sides, and the greatest confusion reigns among us."

FORT ST. MARY'S, 18TH JULY.

A Spanish officer has had the noble temerity to swim the canal, in order to bring Gen. Bourdesoult important information. The report is spread, that the intelligence given, induces the hope of a speedy termination of matters. It is added, however, that the presence of his Royal Highness, the Duke d'Angouleme, will be necessary in the neighborhood of Cadiz.

FIGHT OF CORUNNA.

The following has been posted up at Lloyd's—"Bristol, July 25.—Arrived L'Atreveda, Cortieno, from Corunna; sailed on the morning of the 18th instant, with despatches. Up to that period, the attempts of the French upon Corunna had been repulsed with considerable loss, and their advanced troops were retreating.

The London Globe of July 26, says: "We have just seen a gentleman who left Corunna on the 18th, in the *Altrevada*. The French were repulsed with great loss. Our informant states that they left upon the field one hundred and thirty waggon loads of dead. On the 19th, the *Altrevada* was still in sight of Corunna, and the Constitu-

tional flag was flying. All the cannon at Ferrol, with the exception of two pieces, had been removed before the French obtained possession of the town. No immediate communication from our brave countryman Sir Robert Wilson, has been received; but as he received only a flesh wound in the thigh, it is hoped that he may soon be enabled to renew his useful services."

The following is an extract from a letter received by an eminent Mercantile House in the city, dated Plymouth, July 22:

"A Spanish schooner has just arrived in six days from Corunna; the report is, that there had been some severe fighting in that neighborhood, and that the French had been repulsed in their attack on the town, but that Sir Robert Wilson had been wounded in the thigh during the action. Sir Robert remained at Corunna when the vessel left."

Another letter from Plymouth says,

"Important news has just arrived here, but from the little time that remains before the departure of the post, it will be impossible to learn correct particulars. According to rumour, there have been three engagements near Corunna, or immediately before the place, between the French and Spanish forces, and that the former have been defeated in each battle. Sir R. Wilson and Gen. Quiroga, commanded the Spaniards—Sir R. Wilson has been severely wounded in the leg. This account had just been received by a Spanish merchant vessel."

[FROM LLOYDS.]

Plymouth, July 22.

The *Augusta*, of and from Corunna, arrived here this evening with sundry passengers, who appear to have quitted that place in great haste, in consequence of a sudden attack, made on the 15th and 16th inst. by about 8,000 French. The result is not known; though it appears from what our clerk has been able to collect, that no apprehensions are entertained as to its fall.

It is said, that in this attack, 7 or 800 French fell; that the loss on the part of the Spanish was comparatively trifling, (the number not stated,) but that five or six Spanish officers had been wounded, and one killed; that Sir Robert Wilson had been wounded in his thigh, and a Col. Light, (one of his aids-de-camp) severely wounded. Our clerk made particular enquiries as to any despatches, letters, or official communication, for his excellency the Ambassador, or Consul General, but was told that she had not brought any.

The London Globe, of July 26, says: "We learn that an eminent person has received assurances, that a negotiation is pending between the Cortes at Cadiz and the French. The basis of this negotiation is said to be, the return of Ferdinand to Madrid, and a guarantee for the personal safety and property of the Constitutional party. We give this intelligence as we received it."

The same paper says, "It has been ascertained by the Spanish Legation, that Cadiz is amply provisioned for three months."

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Baltimore, Sept. 12.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the fast sailing ship *Ulysses*, Capt. Hancock, in 41 days from Liverpool.—The *Ulysses* came up last night, and to the polite attention of Captain Hancock we are indebted for the *Liverpool Courier* of the 30th July, and the *London Star, Globe, and Observer*, of the 29th.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, we proceed to lay their interesting contents before our readers.

With respect to the intended evacuation of Spain, as announced in the *London Courier* of the 26th July, the Sun of the 28th July has the following paragraph:

"SUN OFFICE.—THREE O'CLOCK.—We are just enabled to give the most positive assurances that our Government has received no such information as was announced in the *Courier* of Saturday last, respecting the alleged intention of the French government to withdraw their army to the Ebro; and that, on the contrary, the statement in question is believed to be a gross fabrication."

The *Liverpool Courier* of the 30th, in commenting upon the same article, says:—

"The French bulletins, it is observable, afford no corroboration of the intelligence communicated by the *Courier*, of the contemplated withdrawing of the troops from before Cadiz.—Bourdesoult had announced, that the blockade of the city was as well formed by sea as by land, and that some of the *matériel* for a siege having been found in the vicinity of Seville, the bombardment might commence on the 25th inst. But the garrison seemed disposed to thwart the operations of the enemy: for, on the 16th instant, they made a sortie from the city, to the number of about 9000 men, protected by all their batteries. They were, however, according to the French telegraphic despatch, repulsed on all points, with the loss of 1500 men.—The loss of the French was, as is usual, 'inconsiderable.' The Spaniards must be sad bunglers, for whilst the

French mow them down by hundreds, they can never succeed in destroying any thing like an equal number of their enemies!"

The Constitution Guerillas are very active in different parts of Spain, and harass the French and Royalists considerably. Mina is still in Barcelona, and Money seems to be unable to make any progress in the siege. Indeed the French, expecting the whole country would yield to them immediately on their entrance, that the gates of their fortresses would be thrown open to receive them, brought no battering train into Spain. Hence their inability to carry on a regular siege, and the loss they must sustain by attempting, as at Corunna, to carry the Spanish fortresses by storm.

SURRENDER OF GEN. MORALES AND MARACAIBO.

Baltimore, Sep. 8.

We have it in our power to communicate the highly gratifying intelligence of the brilliant success which has attended the arms of the Colombian Republic, in obtaining possession of the city of Maracaibo, and effecting the capitulation of its most active and dreaded enemy, the Royal General MORALES, and the forces under his command. This pleasing information was received here yesterday morning by the fast sailing schooner *Abarilla*, Capt. Edwards, from La Guayra, which port she left on the 2d August. To the polite attention of Mr. John B. Gill, the editors of the *American* are indebted for a file of the Colombian of Caracas, to the 13th August, and of the *Caracas Iris* to the 18th inclusive. In the *Iris* extraordinary of the last date, we have the official treaty of the capitulation, together with other official documents. The capitulation was effected on the 3d August, and formally approved on the following day by the Colombian Generals MANRIQUE and PADILLA. Its principal provisions are, that Morales, and all those attached to him are to leave the country, and that they are to be considered prisoners of war until exchanged. Morales had been sent to Cuba, and the rest were to be taken at the expense of the Colombian Government.

General PAEZ had gone from Caracas to summon Porto Cavello, now the last hold of the Royalists, to surrender.

In consequence of this decisive intelligence, illuminations at La Guayra and Caracas had taken place, and were to continue for three days.

American.

LATEST FROM KEY WEST.

Norfolk, Sep. 8.

The brigantine *Alonzo*, Capt. Hamilton, of and bound to Baltimore, 7 days from Havana, came into the Capes, and proceeded up the Bay yesterday morning. Three gentlemen who came passengers in the *Alonzo*, were put on board a pilot boat, and reached this place yesterday afternoon.

We learn from these gentlemen, that on Monday last, the 1st instant, off the Double Heated Shot Keys, the *Alonzo* spoke the Sloop *Rebecca*, of Boston, from Key West, bound to Philadelphia, out one day, which reported that when she sailed, *Commodore Porter was extremely ill*. The *Rebecca* also informed that the U. S. ship *John Adams*, Capt. *Renshaw*, was at Key West. The *John Adams* sailed from Havana about two weeks before the *Alonzo* left there. It was expected that she would return to Lagaira, to convey Mr. Anderson (our Minister to Colombia) and family to Bogota. The illness of Com. Porter was probably the cause of her detention at Key West.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Tenet in amabile multos Scribendi cacothetes, et groque in corde senescit."

Messrs. EDITORS.—So harpily does the foregoing sentiment suit the times, I am constrained to take it as a text, and offer a few remarks to your columns on the manifold sins committed against common sense, by the writers of the present day, who, in the warmth of feeling, excited by the Presidential Election, seize with the eagerness of disordered minds, the unfeeling goose quill, ever subservient to the will of man, and force it to the prostitution of reason. That the press should always be the organ, through which the sentiments of the public mind might be widely disseminated, I agree; but there is no reason, which strikes my mind, why it should be laden with the crude and undigested speculations of those, whose ignorance of the subject which they handle, only secure to them the contempt of the reflecting, without operating to the public good. Who, I would ask, has derived one new idea from the thousand columns of *matier* which has appeared in our papers on the election of the Chief Magistrate? And who, it might be asked at the same time, of the many writers, has earned for himself one new laurel by liberating his brains from the thrall of nonsense with which they have laboured? Has "John?" whose "bird eye glance" at the talents of Mr. Calhoun, seems to have been through a dense atmosphere,

or else the murkiness of his mind has prohibited him from reflecting one ray of the light which has been beamed on his peculiar faculties. Has "Orlando?" who, in his over-zealous zeal for his country, forgets that that favorite must rely on the strength of his own pretensions, and not on the weakness of his opponents—who seeks to dethrone Mr. Crawford, rather than commend Mr. Calhoun—who resorts to the pages of Shakespeare to support his insinuations against the former gentleman, asking,

"—who shall go about To cozen fortune, and be honorable, Without the stamp of merit?"

Let me refer "Orlando" to my text, from which he may learn a lesson that will henceforth save us from his stale and unprofitable imitations.

And "Marcus?" too, must needs puzzle me with his name in vain, for what purpose assumed name in print—for what purpose puzzles my discernment, unless it be to repeat what has been thrice told us before that Mr. Crawford's popularity is on the "wane" in this State. Does he support this assertion by argument? Does he advance any new evidence of the truth of this proposition? Does he not amuse us by idle and puerile conclusions, drawn from premises incorrect and absurd? Have the citizens derived any additional light from the constellation of "Marcus," which has just appeared in the political hemisphere?

The discovery which *Marcus* has made of a systematic fraud in the last Legislature of this State, by which every man "who in the independence of a free soul" chose to have an opinion adverse to the views of that portion of the body favourable to Mr. Crawford, was to be excluded from the Legislative Councils of this State and of the General Government, is either a charge which should be supported by the strongest evidence, or a slander of the foulest nature—if the former, then should it have been brought into notice prior to the last election and substantiated by proof, that the people might have been able to counteract their views, and expose those with whom it originated to the evils which they merited. And *Marcus* should have adopted some other mode of bringing it before the public, than incorporating it into his Presidential electioneering remarks. Had he acted with the same zeal then that marks him now, he would have unfolded their views before by the suffrages of the people, power had been invested in those unworthy of the confidence which gave it.

There is now a temporary resignation of their rights, and those have the control of them who had premeditated their deprivation. If, on the other hand, it is all a creature of "Marcus's" own imagination, made fertile in the invention of bugbears by the fermentation of his mind, then in the name of that respectable body of men I would ask, had not Marcus's production better have been doomed to condemnation by the printer, ere he had essayed to send forth into the world such an unprovoked slander?

Of "Carolina" I can only say he is least excusable of any of the host of scribblers, because he is most voluminous. The others have shewn at least some relic of reason, by confining their respective offerings to a narrow compass; but he, in the eagerness of pursuit after literary fame and political notoriety, has suffered his *first-born* to roam at large through three columns in the unrestrained arid of childish simplicity.

This forms the catalogue, and who can resist their disposition to laugh at perusing the sage remarks of this host of worthies—these politicians of yesterday, who with a confidence from which those who have lived in a vortex of politics, who have made them their sole study from youth to old age, who have grown grey in the noise and turmoil occasioned by them, would shrink, stand forth self-constituted judges, and proclaim to the public the course which must and ought to be pursued. Can they for a moment flatter themselves with the belief that they are promoting the cause of their friends? Can they believe that their time and labour are not misspent, in attempting to unfold a subject to which they are blinded by ignorance? Can they hope that with all the energies of their minds called into requisition, they will succeed in making one proselyte? Or do they but seek to find their recompense in the sweet satisfaction of contemplating their work in private, and ruminating in secret over the superstructure which they themselves have erected? Vain will be their hopes and expectations, if they think that anything else will result from them than a silent departure to eternal forgetfulness.

In submitting these remarks, I wish it to be understood, that I have no intention of taking a part in the question which has produced such a convulsion in the *literati* of our town. If I have an opinion favourable to either of the gentlemen whose names are in nomination for the Presidency, it is one formed by my own view of their comparative claims, unassisted by anything which has been said or written, and in offering them to your paper, I shall bid adieu to "John," "Orlando," and the other writers whom I have noticed, lest unhappily I should be drawn into the error which I have condemned in them, and

"In despite, Of nature, and my stars, still write."
Q in the corner.

NOTICE.

THAT on the first Monday of November next, I shall expose to public sale, for ready money, a Negro Man named Harkless, now confined in the Jail of Randolph county, N. C. as a runaway slave, agreeably to an order of the court of Court of Randolph.

The said Harkless says he formerly belonged to John Dougherty—that he was set free; and was kidnapped by some speculators, from whom he made his escape.
J. LANE, Snr.
August 5.