

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ships *Topaz* and *America*, at Boston, from *Liverpool*, we have news to the 12th of August. The general complexion is certainly more and more favorable to the Spanish cause. Even Madrid appears to have been menaced by the Constitutionalists. Old Moncey is tired of the war, and wants to go home; and a division only, and not the whole of Ballasteros' army, appear to have suffered severely in the battle with Gen. Molitor. Corunna held out, as did all the other fortified places; & the war appears only now to be commencing on the part of the Spaniards. May all the wreaths of victory, whether of laurel, of olive, of palm, or of myrtle, encircle their glorious brows.

The Paris Constitutionnel contains an article dated Perpignan, July 31st, giving an account of an affair which occurred on the 25th, in which the French had the worst of it, losing many officers and men. French accounts say that the garrison of Barcelona is constantly making sorties, which annoy their troops and keeps them constantly on the alert. That the service is very hard and occasions much sickness. They will probably find the service much harder and the sickness more fatal before the objects of the invaders are accomplished.

It is said that Marshal Moncey, disheartened at the little success which has attended all his efforts, has written home to express his anxiety to retire from the contest. The French Ministry, however, have refused to accede to his request.

Letters from Perpignan state, that Marshal Moncey was about to remove his headquarters to Mataro, and the Commissariat Department, to Gerona. Mataro is 17 miles N. E. of Barcelona, Gerona is 47 miles N. E. of Barcelona, and 44 miles south of Perpignan.

It is reported that the Censorship of the Press, is about to be re-established in Paris.

It appears, by the London Courier of Aug. 10, that, from Madrid accounts to July 29, the Duc d'Angouleme had departed for Seville. By a general order, issued before his departure, the military command was distributed as follows:

Marshal Oudinot, at Madrid, to command New Castile, Estramadura, Segovia, Leone, Salamanca, Valladolid, Galicia, and the Asturias.

Prince Hohenzoln, at Victoria, to command San Andero, Burgos, Santa Domingo, and the Lower Ebro.

Count Molitor to command Valencia, Murcia, and Grenada.

Viscount Paisesse-Latour to command Cordova and Jean, with a column of observation. Count Bourdesoult, at Puerta de Santa Maria, to command at Seville and the operations before Cadiz.

Lord Nugent was about to proceed to Cadiz to join the Spanish cause.

It appears that Corunna remained in the quiet possession of the Constitutionalists as late as the 1st ult. and was garrisoned by 4000 men. It was declared treason and punishable with death in Corunna, even to talk of capitulation. One individual had suffered in consequence.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CADIZ.

New York, Sept. 15.

The following are extracts of a letter from Cadiz, written by a Spanish gentleman, formerly a resident here, to a respectable commercial house in this city. It contains not only the latest intelligence from Cadiz, but the account which it gives of Spanish Affairs generally, is most exhilarating and fully corroborates all that we have said of this interesting subject. It will be seen that accounts had been received at Cadiz on the 1st August, of the advanced guard of Ballasteros and Molitor having been engaged; but contrary to the Report circulated by the French at Gibraltar, victory decided in favor of the Constitutionalists. This renders it extremely probable that an engagement had actually been fought, and the want of certain information respecting it at Gibraltar can only be accounted for, on the ground that the enemy were anxious to conceal their defeat. The letter from which the following extracts are taken, was brought by the *Trimmer*, from Gibraltar.

CADIZ, AUG. 1.

The situation of this city is neither better nor worse than when I last wrote you. The French have been four months in the country, and I conceive their cause daily loses ground. The character of the Spaniards is not to brook subjection to a foreign power; and though they have in the first place yielded, it has been more the effect of the seductive arts of their own countrymen than by the force of the enemy's arms. A reaction will ultimately produce the effect of their total destruction.

In Catalonia, there is no end to the

fighting—the Spaniards always successful. In this province, Ballasteros now gaining ground, and we look to active measures soon. A sally that was made here from the lines, shewed that our men know how to fight. They marched up to the enemy's parapets without firing a shot till they reached them. All the force employed on our side was not more than 3000 men. The French, however, in their bulletin, stated our loss to have been from 2 to 3000, limiting theirs to five hundred. The latter part I believe. On our side, we had killed about 20, and wounded about 200—no prisoners. There are accounts to day of the advanced guards of Ballasteros and General Molitor having met, when victory decided in favor of the former. The defection of Morillo is quite an extraordinary event, as it has produced no alteration in the army, which all abandoned him, as did Abisbal's on the former occasion.

Interesting from Gibraltar & Cadiz.

By the ship *Potosi*, at New-York, from Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 1st August, we have information that the U. S. frigate *Congress*, with Mr. NELSON on board, had returned to Gibraltar on the 27th July, having been refused admission into Cadiz by the French blockading squadron.

The Philadelphia National Gazette gives the following interesting details on this circumstance from an authentic source:—

“Letters to the 28th July have been received from Gibraltar, to which place the *Congress* frigate, Capt. BIDDLE, had returned, after making an ineffectual attempt to land Mr. Nelson at Cadiz. The original plan of the government seems to have been, not to send the frigate to Cadiz, where the presence of Mr. Rodney, the Minister to Buenos Ayres, might not have been acceptable, but to land Mr. Nelson at Gibraltar, whence he was to proceed by land to the residence of the Spanish Court. The investment of Cadiz on the land side rendered this last course impracticable, and it was necessary for him to proceed by sea.

“Accordingly, after landing Mr. Rodney at Gibraltar, Capt. Biddle sailed for Cadiz, off where there lay a French blockading squadron, consisting of two ships of the line and four frigates. As he approached, one of the frigates came out and stated that the Admiral had sent her to inform Capt Biddle that the port was in a state of blockade, and that therefore the frigate could not enter.—Capt. Biddle answered that he would go on to the anchorage and communicate with the Admiral himself, which he accordingly did.

“The first lieutenant was then sent to acquaint the admiral that this was an U. S. frigate, bound into Cadiz, and that as blockades, by the practice of Nations, did not extend to national vessels, it was presumed that he did not intend to oppose her entrance into port. The Admiral expressed his regret that his orders would not allow him to let the ship pass. He was informed, that the purpose of the visit was to land the American Minister to Spain. But the admiral repeated that his orders were peremptory, and did not leave him at liberty to exercise any discretion. The *Congress* therefore, returned to Gibraltar.”

Upon this information the editors of the New York American remark:—

“This intelligence is certainly unexpected to us. Knowing, as we do personally, Captain Biddle, we have the firmest conviction that, if not withheld by the opinion of Mr. Nelson, (who, in a point involving a question of international law, would under the circumstances have been authorized at least to advise, if not to control Captain Biddle,) he would have forced his way into Cadiz; or, if superior force rendered that attempt hopeless, have struck his flag to the French commander. The condition, indeed, of the French blockading force, with regard to neutrals, is very peculiar.—France has declared that she was not at war with Spain; she has scrupulously abstained from the exercise of the ordinary rights of war against Spanish commerce; no declaration of war has ever been formally made by France, and communicated, as is usual, to Foreign nations in amity with her; how then, having performed no one of the acts by which the condition of a belligerent is ordinarily made known and established, can she exercise towards neutrals those rights which belong only to a belligerent? How, when she abstains from hostility against the peaceful flag of the nation, whose King she affects to be in alliance with, but whose subjects she is destroying, can she be justified in acts of rigor towards the flag, borne too by a national ship of neutrals?

“These are questions which we are persuaded Capt. Biddle, if left to himself, would have resolved very summarily; but which, as matters have

turned out, must be the subjects of discussion between the governments of France and the United States. It is at all times an odious exercise of the rights of a war, declared and made after the usual formalities, to interfere with the object of an embassy; it becomes much more so when the party so interfering, is in so questionable a shape as the French now stand in with respect to neutrals.”

LATEST FROM KEY WEST.

BAD NEWS.

Herald Office, Norfolk, Sept. 15.

The U. Schooner *Beagle*, Lt. Commandant Newton, from Thompson's Island, came in from sea on Saturday evening, and proceeded up the bay for Washington, after landing Lieutenant Gardner, (one of her officers) and Lt. Moorehead, Lt. Walke (of Marines) and Dr. Hamilton (of the John Adams) passengers, at Old Point Comfort.—The three first named gentlemen came up to this place yesterday afternoon. The latter remains at Old Point in ill health, and will probably proceed up to Washington this morning in the steam boat.

The *Beagle* brings us most disastrous intelligence from Thompson's Island. We learn, from conversations with Lieuts. Moorehead & Gardner, that about the 20th of August, symptoms of the yellow fever manifested themselves at that place, and in a very short time, there were nearly forty cases of the disease; and to heighten the distress, the John Adams arrived there two or three days after from Vera Cruz, via Havana, with two or three cases of the fever on board. We have not learned, with sufficient accuracy to announce it, the number of deaths on the Island at the time the *Beagle* sailed, nor the number she left sick there. The following, however, is a list of the officers who had died previous to her sailing:

Lt. G. W. Somerville.
Midshipman Marshall.
Midshipman Reed, (of the John Adams.)
Mr. Anthony Grace, Carpenter.
Mr. Thomas, Captain's Clerk, (John Adams.)
Mr. Morrison, Gunner.

The sick were removed to the hospital as soon as they were attacked, where every attention was paid to them under the direction of Dr. WILKINSON, Hospital Surgeon of the station, whose unwearied exertions, no less than his professional skill, had been most eminently serviceable.

The John Adams is stated to have been in the cleanest possible condition, and every precaution had been taken to render her healthy. It is not believed that her sick received the disease on board, but rather that they contracted it at Havana.

COM. PORTER, we regret to learn, has been much indisposed, but when the *Beagle* left, the Physicians entertained hopes of his speedy restoration to health.

FROM THE AFRICAN COLONY.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Ashmun, dated at Cape Mesurado, June 20th.

“The first trial by jury took place at Monrovia, Africa, on the 31st May.

PEOPLE versus J. CAMPBELL.

“Campbell, an unmarried man, from Philadelphia, who arrived last year in the brig *Strong*, was charged with a general and gross neglect of duty, since his arrival in Africa, with ‘incorrigible laziness,’ and in a late instance, with ‘positively refusing to do his duty, accompanied with a flagrant breach of the peace.’ The evidence was conclusive, and the jury, after retiring a short time, returned a verdict of ‘Guilty.’

“The delinquent was sentenced to have his rations withheld, and his connection with the Society as a colonist dissolved. He was, however, suffered to remain, and labour in the settlement at a just price, to be paid in provisions, till the first of November next, when he is to be restored, or sent out of Africa, as he shall or shall not, in the mean time, have become an industrious and useful man.

“This trial was conducted with that seriousness and propriety with which a tribunal of justice ought always to be dignified.”

FOR THE BALTIMORE REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors.—As the period for the Presidential election approximates, the feelings of the community become more interested, the merits of the respective candidates are inquired into and examined with the greater scrutiny, and the different engines in support and opposition to each, are brought to bear with the greatest possible effect. But notwithstanding the subject has for some time been warmly discussed in the newspapers, it has not been until during our recent elections, that the people have taken any direct part in its discussion. It was known, that in 1816 the Secretary of the Treasury had a strong interest in this State—an interest that was believed by many politicians of that day to have been stronger than even Mr. Monroe's. This circumstance, and that of his receiving such a respectable vote in the Congressional Caucus, added to his uniform and consistent principles, has given him a popularity amongst the Republican Party in this State not easily shaken. And though there may now appear certain indications of his standing having in some measure deteriorated, yet, if we examine into the quarter from whence these indications emanated, they will not be found amongst the Republicans, but with those whose policy it has ever been to oppose the favorite candidate of the dominant party. The friends of this party, therefore, looked forward with some

anxiety to know the course which you meant to pursue on this deeply interesting question; your silence argued ill to their cause, and gave confidence to their enemies. The Republican Party could not believe that you meant to equivocate when their principles were to be put to so severe a test; you, who had remained so firm during the darkest days of their political trial—you, who were not to be seduced from the path of duty even by the false appeal to the feelings of the State, in being neglected by the General Government at that appalling period during the late war, when our enemy was marching through the land with the sword of destruction in one hand and the torch of conflagration in the other; and who, to its honorable conclusion, had continued the inflexible supporters of that war; we say, that those who knew these things, felt some anxiety to know your sentiments, and they have been more than gratified to find, from the decided manner in which you have just come out, that they are still to find in you the asserters of Republican principles, and the supporters of him to whom they fondly look as the follower and reviver of the policy of their beloved JEFFERSON.

Let, then, the ephemeral and mushroom prints which have sprung up amongst us within the few years past, continue to bluster and proclaim, with sanguine pertinacity, the sentiments of the State; their clamour will soon be lost in its united voice in support of the man whom the most delights to honor, as the Chief Magistrate of the Union. And it must be observed, that the course taken by the ‘Star,’ is not a matter of surprise to those who have long known the political tergiversations of that paper, always professing neutrality, and thus insinuating itself the more successfully into the favor of those whom it sought, on all occasions, with a greedy willingness, to divide and weaken. This character its present managers, (though not having the same standing as its late Editor to sustain them) seem disposed to support, or rather to improve. It declares unequivocally for Mr. Calhoun, professes impartiality in the insertion of every thing that may be written in favor of either candidate, yet selects matter from those papers most hostile to Mr. Crawford, and who, with the greatest freedom, calumniate and detract from his ‘well-earned fame;’ and who, we venture to predict, will not only be found opposing the man who may be designated as the republican candidate, but will, in less than twelve months, abandon Mr. Calhoun, and devote their columns to the support of Mr. Adams. Such is the policy of those who war it in disguise, and who have no fixed principles for regulating their conduct.

We have said, that it was not until during the recent elections that the people had manifested any interest on the Presidential question, and we now say, that during that time every indication that could be given of their sentiments, was directly in support of Mr. Crawford. Yet the sage Editors of the *Star*, & Co. have had the hardihood to assert, this was no evidence of the sentiments of the State, but was, however paradoxical, ‘proof strong’ of Mr. Crawford's popularity being on the ‘wane.’ They have, in the profundity of their sagacity, discovered the true sentiments of the State are much more correctly reflected in their ‘signs of the times’—that is, that a few newspapers of recent establishment, and whose editors are ‘piping hot’ from the land of steady habits, constitute a much more certain index of the opinion of the good people of North-Carolina, than are to be found in the united opinion of their thirteen Representatives in Congress.

“Since you must know, must know the meaning, Pleas are not lobster,” &c.

Nor are those sagacious gentry, however united themselves, any criterion for testing the feelings of the independent citizens of this State. It is from the mouths or presses of this fraternity, too, that the ears of the public have been so repeatedly regaled with the cuckoo-note of ‘Virginia influence,’ as if the people of North-Carolina would not sooner be found acting in concert with Virginians, than be dictated to by a few Yankee printers. These wisacres, too, have made the discovery, that ‘the indications of Indian hostility are in consequence of the policy of Mr. Crawford and the radicals.’ These radicals, and their chief, are certainly gifted with strange powers, for whilst we are told, on the one hand, that they are ‘discarded counsellors,’ we are assured, on the other, that it is through the influence of their ‘policy’ that the Indian's tomahawk is again reddened with the white-man's blood. But we would, setting aside these contradictory and unfounded assertions, enquire of these well-informed printers, if they have ever known or heard any thing of *Steam Boat contracts*, and of the expenditure of thousands, not for the transportation of the troops up the Missouri, but for the detention of those steam boats, because they were not capable of proceeding, from their own ill-construction? If they have not, we would advise them to hold to, for fear they might touch a cord not very agreeable to the Captain of their choice.

The people of this State will act in future as they have done heretofore, await with patience until their attention shall be directed to the man designated as the Republican candidate, when they will be found prepared to discharge their duty to the discomfiture of their opponents, and until that time they will indulge in the fond hope that *William H. Crawford* is to be that man.

VOX POPULI.

FOR THE REGISTER.

At a time when the general inquiry is, “Who is to be our next President?” I shall offer no apology for the following observations on the subject. It is to be regretted by the reflecting and dispassionate, that much defamatory, unfounded abuse, & unmerited vituperation, should be published against any of those reputable characters whose names are held up for the Presidency. Surely those who indulge in this course, must be moved by the coarser feelings of the human mind, or are possessed of some secret motive, exciting their last hopes, or they would never stoop to calumniate those who have honorably discharged the high and difficult duties to which they have been severally called.

Who, that beholds the bitter and infuriated venom, pouring in columns through the pages of those newspapers, whose Editors profess to be ‘men the most moderate,’ and that directed mostly against

an individual does not instinctively exclaim,

‘Aliquis latet error.’

That this is the fact, I shall endeavor to shew. I will premise, that I do not believe such conduct so unmanly in itself, so disgraceful to its authors, so derogatory to the fine feelings of an honest and honorable heart, is sanctioned even by the men it is designed to serve, or approved by the nation it is designed to delude.—I will ask, then, why is this course adopted? and why is *William H. Crawford* the almost sole object against whom these fiery engines fulminate? It is hoped an answer to these queries, will not only unkenel this latent error, and arouse real republicans from their dangerous and criminal apathy, but at the same time convince them that the Greeks have not sailed for Mycenae, but only passed over to Tenedos, waiting the success of their perjured Sinos, that they may discharge their fatal machine to the destruction of republicanism.

In answering the enquiries, I shall not hesitate to state, that the friends of every candidate must consider Mr. Crawford as individually the most popular, and unless he can be ‘laid out,’ fruitless and hopeless must be the pretensions of his opponents. ‘Tis from this cause, we discover, to a certain limited extent, something like a union against him; not that they would aid each other (I mean the friends of the respective candidates, and not the candidates,) but all having the same object in view, the putting down of Crawford; all pursue the same means, as leading to that end. Perhaps were any other candidate uppermost in the favor of the people, Crawford's friends might thus far seem, from appearances too, to unite against the more popular candidate. I have said, ‘they seem to unite.’ I mean by this, not that there is any coalition against Crawford, for the benefit of any, or either of the others; for there is no doubt, from facts, as well as from inference, if the friends of Jackson and Clay, should discover that the contest will lie, as it no doubt will, between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams, they will unite with the major part of Mr. Calhoun's advocates, in support of Mr. Crawford. But should it so happen, that under the versatility of human affairs, Mr. Crawford should be withdrawn from the contest, you would soon see this seeming union to give way, and every man for himself. This, then, is the cause why Mr. Crawford is the object of envy and abuse; and the source and fount from which it springs, may readily be traced through the muddy stream of that factious band, which opposed Jefferson, Madison, and the late war with Great Britain, and would have opposed Monroe, had they not known 'twould be in vain.

There is not a doubt but that if Mr. Crawford should be the President, he will pursue the general course of public measures introduced by Jefferson, adhered to by Madison and followed by Monroe. Of this, both republicans and federalists are well assured from a review of the whole course of his public life. I am not disposed to indulge the idea that either of his honorable competitors would do otherwise, for they are all men of the first order; & any of them, as a President in a land of liberty, might look down on the sceptred Monarchs of the world. On this subject not a scintilla of doubt can possibly exist as to the Hero of Orleans or the friend of South-American Independence. All know what Mr. Adams once was; but his firmness, his talents and his late unflinching devotion to the best interests of his country, ought at once to check the dawning hopes of a discomfited faction. Yet, as despair will catch at straws, their last hope anchors on him. Were we to take Mr. M'Duffie as the organ of the enlightened Calhoun's sentiments, we might fear in him, a departure from that system of national economy, which he stamps under the epithet of Radicalism. This, however, I imagine was merely the misapplication of a term, engendered in his youthful mind, under a zealous desire to serve his patron; or, a departure from rectitude of principle, to ensure for himself a Secretary's place. Not many federalists of the old school are yet found under his banners, but in the spirit manifested by the *doubtfuls*, let the contest rest between him and Crawford, and with universal ardor will they rally to him or any other person, who may be brought to oppose the choice of the Republicans, (the charge of federalism on Crawford, to the contrary notwithstanding.)

Whence, then, comes this unseemly and illiberal abuse of Mr. Crawford? It is not because he was born in Virginia, for so was Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe; it cannot be because he is slanderously charged of having been, at an early day, a federalist; for such he never was. With the strictest search, have his opponents pryed into his every act, from his youth to the present period. He has passed the Rubicon of their ordeal, and stands pre-eminently pure. They find that so far from being at an early day a federalist, he was, when but a youth, of open opposition to Governor Irvine, of Georgia, a royalist of the most crimsoned cast, a federalist, the well known aider and abettor of the Tories, who devastated the state of Georgia, in the times which tried men's souls. To such a man, and to all such, we trust he will ever be opposed. They find him opposed by Gen. Clark, the disappointed chiefest, and his whole band of milk-and-water republicans, who, while they termed themselves such, universally supported Irvine as Governor. They find him supported by Tait, Bibb, Troup and Early, men, in whose esutheons not a spot, not a tinge of federalism could be seen.

We must then look to a well digested and systematic plan, whence springs this opposition to him; and here I conjecture are the true grounds; here is the source. The old federalists, under whatever assumed name they are recognized, are a party, opposed to him, because he is the choice of the republicans. And this would be, to them, a sufficient reason now.