

could ascertain the fact; and if I found the statement false, I would desire the Americans to contradict it, which I am convinced they would do upon a refutation properly authenticated. These people are generous as well as brave; they have displayed their generosity in many instances, which must have made an impression even upon yourself.— They would use their best endeavors to take the life of an enemy, but they would no more strip him of his honor, than they would a wounded soldier of his shirt. This assertion of the American newspapers is a stigma on all the military of the kingdom. As you, my lord, can easily ascertain the fact, I beg of you, if found, as I believe it, a misstatement, that you will, for the honor of the nation, contradict it.

And now, before I close this letter, which I intended should not tire you, being written on a subject which I enter upon with pain, (here twelve lines are entirely defaced, and without any connexion we read)—a corrupted majority denationalizes a state and weakens its energies. (Another break of about six lines.) Fortune has apparently been propitious. What we have lost by one contest we have gained by another. Let us not lose this also. I conjure you to reflect upon what ground we stand—a few mistakes, & we might find ourselves plunged into miseries against which there is no combating and no retreat.

Above all, let impress upon you, to be sincere in this pacification with America; endeavor to forget that she had ever been a colony to Great Britain. This is the most pernicious recollection we have among us, and I know that many among your counsellors and bosom intimates, and even by many members of the royal family, this ridiculous recollection is still maintained, and the idea still cherished that she might be so again. It is an illusion of the weak, as well as the most injurious stamp if you wish to avoid another war with these people, which I forewarn you will prove the most calamitous one that Britain ever waged, you must treat them as an independent and high-minded people. Should you do this, and curb the insolence of petty officers in our navy, who disgraced their flag, by usurping an authority to which they have no title, you may succeed in making friends of a nation, which, in a few years to come, will hold the highest rank in the estimation of the world.— Let the disasters of this war be constantly before your eyes, and do not believe that a prolongation of it, would have produced any changes for the better. The wisest steps since its commencement was its conclusion; for had it continued another year—year, but I forbear, my lord, I wish not to provoke an irritation. Things that are past had better be forgotten, provided our memories will admit of it. Botley is still a very pleasant place, notwithstanding my year's confinement in Newgate, and the money I paid to his majesty.

Did I think you would accept of advice from a man who really has never deceived you, and who has told you more truths about America than you ever learnt from any man living, I would recommend you to admonish the prince, if he wishes to preserve the interest of his kingdom, to place the commercial relations with America on the most favorable footing. The late contest has lost us much, and cost us more than I can pretend to keep an account of; of this, however, you, my lord, need no information. A part of this loss may yet be retrieved; but it must be by wiser measures than we have hitherto adopted. Let me caution you not to drive the people of America to become a manufacturing nation. Should you do this you lose a third of your strength. You may consider this as a preposterous idea; but I assure you I see symptoms of their becoming one much earlier than I ever imagined.— This has been one of the many serious evils resulting from the misunderstanding with America. I view it as one of the greatest; and should you have any doubts on this head, you may easily satisfy them my lord, by engaging an able linguist in all our various vernacular tongues, and travelling through the different manufacturing towns in England and Scotland, when I engage you will find my fears are not without foundation.

I am, my lord, yours respectfully,
WM. COBBETT.

Botley, March 29, 1816.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve of the 41st Regiment being permitted to bear on its colors and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have been heretofore granted to the regiment, the words "Detroit," "Queenstown" and "Miami," in consideration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by that regiment in the capture of Fort Detroit, on the 16th of August 1812; in the defeat of the Americans at Queenstown on the 13th of October, 1812; and in the action near the foot of the rapids of Miami River, on the 5th of May 1813!!

Mr. Pinkney, ambassador to Russia and Naples, sailed on the 7th inst. from Annapolis in the Washington 74.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Captain Holdridge, from Havre touched at Ushant, where he obtained London papers of the 4th of May, which he politely furnished to the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser. The London Gazette of the 4th of May contains the marriage (which took place on the 2d) of her royal highness the princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the prince regent, with his serene highness Leopold Frederick, duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringen, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld. The royal family, and the ambassadors and ministers from foreign states, were present on the occasion. After the conclusion of the marriage, the park and tower guns were fired, and the evening concluded with other demonstrations of joy.

The same paper contains the appointment of prince Cobourg, to be a general in the British army.

By the brig Falcon, arrived at New-York in 32 days from Londonderry, Irish papers to the 7th ult. are received. The only interesting article in them is, the trial of sir Robert Wilson, Bruce, and capt. Hutchinson, for aiding in Lavalet's escape. They were found guilty of the charges, and sentenced to three months imprisonment; which is the slightest punishment the law prescribes for the offence.

State of France.—The Duke of Wellington has returned to Paris. His journey to Brussels and the Hague has given rise to various rumors and speculations, which, if well founded, are of the highest importance, and may ultimately lead to events which would once more change altogether the political situation of Europe. The state of things must, one should think, be critical, which would not permit the Duke to cross over from the Hague to attend the marriage ceremony of his future Queen.

THE BARBARY POWERS.

In the French Chamber of Peers on the 9th April, Viscount Chateaubriand made the following proposition:—

"Gentlemen, I shall do myself the honor of submitting to you a project of an address to the King. It is for the purpose of asserting the rights of humanity, and effacing, I trust, the shame of Europe. The Parliament of England, in abolishing the Slave Trade in blacks, appears to have suggested for our emulation a more splendid triumph. Let us abolish the slavery of the whites. This sort of slavery has too long existed upon the coast of Barbary; for by the peculiar design of Providence, which places the examples of punishment where the fault has been committed, Europe paid to Africa the sorrows which she brought upon her, and rendered to her slaves for slaves. I have seen, gentlemen, the ruins of Carthage. I have met among these ruins the successors of the unhappy christians, for the deliverance of whom St. Louis sacrificed his life. The number of these victims increase daily. Before the revolution, the corsairs of Tripoli, of Tunis, of Algiers, and of Morocco, were restrained by the vigilance of the Order of Malta. Our vessels had the dominion of the Mediterranean, and the flag of Philipha Augusta, made the infidels still tremble.—Taking advantage of our discords they have dared to insult our shores.— They have carried off the population of a whole island. Men, women, children, old men, have been all plunged in the most frightful slavery. It is for Frenchmen, born to glory and generous enterprises, to accomplish at last the work begun by their ancestors? It was in France the first Crusade was preached. It is in France that we must raise the standard of the latter, without departing from the character of the times, or employing means foreign from our manners. I know that we have little to fear for ourselves from the powers of the coast of Africa; but the safer we are, the more nobly we shall act in opposing their injustice. Small commercial interests cannot balance the great interest of humanity. It is time for civilized nations to free themselves from the shameful tributes which they pay to a handful of barbarians.

"Gentlemen, should you adopt my proposition, and it be afterwards lost by foreign circumstances, your voice will at all events have been heard. You will have the honor of having advocated so good a cause. Such is the advantage of these representative governments, by which the whole truth may be said; every thing useful proposed. They change the virtues without weakening them; they conduct them to the same end, while they give them a different direction. Thus we are knights no more, but we can be illustrious citizens; thus philosophy may share the glory attached to the success of my proposition, and boast to have obtained, in an enlightened age, what religion attempted in vain in an age of darkness.

"Please then, gentlemen, to hear my proposition.

"I move that there be presented an Address to the King by the chamber of Peers. In this Address his Majesty shall be humbly requested to order his Minister for foreign Affairs to write to all the court of Europe," &c.

According to a publication made at Parma, the following is the title which the Archduchess Maria Louisa has adopted; "Her majesty the Imperial Princess Archduchess of Austria, Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma Placentia and Guastella."—The following letter, written by this Princess to Count Magawli Cerati, has been made public at Parma.

"Dear Count Magawli—I learn with the most lively grief the distresses which still oppress my subjects. My ardent desire is to contribute, by all the means in my power, to alleviate them.

"In consequence, I particularly recommend to you to hinder all kinds of fetes on my arrival. The finest proof of attachment which my subjects can give me, and the most agreeable to my heart will be their distributing among the indigent the sums which they design to these fetes.

MARIA LOUISA.

"Schœnbrun, Feb. 28."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from Wellwood Hyslop, Esq. dated Kingston, Jam. May 16, 1816, to a gentleman in the City of Washington.

"You have heard, no doubt, of my arrest and imprisonment at Carthage by Morillo; but you can have, no idea of the treatment I received. I was unfortunate in being too late in getting on board at the evacuation, and on the 7th of December I was thrown into the Inquisition, where I remained two months without communication at all, and two more in a miserable state of suspense. Poor Stuart was shot, with Anguiano, Tolledo, M. Amador, Poitocarreo, Ribbon, Castillo, Ayos, and Dr. Granados, on the 24th of February; and, but for the intercession of the Admiral, I was to have been the tenth victim on that day. So that instead of being tried by a mock court martial, I was tried by a civil process and miraculously acquitted.

"I left Carthage on the 27th of April, at which date Morillo had got no further than Ocaña, and though there was a general silence in town, it was whispered that his progress was not so rapid as he expected. St. Fe of course had not fallen. The General Congress was at Tunjo, and since the execution of Amador and Ribbon, who had surrendered under a promised pardon, the interior spirit had resolved to defend itself to the last. Morales, with two battalions of Caracas troops, had marched for Venezuela, where matters were changing much against Ferdinand; so that Morillo has no more than about 3000 men with him. Carthage is garrisoned by the regiment of Leon, about 650 effective and non-effective, (and I may add, disaffected men from the want of clothing and pay,) and a battalion of Lianos, composed of about 550. I was a month in town before I sailed, and I assure you, those who remained, in hopes of a better government under Ferdinand, find themselves miserably mistaken. I believe I may say with truth, the spirit of the people is now more elevated than ever it was at any previous period."

BOLIVAR'S EXPEDITION, &c.

To the editors of the Columbian.

NEW HAVEN, JUNE 12, 1816.

Gentlemen—Yesterday, after a passage of 21 days, arrived off this port from Trinidad, the British brig Charies.— Several gentlemen who came passengers, landed here last evening—from one of them, who appears well informed, I have obtained the following intelligence, which I transmit to you for the information of the friends to South American liberty and independence, in the United States.

Yours, &c. S. H.

The naval and military expedition, which it was known the patriot general Bolivar and D'Uranda de Marina, were fitting out in that part of the Island of St. Domingo, under the government of Petion, arrived at the island of Margareta early in May—it consists of twenty one armed vessels and transports, having on board 3,500 troops, of which 1,500 were colored troops of the line, furnished from Petion's army—the other 2,000 are composed of patriot emigrants who fled from Carthage and New Grenada, after the success of the royal general Morillo. After relieving the Island of Margareta from the blockade of the royal Spaniards, general Bolivar proceeded immediately for the Spanish Main.

The principal part of his force is destined first against the city of Angostura an important post on the Oronoco—Having reduced that place, the fleet will convey the army (increased as it will be by reinforcements) against the royal forces in Carracas. No doubt is expressed of the complete success of this expedition, and of the final triumph of the Patriots, who are generally in possession of the interior country. The Royal force is represented as small, and except at Carthage, where Morillo commands, is not expected to oppose any serious resistance. At Carthage the contest will probably be sanguinary, as neither party give quarter—it is with both, victory or death.

New-York, June 15.

From Halifax.—We have received Halifax papers, to the 1st inst. by the

British sloop Olive, which arrived this morning in 12 days from that city.— The latest paper states, that several American fishing vessels had lately been detained, by H. M. brig Portia, and sent into Shelburn, "in pursuance of the instructions from lord Bathurst, of the 17th of June, 1815, which prohibits the Americans from taking fish in the bays of the British provinces."

The same paper publishes the act of congress for the gradual increase of the U. S. navy, and adds the following remark:

"In Peace prepare for War."—We have given a recent act of the legislature of the United States, which we think will be read with some interest; and which, we hope, will have a proper effect upon our government, in the present moment of general retrenchment."

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, June 20.

LATE FROM ALGIERS.

Last evening arrived at this port the U. S. corvette John Adams, Captain Trenchard, from Algiers, with Mr. Murray, bearer of dispatches for government.

The John Adams sailed from Algiers on the 17th of May, in company with the U. S. squadron under the command of com. Shaw, the whole of which were bound on a cruise, except the sloop of war Ontario, which sailed for Marseilles.

We are informed that a serious misunderstanding had arisen between the Dey of Algiers and the Americans, from what particular causes we have not been able to learn; but understand that the delay of the restoration of the brig of war, driven ashore by commodore Decatur, and seized by the Spaniards, was one of the causes; and that the Dey was about to send out his fleet to cruise against the Americans, in violation of the late treaty of peace.

Com. Shaw apprised of the hostile intentions of the Dey, proceeded with the whole American squadron in the Mediterranean to the port of Algiers; and being well provided with fresh ships, &c. threatened immediate destruction to his majesty's fleet, as well as his capital. Mr. Shaler, the American consul, had previously repaired on board our fleet. This sudden and unexpected appearance of the squadron caused great confusion and fear; the Dey with his household fled to one of the forts, and when the work of destruction was about to commence, he sent out a flag of truce to com. Shaw, with assurances that he would adhere to the late treaty, and invited Mr. Shaler to return and resume his functions, which was agreed to for the present.

The American Consul at Gibraltar had given public notice that American vessels might again pass up and down the Mediterranean without danger of molestation by the Algerines.

Not less than 700 licenses issued from the ecclesiastical court for marriages to be celebrated in London, on the day of the marriage of the Princess Charlotte.

VOYAGE TO TURKEY.

It appears by the last accounts from the Mediterranean, that although the American squadron still remained at Port Mahon, Commodore Perry and Shaw intended as soon as practicable to sail for the city of Constantinople, the capital of the Turkish empire in Europe. The object of our government in this extraordinary voyage is probably twofold. The northern nations of Europe know but little of America—the Turks perhaps less than their neighbors. These latter are a domestic people—they seldom or never venture beyond their own seas; we do not say but they have heard of the country called the United States of America—but the discovery of the Western World, and the name of our Republic, may be conjectured the utmost extent of their knowledge. If our countrymen, therefore, wish to be known and respected by the Infidels—and to be respected they need only to be known—we know of no expedient more to the purpose, than to despatch a respectable squadron of our national armed ships into the Dardanelles. This, then, is one object.

Another may be, to give the Sultan some previous intimation with regard to the projected Embassy from the United States to the Porte; which we now understand is resolved upon, in consequence of the repeated representations of the resident minister of his sublime highness at London, and to Mr. Adams, our ambassador, that his sovereign master would be much gratified by the arrival of an ambassador to reside near his court of the United States of America.—Petersburgh Intelligencer.

We are gratified to learn, from unquestionable evidence, that the assertion made in this paper of the 27th ult. that it was reported Mr. Clay had won from Mr. Bagot, the English ambassador at our court, \$28,000 at one setting, is wholly unfounded. Mr. Bagot has no crime of this kind to answer for—he never does play for money.—The article was a communication, and was so inserted. We hasten to correct this misrepresentation; because it is due to justice, and it is with unqualified pleasure that we take this opportunity so to do.—Balt. paper.

THORNSHEIM (NORWAY), MARCH 18.—A curious occurrence took place on the 7th inst. a portion of land, amounting to 120 English acres, and feet deep, slid with a tremendous crash into the river Nid, a quarter of a mile from Store Foss. This happened during a hard frost (130 degrees Reaumur) without giving any previous notice; and from a quantity of the ground being clayed, with a moderate ascent from the river, appears wholly unaccountable. Of Tiller church, dwelling house, and bridge, which stood on the spot, not a vestige is to be seen—ruins are either buried or dispersed. You may form some idea of the force with which this mass of earth fell, when I tell you, that a considerable portion of it was thrown several hundred yards distance from the river on the opposite bank, where it destroyed two houses with some of the unfortunate inhabitants. The owner of Tiller Farm perished by returning to the house to look after one of the children. It is not yet ascertained how many lives are lost—eighteen are known to have been buried or drowned, and 40 horses, beside cows &c. A very fine lad of 17, who was employed in our work, lost his life. One man saved himself in a remarkable manner: he was the foremost of 14 or 15 peasants, who were returning home to Selboe, from bringing timber for the buildings attached to our work, and so near the spot, that he heard the owner of Tiller cry for help—he immediately resolved to retrace his steps; the other poor wretches endeavored to reach the shore through a deep snow, and perished with their horses: most of them had two.

The man who saved himself had a very good horse, and by keeping himself full speed, he escaped on shore by Store Foss, the river pursuing him close with the rapidity of lightning! his feeling may be better conceived than describing during this remarkable race.—Our work has luckily escaped uninjured although threatened with ruin. Krough has otherwise suffered considerably, yet mostly at Store Foss where a flour mill has quite disappeared, the saw-mills almost destroyed, and dams carried away to the amount of 20000. A summer house, which stood between Great and Little Foss, a short distance from the river, was carried in an upright position, as it stood on shore, with two boats chained to it, and in that manner precipitated down Little Foss. It is impossible for me to describe the singular appearance all this had, and still has. The Fiord is discolored with muddy water, to a great extent, and probably will continue so for months. We are willing to think the danger is now over, though this is uncertain, till the stream cuts itself a proper passage.

The Governor's Garden, as it is called, which was directed to be sold by an act of the last Assembly, was actually sold on Wednesday last, for more than 50,000 dollars. The whole garden is but one acre.

Bellville, the seat of John Bell, near this city, containing about 20 acres, and, perhaps, the most elegant house in Virginia, was yesterday sold for 59,000 dollars.—Rich. Eng.

His excellency Mr. PEDERSON, envoy extraordinary from the government of Denmark to the United States, has interested himself in establishing a proper understanding between the literary and scientific characters of the two countries. In New-York, the honorable efforts of this gentleman have been aided by James B. Murray Esq. Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Hamerken, the consular general. A ship which lately sailed for Elsinour and Copenhagen carried with her, consigned to the particular care of the Captain, the dispatches destined to open this amicable intercourse. They are more particularly addressed to the Royal Academy of Sciences, and to the Royal Society of Medicine, patronized by his Danish Majesty.

Our readers are already acquainted with the fact, that beef, butter, potatoes have been imported into New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, in the course of the spring. It is an extraordinary fact, that these articles, notwithstanding the freight-insurances, duties, &c. have been sold lower than similar articles of domestic growth, and yet have yielded to the importer a handsome mercantile profit.

We understand, that a Company is now forming in this City to import a full cargo of Butter from Ireland for this market in the ensuing autumn.

NEWPORT, MAY 11.

In the brig Hebe, which arrived here on Sunday last from Cayenne came passenger the celebrated M. Billand Varennes, well known during the French revolution, as a member of the committee of public safety. He was with Collet d'Herbois, banished in 1790, to Cayenne.

In the state of New-York 22 republicans and 5 federalists are elected to Congress.—Daniel D. Tompkins as governor, has a majority of 6,765 over Rufus King.

Mr. Gallatin, ambassador to the court of France sailed from New-York on the 11th inst. in the Resceck.