FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New York of the ship Panthea, Capt. Bennet, in 40 days from Liverpool; the editor of the Evening Post, has received London dates to the evening of the 9th, and Liverpool of the 10th March. He has also received from his correspondents of the Boston Courier and Patriot, extracts from London papers to the 12th, and Liverpool to the 13th of the same month, brought by the Amethyst, from Liverpool in 37 days.

ALGIERS.

From these papers it appears that the Dey of Algiers had not as late as the 25th February made the whole of the concessions required of him by the British government, in consequence of which, the British Admiral continued with his fleet off Algiers and maintained a strict blockade. On the first appearance of this fleet, the Dey had ordered some European captives, who had previously been treated as slaves, to be placed on the footing of prisoners of war. The Dutch squadron at the Balearic Islands, had sailed to commence hostilities against the Algerines as allies of Spain; and it was reported that some vessels belonging to the former, had effected a landing near Malaga, where they made a rich booty, and carried off several of the wealthiest individuals in order to obtain great ransom. With the naval forces of G. Britain, Holland and Spain, operating against them, the career of these freebooters would speedily be arrested.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 25th Feb. state, that Ferdinand had dismissed 14 of his councillors of state, out of 20, of which this Board was composed. It is said to be stipulated in the treaty of occupation that 40,000 French troops will remain in the country for 4 years, for which Spain is to pay 2,000,000 of francs per month. A convention is also stated to have been concluded between France and Spain, by which the former is to carry on a free trade with Havana for a certain number of years.

GREECE.

It is stated in letters from the Archipelago, contained in Brussels papers of the 5th March, that the Greeks had made another landing about 26 leagues to the north of Smyrna, where they levied contributions, collected provisions, and then re-embarked. Being masters of the sea, they had also landed at other points of Asia Minor, seized the richest Turks in Natolia, and compelled them to pay large ransoms. Lord Byron continued at Missolonghi, where the right of citizenship had been conferred on him in full Senate. His new poem, "The Triumph of Hellas," had been translated into Greek. The first numbers of the Greek Gazette had been recieved in London and at Corfu, where they were read with great avidity. The types were sent to Missolonghi by the London Greek committee. A French journal was about to be printed at the same place.

TURKEY.

The command of the new army of 80,000 men destined for the Morea, is said to have been finally given to Mustapha Pacha—A Russian Secretary of Legation had been well received at Constantinople; and it is again said that all doubt relating to peace with Persia had vanished; and that the Porte had received official intelligence of the Persian Ambassador's having passed the Euphrates on his way to Constantinople; had given order to the Turkish Envoy at Bagdad to set out to meet him.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor Alexander continued unwell. The Grand Duke Constantine had left Warsaw for the Russian capital.

FRANCE.

Letters from Paris notice a recent fall in the French funds of 2 per cent. which was attributed to the realization of profits, as nothing political had occurred to occasion it. Four royalists had been elected deputies in Paris, and the annunciation of their election is said to have been received by cries of *Vive le Roi*, by "our good people of Paris."—The wife of General Mina had arrived at Havre from Lisbon, accompanied by her father, and were to proceed direct for London.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Lord Chancellor was expected to resign his seals of office at the end of present session. Mrs. Siddons, the celebrated actress continued in a dangerous state of health. The Earl of Clarendon died on the 7th March.—A letter received in London from Lisbon, announces the death of Sepulveda the traitor, supposed by some, to have been occasioned by a broken heart, and by others, that he died of poison.

Considerable damage had been done on the coast by a severe gale. There were several shipwrecks with loss of lives. In the metropolis considerable injury had been done by the blowing down of chimnies, tiles, &c.

The question respecting the recognition of South American independence, had been under discussion in the British Parliament; but nothing particular as to the real intentions of government had transpired. Ferdinand, it would seem, had refused to give up his intention to attempt the reconquest of the revolted colonies.

THE TARIFF AND SMUGGLING.

Extract from the Speech delivered by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, on the 23d of February last.

"There never was so favorable an opportunity as the present for carrying our principles into effect, and for inviting foreign powers to act in accordance with them. Let us invite them to join with us in cutting the cords that tie down commerce to the earth, that it may soar aloft, unconfined and unrestricted (Hear, hear.) If ever an opportunity for accomplishing this great good was afforded, it is the moment when I am speaking—and for God's sake let us embrace it. Are not our manufactures now in a state of universal activity? Is not every thing in a condition of improvement? And is not capital in eager search of the means by which it may be profitably expended?—(Hear, hear.) We have thus the finest opportunity for emancipating ourselves from ancient prejudices, and for making a new start in the race of wealth and prosperity.—(Hear, hear.—On these grounds I am anxious to propose the adoption of this liberal system. But give me leave to ask, if there are not many others independent of those merely of a commmercial nature, which strongly support it? In the first place, is it not perfectly well known that after all these prohibitions, guard them and fence them with laws as you will, are in point of fact evaded. (Hear, hear.) I remember, and I dare say many others have not forgotten, when the honorable member for Aberdeen, last year, even in this place produced his Bandanna handkerchief: he triumphantly unfurled the standard of smuggling; he hoisted, as it were, the colors of opposition to the government and its laws, and having complacently blown his nose upon them he returned them to his pocket.—(Cheering and laughter) He might not know at the time, though I reminded him of it afterwards, that there was not a gentleman near him at the time who had not a right to take that handkerchief and export it to some foreign country. I mention this fact only as a strong practicable illustration of the utter impossibility of carrying these propositions into effect. Every body who has been on some parts of the coast, has seen foreign vesssel coming in from the neighbouring continent, and has no doubt, often observed females step out of them, apparently of the most uncomfortable corpulency. In due time and without any surgical aid, they were safely delivered of their burthens, and were restored to the natural slimness of their graceful figure. (Laughter.) Such I believe to be a very common practice, and there is, in fact, no end to the ingenuity of the devices to introduce contraband articles. Not only ingenuity is displayed, but fraud and crime—perjury, and every possible evil moral consequence. We all know, that crime begets crime; that in whatever it may begin, *a progenies vitiosior* always springs up; *Nemo repente fuit turpissimus;* and a man who begins as a smuggler will probably end as something worse. Perhaps he smuggles in the first instance only with the innocent purpose of making a present to a female friend or relative; but when a man is accustomed to the violation of the law, he will not find it very difficult, by degrees, to go further. He finds that he cannot effect his object without concealment—he takes a false oath, and becomes familiarised to that species of perjury. He commences by presents; then thinks he may turn the practice to pecuniary advantage; he smuggles upon a large scale; he extends his adventures; and instead of gloves, shoes or silks he tries the experiment of more valuable articles. He makes money, and in time is induced to embark in more desparate and more criminal speculations. What is the consequence? You are obliged to keep up a navy to prevent contraban trade, a circumstance alluded to on a former night—battle and bloodshed ensue—the loss of life, and perhaps deliberate murder. All this is very melancholy, and yet for what is it incurred? Under the fanciful notion, that it is for the interest of the silk manufactures of this country. Why, Lord bless me, sir, we know very well, after all, that the British silk manufacture is so highly thought of abroad at this moment, that I believe, if a market were open where the goods of this kingdom should compute with those of any other the British goods would drive all rivalship out of the field. (Hear, hear, hear.) If this be so, there is not the slightest pretence for saying that to change the system would be to injure our silk manufacture. Let us accompany it with a reduction of duty on the raw article, and there is not a foreign country that will not be glad to take our manufactured silks. I, therefore, hope, that the House will think it fall time to throw down this hollow, gilded and distorted idol of imaginary protection—to hurl it from its baso, and to establish on the same foundation the well proportioned statue of commercial liberty. (Hear, hear, hear.)

THE AUTHOR OF WAVERLY.

At the annual meeting of the Celtic Society, held in England on Friday week the Chief Commissioner thus introduced the health of Sir W. Scott:—"The Union, (between England and Scotland,) which had stood but on paper, since 1707, had within these very few years, became a union in heart and in deed. If he were asked for the reason of this change—for the cause of this union—he would say that it ought to be ascribed to the works of that bright genius who sat opposite to him, who like Prometheus, had stolen fire from heaven, and given life to ages that were gone, and knowledge and intelligence to that in which he lived. His works had delineated the character and peculiarities of the Scotch people, in a manner at once pleasing, instructive and true. No less successful had he been in his descriptions of the no less amiable character of England.—The works of that gentleman had united the hearts of all in one common bond of friendship. He would follow, and every true Celt and Scotchman would be proud to follow, the example of the young and noble Lord opposite him (Lord Castlereagh) by devoting an overflowing bumper to the health of Sir W. Scott." The toast was drank with the greatest enthusiasm. Sir Walter then said, "he would not attempt to reply to the compliments which had been directed to him by the right honorable judge nor to thank the Celtic Society, of which he had always been a sincere admirer and warm friend and supporter; but he would ill express the sentiments he felt, if he did not say he was much flattered at a compliment, however unmerited, when coming from such a source and received with such an Highland welcome."

STILL LATER.

By the arrival of the packet ships Florida, at Philadelphia, and Amity, at New-York, from Liverpool, (the former sailed on the 22d, and the latter on the 17th March,) London papers to the 19th, and Liverpool to 21st March, have been received. The following are extracts:

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 14.

"We are sorry to announce that many very valuable captures have been made by Algerine cruisers. The following letter was posted at Lloyd's yesterday.

Extract of a letter dated Messina, Feb 13.

"The Picton, from Malta, in 84 hours, arrived here on the morning of the 15th. The master reports that the Algerines had taken 20 sail of vessels off and about Sardinia; orders had been issued by the Admiral at Malta, Sir H. R. Neale, that no British vessels should quit the port without convey.

He had fixed the first for the eastward the 15th inst. and for westward the 20th. It is said there is a strong Algerine squadron in the Archipelago, somewhere off Candia."

Mr. Canning intends to bring a bill into Parliament, to declare the Slave Trade, carried on by British subject on the High Seas, to be Piracy.

The thieves in London are said to have had the audacity to assume a costume.

THE BRITISH COLONIES.

The government by order in council have enjoined the following measures upon the planters at Trinidad:—

1. The use of the whip, so indecent and so shocking, is to be utterly abolished in regard to female slaves.

2. The whip is no longer borne by the driver in the field; to be no longer employed as a summary punishment of the male negroes, to be whol y laid aside as a stimulus to labor, and resorted to only as a chastisement for misbehaviour, deliberatly proved and recorded.

3. Ample provision is to be made for the religious instruction of the negroes, by the appointment of two bishops with regular clergy under them.

4. Marriage is to be encouraged, families never to be separated, and the property of the slave to be protected by positive law.

5. Banks are to be established, in which the slave may deposit his earnings, the money so placed to be sacred, in all cases from the master's grasp.

6. The testimony of slaves, under certain limitations depending on personal character is to be received in all cases, except when the master's immediate interests are concerned, and in all criminal cases, except when the life of a white person is involved.

7. The slave who has acquired a certain sum of money, is to have the power of purchasing his own manumission, or that of his wife and child, and thus the father may become, as it is fit he should, the instrument of liberty to his offspring.

These embrace the whole that has been thought expedient to essay, in pursuance of the resolutions of the house of the previous session for meliorating the condition of the slave population, and gradually preparing them for "a participation in those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of his Majesty's subjects."

IRELAND.

Disturbances were beginning to wear a serious aspect in the county of Limerick, Ireland. Mr. Read, a barrister, had been killed, and several houses robbed of arms.

The aggregate meeting of the Irish Catholics was held at Dublin, Sir Thomas Esmonde Bart, in the chair, when resolutions were unanimously agreed to, condemnatory of the injustice of the penal code, as it affected the Catholic body in all its branches. The petition on the general state of Ireland was then read. It entreated parliament to call on the established church to lesson their incomes one fifth; to disable the Orangemen of Ireland from holding places under government—and, finally to grant emancipation to the Roman Catholics."

PORTUGAL.

FALMOUTH, March 12.

Arrived, the Duke of Marlbro' Packet from Lisbon. She brings an account that the city was in a state of great commotion, in consequence of the body of the Marquis of Lorrero, or Lorrejo, the king's minister and great favorite, being found murdered in the palace, and suspicion strongly attached itself to the *second* personage in the kingdom as the principal therein. It is also said that the Conde del Palmella, one of the first officers of state had been alarmed for the safety of his own life, and had fled or secreted himself.

Another account from Falmouth states, "It is said that the Prince Don Miguel has killed one of the ministers by stabbing him, and that another has been obliged to leave Lisbon."

CONGRESS.

SENATE—Friday, April 23.

Surveys for Roads and Canals.

The Senate resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill from the other house "to provide for the necessary surveys for roads and canals;" Mr. Barbour in the chair.

Mr. Talbot rose, in Explanation of some remarks he had heretofore made on this subject. He conceived that no gentleman by voting for this bill, would thereby pledge himself to support a general system of Internal Improvements, when the same should be brought forward.

Mr. Smith proposed to amend the bill, by attaching to it a proviso, "that nothing herein contained shall be taken to affirm, or admit, the power of Congress, on their own authority, to make roads and canals, in any state of the Union."

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, then proposed to amend the bill, by inserting a clause as follows: "Provided, and the faith of the U. States is hereby pledged, that no money shall be expended for Roads and Canals, except it be among the several states, and in the same proportion as direct taxes are laid and assessed, under the provisions of the Constitution."

The question on the amendment was taken, and decided in the negative, as follows:—Nays 19, yeas 27.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, without amendment. On ordering it a third reading, the yeas and nays were as follows:—Yeas 25, nays 21.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate then adjourned till tomorrow.

SATURDAY, April 24.

Mr. Dickerson, from the committee on commerce and manufactures, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," reported the same with several amendments, which were ordered to be printed.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Mr. Van Dyke, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, made a report on the momorial of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, who pray assistance from the government in the prosecution of their undertaking.

The bill "to provide for the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, on the subject of Roads and Canals," was read the 3d time and the bill passed—Ayes 24, noes 18.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill, to repeal, in part, the act, entitled, "An act to enable the people of the Alabama Territory to form a Constitution and state government; and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states."

[The bill proposes to repeal so much of the said act, as provides that all navigable water courses within the above state, shall, forever, remain public highways, free to the citizens of the state, and of the U. States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll, therefore imposed by the said state, and to place the said state, as it regards her navigable water courses, on the same footing with the original states.]

The bill was ordered to a third reading, after the adoption of some amendments.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 23.

Mr. Hayward offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Buildings be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing three of Capellano's marble busts of Washington, to be placed in the public buildings, under the direction of said committee.

The resolution was adopted—Ayes 69, noes 43.

The following Message from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Everett, his private sacretary, was received, read, and ordered to lie on the table:

To the House of Representatives,

In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, I have received a copy of the Proceedings of the Committee to whom was referred a communication from Ninian Edwards, lately appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, in which it is decided, that his attendance in this City, for the purpose of being examined, by the Committee, on matters contained in the said communication, was requisite. As soon as I was apprised that such a communication had been made to the House anticipating that the attendance of Mr. Edwards might be desired, for the purpose stated, I thought it proper that he should be informed thereof, and instructed not to proceed in his mission, but to await such call as might be made on him, either by the House or its Committee, and, in consequence, a letter was addressed to him to that effect, by the Secretary of State.

JAMES MONROE.

23d April, 1824.

The engrossed bill "to authorize masters of vessels in certain cases, to clear out at the custom house either of Richmond or Petersburg," was read a third time passed, and sent to the Senate.

And then the house adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 24.

Mr. Taylor from the joint committee appointed to inquire what business ought to be acted on during the present session, and at what time the session should terminate, reported in part. The report went no further than to classify the business to be acted upon without touching the question of adjournment. In pursuance of the instructions of the committee, Mr. Taylor offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the orders in Committee of the whole house be arranged in the manner recommended by the joint committee appointed to examine and report what business ought to be acted upon at the present session, and that bills hereafter reported be arranged in the classes to which they respectively belong.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Taylor then moved that the house hereafter meet at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Agreed to.

The following acts were read a third time and passed:

An act to provide for the sale of public lands conveyed to the United States, and for other purposes.

An act to allow bounties to vessels employed in the Cod Fishery, in certain cases.

The House then adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

SENATE—Monday, April 26.

Nineteen bills from the House of Representatives were twice read, and referred to appropriate committees.

A resolution offered on Saturday last, by Mr. H. Johnson, of Lou. respecting the claim of Col. John Smith, of Louisiana, was read and agreed to.

JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

The bill reported by the committee on the judiciary, "further to amend the Judiciary System of the U. States, and to provide for the holding of the Circuit Courts," together with the amendment proposed by Mr. Johnson, of Ky. was taken up for consideration in committee of the whole, Mr. Gaillard in the chair. This bill provides that two sessions of the Supreme Court shall be held at Washington, annually—that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be relieved from the duty of holding the Circuit Courts—that the U. States shall be divided into ten districts, in each of which, Courts shall be holden by District Judges, with the same powers and duties as are now exercised and performed by the Circuit Courts.

Mr. Johnson's amendment is an entire new bill; and provides, that there shall be three additional Circuit Courts, that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and 9 Associate Justices; and that the concurrent opinion of 7 Judges of the Supreme Court, (each Judge to deliver his opinion separately,) shall be required, to invalidate any law of the States. The amendment was somewhat modified, on motion of Mr. Talbot.

Mr. H. Johnson, of Lou. submitted a new bill, as a substitute for the one now before the Senate. It provides for the establishment of a regular and uniform Circuit Court System, entirely distinct from the Supreme Court. Mr. J. stated that he was in favor of the amendment offered by the hon. member from Ky. and he only offered this proposition to the consideration of the Senate, in case that of the gentleman from Ky. should be rejected.

Mr. Barbour varied his motion and the bill and amendments were ordered to lie on the table.

The bill "to repeal, in part, an act to authorize the territory of Alabama to form a constitution and establish a state government," was read the 3d time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Lanman, the title was altered, in order to render it more comformable to the bill, as amended. It is now entitled "An act to grant the assent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of the state of Alabama."

The Senate then adjourned till tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 26.

Among the memorials presented this morning, was one signed by about 500 citizens of the county of Alexandria, in this District, praying for a retrocession thereof to the state of Virginia; which was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hamilton, from the same committee, laid on the table a report recommending that the Secretary of the War Department be directed to order the officer of Engineers, at the New Orleans station, to examine the obstruction in the River Iberville, Louisiana, and report the cause of them and probable expense of removing them; which was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. McLane, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the purchase of an additional quantity of land, for the enlargement of the site of Fort Washington, and for completing the title, in the United States, to a part of that which the said fort is now erected.

Mr. Allen, of Mass. gave notice that on Thursday next he should move for the consideration of his motion to fix a day for the adjournment of Congress.

A motion was made to adjourn, which was lost—Ayes 70, noes 85.

And the House adjourned.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONIC

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, 182

UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

The Sachem, arrived at Boston, in 126 from California, has brought the intelligence in February and March, 1823, a Russian s of war was in St. Francisco, surveying the and sailed thence for the N. W. Coast search of American vessels trading there, captain of which said that he should captur vessels found breaking the Imperial Ukas The Boston papers state, that when the chem left, every thing was peaceable th but the inhabitants were alarmed for fear Russians meant to possess themselves of country. They adhere to the Mexican gov ment, but the communication between and California was tardy, and at times i cepted. The Russians still continue their tlement about thirty miles to the northwar Port Bodega and have taken possession of place, where they have lately built two ves

FROM AFRICA.

The Providence Journal of Monday last, tains some extracts from the Journal of brig Argus, arrived there from Africa. French schooner was blown up near Mount, on the 23d November, with all crew, about 28 in number, and ten slave lers, all of whom lost their lives. Only one son on board was saved, who states that captain threw some burning spirits from finger, which accidentally fell into a barr gun-powder. Sir Charles M'Carty, with English and black troops had marched Cape Coast, to make war upon the Ashan a powerful nation in the interior of the Coast. They have blockaded all the Asha paths to the Coast, which makes trade du The markets are glutted and produce s and high.

Markets at Goree, and down the coast dull, especially on the Gold Coast, where English are at war with the nation of the hantees, who inhabit the interior; and in sequence there is no gold comes down t coast.

FROM PORTO BELLO.

Captain Bossierre, of the schooner Ar arrived at Baltimore, on Friday, 23d u 22 days from Porto Bello, states that a letter received at P. B. dated Panama, 26th M which mentioned that a vessel had that arrived there from Callao, bringing info tion that the Royal Spanish army had made positions to capitulate to Bolivar, on cond of being sent to Panama to cross to the At --could learn no other particulars.

A Colombian squadron of six sail, u Commodore Block, arrived 26th of March Maracaibo and Carthagena, and landed troops, who crossed over to Panama. Commodore informed Captain Bossierre he saw off Chagres, an American scho with two gaf top-sails bound in.

COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON.

We learn, says the New-York Daily Ad tiser, from Lieut. H. Bruce, who came pas ger in the schr. Pacification, that when he Key West, an expedition was fitting out cruise, under the command of Capt. Wi son, consisting of the following vessels:—t galliot Sea Gull, Lieut. Voorhees; schr. G hound, Lieut. Ray; barges Gallinipper, L Lee; Mosquito, Lieut. Palmer; Midget, L Cunningham; Diableto, Lieut. Tuttle—all r for sea and to sail on the 13th April. The Adams, with Com. Porter and family on bo was at Key West. The officers and crew the vessels on that station were all in health. Lieut. B. also states, that the Pa schr. Vangneather, has since been capture a Spanish man of war, off Matanzas, after a fought action.

PIRACY.

Captain Davis, of the brig Jane, arrive Boston on the 18th ult. in 15 days from St. C furnishes the following information, rece there on the 30th March from St. Thomas. the 24th March, in Sail Rock Passage, an A rican brig and a Spanish schooner, were bo ed by an open boat, full of pirates, and hands murdered except a boy, who saved life by swimming, being near Porto Rico. reached land and gave information. The day the pirates began to circulate the mo robbed from the vessels in Porto Rico, apprehended, confessed their guilt, and se were hanged.

WRECK.

The brig Nautilus, of New Bedford, New-York for Marseilles, with a valuable go, was lost on the 8th March, during a mendous gale, in sight of the Island of A ran, about half way between Gibraltar and C de Gratt. The crew were taken off the wr on the 10th by the British brig Union, after maining 24 hours without water. They sa nothing but what they wore.

REV. Mr. SUMMERFIELD.

The friends of this gentleman will be plea to learn that he has arrived at New-York. came in the packet ship Orbit, which arri at New-York on Wednesday week last— health is much improved.

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