

THE CHIMNEY SWEEP.

I know they scorn the Climbing Boy,
The gay, the selfish, and the proud;
I know his villainous employ
Is mockery with the thoughtless crowd.
So he it—brand with every name
Of burning infamy his art,
But let his Country bear the shame,
And feel the iron at her heart.
I cannot coldly pass him by,
Stript, wounded, left by thieves half dead;
Nor see an infant Lazarus lie
At rich men's gates, imploring bread.
A frame as sensitive as mine,
Limbs moulded in a kindred form,
A soul degraded, yet divine,
Endear to me my brother worm.
He was my equal at his birth,
A naked, helpless, weeping child;
And such are born to thrones on earth,
On such hath every mother smiled.
My equal he will be again,
Down in that cold oblivious gloom,
Where all the prostrate ranks of men
Crowd, without fellowship, the tomb.
My equal in the judgment day,
He shall stand up before the throne,
When every well in earth away,
And good and evil only known.
And is he not mine equal now?
Am I less fall'n from God and truth,
Though "Wretch" be written on his brow,
And leprosy consume his youth?
If holy Nature yet have laws
Blinding on man of woman born,
In how could I'll plead his cause,
Arrest the doom, or share the scorn.
Yes, let the scorn that haunts his course,
Turn on me like a tradent snake,
And hiss and sting me with remorse,
If I the fatherless forsake.

Loss of the ship Fame.—The following is an extract of a letter from Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, late Governor of Bencoolen, communicating the destruction of the ship Fame by fire, in which he had embarked with his family and suite on his return to Europe.

"We embarked on the 2d February, in the Fame, and sailed at day-light for England, with a fair wind and every prospect of a quick and comfortable passage. The ship was every thing we could wish, and having closed my charge here much to my satisfaction, it was one of the happiest days of my life. We were perhaps too happy, for in the evening came a heavy rain. Sophia had just gone to bed, and I had thrown off half my clothes, when a cry of fire! roused us from our calm content, and in five minutes the whole ship was in flames! I ran to examine whence the flames principally issued, and found that the fire had its origin immediately under our cabin. Down with the boats; where is Sophia? Here, the children; here, a rope to the side; lower away!—give her a line, says one—I'll take her says the captain. Throw the gunpowder overboard; it cannot be got at; it is in the magazine, close to the fire! Stand clear of the powder. Skuttle the water casks—water! water! Where's Sir Stamford? Come into the boat. Push off! push off! stand clear of the after part of the ship. All this passed much quicker than I can write it; we pushed off, and as we did so, the flames were issuing from our cabin, and the whole of the after part of the ship was in flames; the masts and sails now taking fire, we moved to a distance, sufficient to avoid the immediate explosion, but the flames were now coming out of the main hatchway, and seeling the rest of the crew, with the captain, &c. still on board, we pulled back to her under the bows, so as to be most distant from the powder. As we approached we perceived that the people from on board were getting into another boat on the opposite side; she pushed off; we bailed her, have you all on board? Yes, all save one. Who is he? Johnnie, sick in his cot. Can we save him. No, impossible. The flames were then issuing from the hatchway; at this moment the poor fellow, scorching, I imagine, by the flames, roared out lustily, having run up on the deck. I will go for him, says the captain. The two boats then came together, and we took out some of the persons from the captain's boat, which was overturned. He pulled under the bows of the ship, and picked the poor fellow up. Are you all safe? Yes, we've got the man; all alive safe, thank God; pull off from the ship; keep your eye on a star, Sir Stamford; there's one barely visible.

"We then hauled close to each other, and found the captain fortunately had a compass; but we had no light but from the ship. Our distance from Bencoolen we estimated to be from 20 to 30 miles in a S. W. direction; there being no landing place to the southward of Bencoolen, our only chance was to regain that port. The captain then undertook to land, and we to follow in a N. N. E. course as well as we could, no chance, no possibility being left, that we could again approach the ship, for she was now one splendid flame, and all our efforts, her masts and sails in a blaze, and rocking to and fro, threatening to fall in an instant. There goes her mizen-mast; pull away my boys; there goes the gunpowder, thank God!

"You may judge of our situation without further particulars; the alarm was given at about ten minutes past eight, and in less than ten minutes she was in flames. There was not a soul on board at half past eight, not in less than ten minutes afterwards she was one grand mass of fire. "My only apprehension was the want of food to hold the people, as there was not time to have got out a long boat, or made a raft, all we had to rely upon were two small boats, which fortunately were lowered without accident, and were two small open boats, without a drop of water or grain of food, or a rag of covering, except what we happened at the moment to have on our backs, we embarked on the wide ocean, thankful to God for his mercies. Poor Sophia having been taken out of her bed, had nothing on but a wrapper, neither shoes nor stockings; the children were just as naked as the swine, when she had been situated after the flames had attracted it. In short there was not time for any one to think of more than two things. Can the ship be saved? No; let us save ourselves then; all else was swallowed up in one great ruin.

"To make the best of our misfortune, we availed ourselves of the light from the ship to steer a tolerable good course towards the shore; she continued to burn till about midnight, when the saltpeter, of which she had 250 tons on board, took fire, and sent up one of the most splendid and brilliant flames that was ever seen, illuminating the horizon in every direction, to an extent of no less than fifty miles, and casting that kind of blue light over us, which is, of all others, most luridly horrible. She burnt and continued to flame in this style for about an hour or two, when we lost sight of the object in a cloud of smoke.

"Neither Nelson, nor Mr. Bell, our medical friend, who had accompanied us, had saved their coats; the tail of mine with a pocket handkerchief served to keep Sophia's feet warm; and we made heresides for the children with our neckcloths. Rain now came on, but fortunately it was not of a continuance, and we got dry again—the night became serene and starlight. We were now certain of our course, and the men behaved manfully; they rowed incessantly and with good heart and spirit, and never did poor mortals look out more for day-light, and for land than we did. Not that our sufferings or grounds of complaint were anything to what has befallen others; but from Sophia's delicate health, as well as my own, and the

stormy nature of our coast, I felt perfectly convinced we were unable to undergo starvation and exposure to the sun and weather many days, and aware of the rapidity of the currents, I feared we might fall to the southward of the port.

"At day-light, we recognized the Coast and Rat Island, which gave us great spirits, and though we found ourselves much to the southward of the port, we considered ourselves almost at home. Sophia had gone through the night better than could have been expected, and we continued to pull out with all our strength. About eight or nine o'clock, we saw a ship standing to us from the south; they had seen the flame on shore, and sent out vessels in all directions to our relief, and here certainly came a Minister of Providence, in the character of a minister of the Gospel, for the first person I recognized was one of our Missionaries. They gave us a bucket of water, and we took the captain on board as a pilot. The wind, however, was adverse, and we could not reach the shore, and took to the ship, where we got some refreshment and shelter from the sun.

"By this time, Sophia was quite exhausted, fainting continually. About two o'clock, we landed safe and sound, and no words of mine can do justice to the expression of feeling, sympathy, and kindness, with which we were hailed by every one. If any proof had been wanting that my administration had been satisfactory, here we had it unequivocally from all; there was not a dry eye; and as we drove back to our former home, loud was the cry of 'God be praised!'

"But enough; and I will only add, that we are now greatly recovered, in good spirits, and busy at work in getting ready made clothes for present use. We went to bed at three in the afternoon, and I did not awake till six this morning. Sophia had nearly as sound a sleep, and with the exception of a bruise or two, and a little pain in the bones from fatigue, we have nothing to complain of.

The property which I lost, on the most moderate estimate, cannot be less than 20,000. I might almost say 30,000. But the loss which I have to regret above all, is my papers and drawings; all my papers of every description, including my notes and observations, with memoirs and collections sufficient for a full and ample history, not only of Sumatra, but of Borneo, and every other island in these seas, my intended account of the establishment of Singapore; the history of my own administration; grammars, dictionaries, and last, not least, a grand map of Sumatra, on which I had been employed since my first arrival here, and on which for the last six months, I had been so much occupied, that I had not time to attend to it; this, however, was not all—I had my collection of natural history, and my splendid collection of drawings, upwards of a thousand in number, with all the valuable papers and notes of my friends Arnold and Jack; and to conclude, I will merely mention, that there was scarce an unknown animal, bird, beast, or fish, or an interesting plant, which we had not on board. A living tiger, a new species of tiger, splendid pheasants, &c. &c. all domesticated for the voyage. We were, in short, in this respect, a perfect Noah's Ark. All, all, all perished; but, thank God, our lives have been spared, and we do not regret.

"Our plan is to get another ship as soon as possible, and I think you may still expect us in July. There is a chance of a ship, called the Lady Flora, touching here on her way home, and there is a small ship in the Roads, which may be converted into a packet, and take us home, as I have a captain and crew at command."—English paper.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser, Sept. 21. Our readers will recollect, that in the account we gave of the Marquis La Fayette's visit to Bunker's Hill, allusion was made to the fact of General Putnam's having saved the life of his former friend and companion in arms, Major Small of the British army. Putnam and Small had served together in the preceding war with France, and had contracted a strong and intimate friendship for each other. In the hottest part of the battle of Bunker's Hill, Putnam observed some of his unerring marksmen taking deadly aim at Small, who was at the head of a part of the British forces, and by an instinctive impulse, turned aside their muskets and saved his friend's life. A respectable officer who was on the spot, and personally acquainted with the facts which he relates, has sent us the following anecdotes of these two officers, which even at this distance of time cannot be read without interest. Putnam was naturally brave and undaunted; he was a patriot as well as a soldier; and of the most unassuming integrity, as well as of the most unshaken firmness and resolution. We knew him personally towards the close of his life. His appearance corresponded with his character and principles—his person was venerable, his manners plain but dignified, his temper steady and serene, and his confidence in no over ruling Providence fixed and consoling; and though he was then impaired by age and bodily infirmity, he looked upon the past with satisfaction, and at the future with the hope of a devout but humble Christian.

"Not more than a week after the battle of Bunker's Hill, while Gen. Putnam had his station on Prospect Hill, a person in a horse coat, bearing a flag of truce, brought to the American lines a hamper of porter, addressed to Gen. Putnam from his friend Major Small. This led to some conversation in the marquee, when the General remarked that Small remembered the service he had done him; for (said he) I saved his life by restraining a few shots that would certainly have killed him; two or three marksmen were in the act of leveling their pieces over the breastwork north of the redoubt, when I came up to him from the left and begged—let us drink health and long life to him. He was my enemy to be sure, but he is a generous hearted fellow, and I could not see him killed in cold blood.

will sustain me, and save my country. While, therefore, I shall continue to love you, individually as a friend, if you mingle with those who come to us as enemies, I will not mingle with them, but I will meet you as an enemy."—This conversation was immediately reported to Washington; who, with his accustomed prudence, remarked, that considering the jealousy of the times, it had better not be made public."

Gen. La Fayette arrived in this city early yesterday morning in the steam boat James Kent, and in the afternoon dined with his Masonic brethren at Washington Hall. He will not leave this city before Thursday morning, when he will proceed on his journey South, visit the various towns in New-Jersey, and arrive in Philadelphia on Monday morning next.

We learn from the Commercial Advertiser of last evening, that La Fayette arrived at the seat of Robt. L. Livingston at Clermont, on Thursday afternoon last at 4 o'clock, and was received by a regiment of uniform troops, upon the lawn of the elegant mansion. Several vessels at anchor in the stream were decorated with flags. A salute was fired on landing, when the General was conducted by General Lewis and Fish to Mr. Livingston's house. After receiving the citizens that had assembled on the occasion, the General reviewed the troops, who after the review fired a feu-de-joe. "At this moment a long procession of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Freemasons, consisting of a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and the members of "Widow's Son Lodge," of Rethook, emerged from a grove, and on being presented to the General, the following address was delivered by Palmer Cooke, Esq. W. M. of the aforementioned lodge.

I beg leave to address you General, in behalf of our Masonic Brethren, who have assembled here this day in order to tender you our sincere congratulations on your arrival among us, in this quarter of our country. I can assure you, that your presence among us tends to awaken in our breasts sensations of joy and esteem; as it not only recalls to our minds the many struggles and victories of the revolution; but also, as it deeply impresses upon our hearts the value of our republican form of government, whereby we not only enjoy rational freedom as citizens, but also, the preciousness of which your services have so much added to obtain.

Wherever a republican form of government is established, the favour of enthusiastic superstition subsides, and Masonry exhibits its charm to the world. Let me here observe, General, that when we contemplate how free and happy we are in this country, our hearts cannot but vibrate with gratitude and esteem, to him, who by his sword, his fortune, and sacrifices, assisted in obtaining those rich blessings which we as citizens, Christians, and as Free-masons enjoy. I feel myself inadequate to do justice to the grateful sense we entertain for your services, and the high regard and esteem we feel for you as a brother of Masonic fraternity.

The General made a brief reply, and then visited the seat of Edward P. Livingston, Esq. a short distance to the north, where a collation was served up. He then returned to the mansion of Mr. R. L. Livingston, where a splendid ball was given, and a sumptuous supper served up to a large number of persons of distinction. The evening was closed by a display of fireworks.

Morning arrived at Catskill on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, where he was received on the long wharf by two battalions of troops. A salute was fired of 12 guns by the artillery stationed on one of the heights. In getting into a carriage prepared for him, a second salute was fired of 24 guns, when attended by a large escort, he rode in an open carriage through the village. Two splendid arches were erected at the entrance, and at the north end of the village. Having taken leave of the citizens, he embarked for Hudson, where he arrived at 12 o'clock. On nearing the city a salute was fired from the hill. An elegant barouche was prepared, attended by four grooms in livery. Warren-street displayed three elegant arches. The General was escorted to the Court-house, which was superbly decorated. "At the entrance of the bar on either side, stood a beautiful Corinthian pillar, with caps and corbels of the composite order of architecture, elegantly wrought and ornamented with leaves and gold. On the top of each of these pillars was placed a globe, and the whole were united at the top by a chain of flowers of every hue, festooned with laurel and roses. The General was conducted to this rich and beautiful parlour, where his Honor the Mayor delivered an address.

Gen. La Fayette briefly replied to the address, after which the members of the Common Council were severally presented to him. A most interesting and affecting spectacle was then presented. Sixty-eight veterans of the revolution, who had collected from the different parts of the country, formed a part of the procession, and were next presented; and it happened that several of them were officers, and many of them soldiers, who had served with La Fayette. Notwithstanding that they were advanced in age, the greatest haste was necessary, yet every one had something to say; and when they grasped his friendly hand, each seemed reluctant to release it. One of them came up with a sword in his hand, which, as he passed, he remarked was "given to him by the Marquis," at such a place, "in Rhode-Island." Another, with a tear gleaming in his eye, as he shook the hand of the General, observed—"You sir, gave me the first gun I ever had in my life—I shall never forget that."

It was expected that the General would have dined at Hudson, but he had only time to stop at Alex's Hotel, to take a glass of wine. The long room was elegantly decorated with wreaths, bouquets, and festoons, and hung round with the every variety of the union, with shields, armorial devices, &c. On leaving Hudson, the citizens gave three hearty cheers. All the small towns on the river were crowded with spectators, who cheered the General on his route.

The Statesman of last evening says, the General reached Albany at 6 o'clock, and was conducted through South Market and State streets, to the capitol. Several elegant arches were erected across these streets, and near the junction of State and Market streets, was erected a fanciful bower of an octagon shape, of evergreens and flowers—on the summit sat a full grown and living Eagle. A splendid arch was also erected over the gateway leading to the Capitol; the houses near the capitol were brilliantly illuminated. The General attended the Grand Ball, given in the Assembly Chamber, which was adorned with evergreens and flowers, and most brilliantly lighted. On Saturday morning the general passed through the principal streets of the city, attended by an immense multitude. In the afternoon he visited Troy, Lansingburgh and Waterford. He passed along the wharf of the Canal, and returned to Albany on Saturday evening, and embarked on his return to the widow of General Montgomery.

"La Fayette's March," and "Hail Columbia." Nine hearty cheers were given, with clapping of hands, and a display of white handkerchiefs to the Ladies. The play then proceeded. After which, an emblematical Masonic transparency was exhibited, and a Masonic Ode recited by Mr. Clarke; and Burns' favorite song of "Adieu," was sung twice. The General appeared in excellent spirits; joined cordially with the audience in the amusements, and bowed repeatedly when cheered. At 10, he retired, when the whole house gave him nine cheers.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser, Sept. 23. The Albany Daily Advertiser of Monday is wholly occupied with details of the reception given to General La Fayette in that city, and towns on the Hudson River. The citizens of Albany appear to have spared no pains to give the "Nation's Guest" a reception equal to the most splendid in other cities.

The capitol was superbly decorated outside and in, with greens, flowers and flags. The Assembly Chamber was decorated for the grand fête with banners of different colours, bearing the names of the revolutionary heroes, the comrades of La Fayette, and the whole room dressed with evergreens and roses, and brilliantly lighted by five chandeliers, with other lights. A temple was erected at the foot of State-street, on which was perched a living Eagle, it is said to have been exceedingly beautiful, the dome and pillars were ornamented with creeping vines, in the centre within, stood a pyramid, exhibiting on the top pyramids, myrtles, and roses in full bloom, graced with a bust of Hamilton, and exhibiting various inscriptions, "Welcome La Fayette," &c. Two elegant arches were erected in South Market-street on one of which was inscribed "La Fayette, we remember thy deeds—we revere thy worth—we love thy virtues—We hail thee welcome!" Another arch was thrown over the gate at Greenbush ferry—a splendid arch was also erected in the Hudson, four miles below Albany, where he was received by Major General Solomon Van Rensselaer, pursuant to the orders of his Excellency the Governor. The General entered the chariot accompanied by Gen Van Rensselaer.

Messrs. Humphrey and Townsend, a sub-committee of the corporation, together with several other gentlemen of this city, had gone down in the steam boat Firefly, and met the James Kent, 16 miles below.

The reception of the General at Greenbush was very handsome—a splendid arch was erected of 30 feet span, festooned with garlands of flowers and evergreens, with the motto "Freedom's Voluntary, La Fayette." "No republic not ungrateful," on the entablature, connecting the columns on the left, was "Brandywine, September 11, 1777," and on the right, "Valley Forge, May 19, 1778." On the reverse of the arch was "Yorktown, October 19, 1781." "The boy did escape." Directly over the arch, from a line extending from the roofs of the houses on each side, were suspended five stands of colours, displaying the State and United States coat of arms. In the rear of the arch was pitched a general's marquee, decorated with flags, carpeted and hung round with national paintings, and furnished with side board, tables, &c. Upon the table was set a large pyramid of cake, furnished by Mrs. Vischer, and decorated with boughs of mountain ash, filled with red clusters. On the top of the pyramid were set two standards, bearing the French and American flags. Around the centre of the pyramid was inscribed "Welcome La Fayette."

He was received by three military companies, and an immense body of people. The carriage in which he rode, stopped in front of the arch, when the president of the village addressed him—the General replied. He then passed into the marquee, where he was presented to Gen. John L. Van Rensselaer, at whose house he had spent some time during the revolution—to Col. Nicholas Van Rensselaer, and other revolutionary officers of his former acquaintance—to citizen Genet, the clergy and many other gentlemen—to Col. Van Rensselaer's lady, Mrs. Vischer and Mrs. Genet and many others. Upon which, the Marshal with his sword cut down the pyramid, of which the Marquis took a piece with a glass of wine, and again resumed his carriage and passed off, amid the loud and repeated acclamations of the grateful and much gratified thousands who surrounded him.

The General then crossed the river to Albany, where the roar of cannon announced his welcome. He was escorted to the capitol by three companies of cavalry and eight of infantry. He rode in an elegant chariot drawn by four white horses, containing the Hon. and Gen. Ludw. and a volunteer soldier. The streets were almost choked up with the thousands of citizens and strangers. It was night, and the capitol was splendidly illuminated. The Mayor addressed him at the capitol, and presented him with the freedom of the city. He was next conducted to the Governor's room, introduced to his Excellency, who addressed him in behalf of the State. Many revolutionary officers and other distinguished citizens were here introduced. In the senate chamber, the room in which the General received the congratulations of those who came to bid him welcome, was one banner which attracted universal attention, for it gave evidence of having seen service in the days that tried men's souls. It was the standard of Brigadier General Gansevoort's regiment of N. Y. militia; and it had waved in triumph at Yorktown, when that regiment was under the command of Fayette, at the capture of Cornwallis.

Accompanied by the Mayor and Corporation, the General proceeded to Cluttenet's and sat down to a sumptuous repast. Here also the most beautiful decorations had been prepared. The front of the buildings was ornamented with transparencies, exhibiting among other devices, a full length portrait of the General. At 10 the General attended the Grand Fete at the capitol. On Saturday morning the General received the congratulations of the citizens at the capitol, and many old soldiers came to see him—one of whom on taking his hand, asked the General if he did not know him—"to you, sir," said he, "I owe my life—I was wounded at the battle of Monmouth, you visited me in the Hospital, gave me two gunnys, and you gave one gunnys to a person to nurse me, to this I owe my recovery, and may the blessings of Heaven rest upon you." This feeling and eloquent appeal touched every heart, and drew tears from many eyes, and the General himself was greatly affected.

Between 9 and 10 he was escorted through the principal streets to the Canal, when he was received on board an elegant boat commanded by a soldier of the revolution, Capt. John Bogart. All the boats were decorated with flags, the banks were lined with spectators. The two principal boats were each drawn by six horses, and the drivers tastefully dressed in blue jackets and white trousers. A detachment of foot, under the command of Major Cook, escorted the General to Troy. At the arsenal, a salute was fired from three brass field pieces taken at the capture of Cornwallis.

dows, in Chesnut-street, opposite the State-House, Fifty Dollars, have been offered and refused, for the day on which the General shall arrive. Our streets resound with notes of preparation. The noise of the hammer and the axe, and the sound of the trumpet and the drum, and the spirit-stirring rifle, are to be heard in our streets, lanes and alleys, from sun-rise until long after sunset. Within a few yards of where we write, is a 20 feet wide street, Strawberry-street, a triumphal arch erected, which is to be brilliantly illuminated and beautified by transparencies. If such be the display in our Market Alleys, what may we not hope from the Principal Squares and Streets? Marketeers have already advanced 25 per cent. Our State House Yard and other Squares, every fine evening until 10 o'clock, present companies of young men, drilling and marching. Temporary buildings and arches, are running up in various parts of the city, and every painter is busy with transparencies, aprons, badges, and banners. We believe the two banners to be borne by the Printers are to cost more than a hundred dollars, and they are to have a printing press at work in the procession. Our Military are all upon the alert: horse, foot, and artillery. Every horse in the city and vicinity is in a state of requisition. Our Butchers will present a gay and gallant cavalcade, with a splendid banner richly ornamented. The Cordwainers expect to turn out near 300 strong, with aprons, badges, and colours. Every craft and association is making preparation, and our Tailors are so busy decorating others, that it is feared they will be unable to organize and decorate themselves. Already neighboring corps of Volunteers are come, and on the march, to do honor to the day, and our streets present many strangers who are come to gratify a laudable curiosity, and to tender the homage of their respect and gratitude to the great and good La Fayette.

From the N. York Evening Post, Sept. 20. South-America.—Caracas papers to the 18th, August, fully confirm the intelligence previously received, that the royalists in Peru were quarrelling with each other, and that Bolivar, taking advantage of this state of things, marched from Truxillo on the 12th of April, at the head of 12000 men to attack them. It will be recollected that the letter we published last Tuesday from Guayaquil giving a detailed account of the "defeat of the royalists in Peru," mentioned the 6th of May as the day on which this victory was achieved. This would give 24 days for the Liberator to bring forward his army from his position at Truxillo to the place where the battle was stated to have been fought—a period sufficiently long to render the event extremely probable, and to give ample time for the news to reach Guayaquil on the 27th of May.

After mentioning the departure from Guayaquil of considerable reinforcements for the army of Peru, the Caracas papers pertinently remark that "it is a singular contrast to behold Spain training every nerve to resist 30,000 men for the defence and respectability of her home possessions at a moment when Columbus is pressing this rapidly with her new levies to the amount of 50,000 men, with money also at command for their equipment and efficiency. Reasoning on this fact, we would ask which country is most capable of invading the other? Surely no further evidence is necessary to prove to Europe and the world, the folly of further resistance on the part of Spain. What a singular contrast do the two countries present?—Spain without a national army, garrisoned by French troops; and Colombia with a supplementary army of 50,000 men, securing herself from foreign aggression, and furnishing aid to her oppressed neighbours. If facts, therefore, are to decide the question of independence, which country is most independent and powerful at this moment?"

Spain.—The intelligence from Spain is amply confirmed by the arrival here of the *Schur. Lucinda* from Gibraltar, which she left on the 15th ult. On the 8th and 9th, Tarifa, then in possession of the Constitutionalists, headed by Valdez (a nephew of the patriot admiral of that name), was attacked by the French forces, and after a severe contest the latter were repulsed with considerable loss, and the French commander killed. A body of 300 cavalry sent on this expedition, was reported to have joined the constitutionalists. Several other parts of Spain had taken up arms against the present government, and it was confidently expected that the revolt would be general. The Gibraltar papers consider these occurrences as of great magnitude, and private letters of a late date say that there was every reason to believe that a simultaneous struggle had been planned throughout Spain. One writer states, under date of 13th August, that a boat had been sent from Gibraltar to Tarifa, to ascertain the state of matters there, when the particulars of the defeat of the French were obtained, and the accounts in every respect were "glorious to the constitutional cause. Even the women took an active part against the assailants. We have accounts (continues the writer) from various parts of Spain, and all combine to show that great events are following apace; but I shall repeat nothing to you but what is official. Wherever the Constitutionalists go they triumph completely.—The struggle is dreadful; for their enemies, as they observe, expect little more; all Spain is now in arms, and although the period of revolt is most unfortunate, (just as they were about securing the vintage,) they abandoned their limited crop for a nobler harvest—the crop again is "viva la constitution, death to the Frenchmen." We are on the rack of anxiety here, and every hour brings us fresh assurances that in a short period Liberty will once more wave her banners over Spain, and her enemies be driven beyond the Pyrenees. The proclamations issued from Tarifa are calculated to rouse every Spaniard; a few only have reached here, but they are sought after with such avidity that I find it impossible to procure one to send to you. They are ingenious; not a word is said about the king; every thing is directed against the French, the foreign foe, in the very bottom, and eating out the vitals of Spain. In the affair of Madrid, which seemed the signal, a great many French were killed. If this conveyance is detained a day or two, I will be able to give you some interesting particulars; at any rate my next will; till then look on Spain as you would on a volcano threatening by its inward thunders an immediate eruption."

After being grieved, as the Spaniards have been during the last nine months, first by the exterminating doses of the "beloved Ferdinand," and then by foreign troops, it is not improbable that they may have been roused from the lethargy which occasioned the overthrow of the Constitution, and re-established arbitrary domination. But unless a spirit of resistance has gone abroad, and the people are every where determined to unite in freeing themselves from their present abject condition, this new struggle will be of no avail. The immense force which the "Holy Alliance" can pour into the country, will find little difficulty in dispersing a few scattered bands, even although led by tried and determined leaders. The deliverance of Spain must originate with the people, and if they rise in the greatness of their strength, we should not be without hope that the Peninsula would yet prove a volcano which would overwhelm all who attempted to deprive it of liberty.

From the New-York Evening Post, Sept. 22. Five days later from England.—By the packet ship John Wells, which arrived here last evening, we have received our regular file of London and Liverpool papers; the former to the 9th and the latter to the 11th August both inclusive, being five days later than we previously received. They are, however, very barren of intelligence.

Algiers.—The Paris papers mention the arrival of an English vessel at Marseilles on the 2d August, with the news that a treaty of peace had been concluded on the 22d July, between Great-Britain and the Bey of Algiers, and that the blockade

was raised on the 20th of that month. Previous to concluding the treaty, the boat of the Naïad, a steamer vessel of 16 guns which lay under the fortress.—No intelligence of these occurrences had reached London on the 8th August; but there are good reasons for believing that the above statement is correct.

Spain.—The commotions at Madrid alluded to in our last accounts from Gibraltar papers, appear to have been of a very serious nature.—Even according to the Paris accounts, a pitched battle was fought, in which a considerable number of French and Spanish soldiers were killed and wounded. The utmost rage is said to prevail at Madrid against the invaders; the Servile did not conceal their hostile feelings—Placards denouncing death to the French were posted on the walls, and horrible excesses were committed in the provinces by the Royalist volunteers, whom the French General had resolved to get disbanded. Desolation among the new levies also prevailed to an extraordinary extent. They dispersed by hundreds, under an alarm that it was intended to send them on an expedition to South America. An article dated Madrid, July 28th, evidently of royal manufacture, asserts that the new Russian ambassador, M. d'Oubril, had offered Ferdinand 100,000 men and a Russian fleet for the conquest of South America. This the London Courier pronounces to be a ridiculous falsehood.

Portugal.—All the reports respecting the arrival of British and Hanoverian troops in the Tagus, turn out to have been sheer fabrications. Whatever may have been the intention or proposals of the British government as to its ancient ally, the Portuguese Ambassador in London had informed Mr. Canning that his sovereign was no longer of opinion he would require any aid from England.

France.—It is stated on the authority of a letter from an eminent Banker in Paris, that the French Ministers will initiate in future, as nearly as possible, the foreign policy of England, and that the commerce and prosperity of the French people will consequently be the first of their considerations. The Courier Français had been seized by order of the French government for publishing an abstract of Napoleon's will from the London Courier, which was considered an "insult to public morals."

The Holy Alliance.—Among the reports current in Germany respecting the decisions of the Congress of Johnsbürg, it is said that an ultimatum was to be sent to Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, and in case he did not accede to the views of the European Powers, troops would be embarked for the New World, with or without the consent of England. It was also said that a squadron would leave a port of the North to proceed to Cadix to be at the disposal of the king of Spain. What was positive amidst all these conjectures was, that the relations between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and Europe had never been more active than during the last two months, and the passage of French, Russian, Austrian, and Spanish Couriers still continued. The return of the Emperor of Russia from visiting his military colonies is announced. He was preparing to review another army of 45,000 men.

Greece.—A letter from Zante of the 21st June states, that an act of treason had occurred at Missolonghi, which at one time threatened the most dangerous consequences. It appears that Caralystos, one of the Governors of the city, had agreed to deliver it up to Jusuf Pacha, who was to march 3000 Turks towards the fortress. The correspondence containing this plot was seized by a post of Greeks, and forwarded to Prince Mavrocordato, who took measures to prevent its execution. "The Turks marched, but were met and defeated, and Caralystos is stated to have been put in irons.

Prussia.—The Prussian decree, prohibiting its subjects from studying in foreign universities, on account of the revolutionary principles alleged to be inculcated in them, had produced a remonstrance from the cabinet of Stuttgart to disprove the accusation against the University of Tübingen and one to the same effect from the University of Basle.

Great Britain.—By an arrival at Portsmouth, from Bombay, accounts have been received from that place to the 29th March, by which it appeared that a fleet was then about to sail for Mexico to embark a number of troops, and to take possession of the Burmesse ports. It had been found necessary to adopt the most determined measures to oppose the hostile designs of the enemy. Advice from Sidney to the 30th Feb. state, that the harvest in New South Wales had been so abundant as to preclude the necessity of seeking assistance from any other quarter.

The Poor rates in England had fallen considerably during the last year. But they still amount to the enormous sum of nine millions sterling a head on the whole population of the country.

Recent accounts from Cape Coast represent the Ashantee army as in considerable force within a few miles of the Castle, and that the King was determined on making another attack. The buildings were leveling in front, and preparations making to give him a warm reception.—Provisions continued scarce at the colony.

From the N. Hampshire Patriot, Sept. 20. Wonderful Preservation.—On Monday the 6th inst. while a young woman was attempting to draw water from a well of Dudley Nelson, of Gilmanton, the board on which she stood broke, and she, together with the fragments of the board and a tall pole were precipitated to the bottom of the well, which was 20 feet deep, at the bottom of which were five or six feet of water. Mrs. Nelson, who immediately learned what had happened, was under the necessity of going a considerable distance for help, and expected on returning to find the unfortunate young woman lifeless at the bottom of the well; but they were much surprised on entering the house to find that she had succeeded in climbing the distance of 20 feet, and expiating herself from her perilous situation without any aid or assistance. The above mentioned well was stoned of uncommon dimensions, and was unprotected by any curve. And to the astonishment of all she was not essentially injured—looked cool, and remains as well as usual, notwithstanding she went under water twice before she made out to grasp at any thing in the well, she kept herself afloat by her buoyancy, and she kept her head above water.

From the Boston Evening Gazette. The culprit Tracy, who it will be recollected, was some years since acquitted of the murder of Williams, a fellow prisoner, in the State Prison, on the ground of insanity—and who since has killed two persons sleeping in the cell with him at his own request, has been very heavily fettered ever since his escape from the old jail and recaptured at Waltham. His fetters were of steel, case hardened. He was carried into an entire new building, and yet he has contrived to conceal some implements, by which he can free himself from his shackles. A few days ago one of the links of the principal chain, was discovered to be severed, and the piece cut out was so ingeniously replaced by rivets, that it would not readily be detected by the naked eye. He could thus at pleasure relieve himself from the weight of his fetters. He appears now to be rational enough and converses without hesitation upon common subjects.

Splendid Cathedral.—A Catholic Church is in erection in Montreal. It is to be of the length of 255 feet, by 134 broad. It is to have six towers, 300 feet in height, twelve entrance, and seven altars. The entrance of the Cathedral. This is a new mode of construction, and possibly may be intended to imitate the execution which the canons of the Church cannot fail to effect from so powerful a battery.