

March, seven days later than the Dutch Secretary's account, and is the only communication on the subject that has yet been received in England.

"Since my last (as the writer) we have been full of trouble, alarm, and confusion at this place, and all along the Fantee coast. It appears that three or four of the Island Princes, having given some offence to the King of Ashantee, he made war upon them, with a vast army, and chased them from place to place with dreadful slaughter, till they came up to the Fantee territory, where they received protection for a time. But being again attacked by at least 20,000 men, it was impossible to stand against them, and after a sanguinary battle the fugitives could not make a stand, and they were routed and dispersed in all directions.

The Ashantees having afterwards heard that they had found an asylum near this place (Cape Coast Castle,) they dispatched a part of their army thither, with an intention of destroying the town, and I am sorry to say, there has been much skinning, and several heads taken off by the victors, (for since the abolition of the slave trade, it is the uniform custom of these savages to put all their prisoners to death.) Mr. White interfered as soon as he heard of what was going on, and dispatched messengers to the Ashantee General, who has returned a pacific answer, stating, that he has no intention to molest Cape Coast. You may be sure, however, that we are not without alarm, as their army is so close to us, that while it remains, we feel as uneasy as if we were about to receive the embrace of LA FRANCAISE! The fact is, that we place no confidence in their pacific profession. All the English, for many miles round, have hurried into the Castle with the utmost precipitation, where we are shut in with between four and five thousand women and children. On the other side, the WORSAW tribe have brought an army down against Commeida, so that there is nothing but war and slaughter all around us. The Annamboes, and all the tribes as far as Berracoe, are either murdered or dispersed, and such is our critical situation, that we know not what will become of us, as it seems impossible for any of us to leave the coast as we have no ships at hand, and the LORD MULGRAVE is not expected in less than a fortnight."

#### Important Measure.

By private letters from Paris we learn that a somewhat singular report prevails there respecting the late negotiations between the Courts of Spain and Portugal. The Court of Brazil, it is said, proposes to cede all the Portuguese territory in Europe to the crown of Spain in exchange for a large part of the Spanish South American possessions. With this view, as is supposed, of conquering these latter from the insurgents, either as a principal or as an ally, most of the Portuguese troops have been drawn from Lisbon to the Brazils. Buenos-Ayres is certainly unable to hold out long against any powerful attack: and on the other hand, however indisposed the inhabitants of Portugal may be to submit to the Spanish yoke, it does not appear that they possess any means of resistance in the absence of their soldiery. We know not what foundation there may be for these speculations. French politicians are never easy without discovering, or fancying that they have discovered, some deep intrigue; but if any manoeuvres of the sort are really going on, it would be desirable that our influence at the Court of the Brazils should be a little better supported than it has been of late. We believe there is no British minister of any rank there at present.

#### British Coins.

Standard silver is now 5s. 0d. per oz. or 60s. 6l. per lb. By the new coinage bill, government are to issue silver at 66s. per lb. or 5s. 6d. above the present price—a sum more than sufficient to tempt the cupidity of the coiners!—This wise measure, however, is to be attended with a declaration, that gold is the sole standard measure of value. It seems to be supposed that the enunciating and abstract proposition, which in the present state of things nobody can possibly make sense of, will have some magical effect in altering the intrinsic value of the precious metal. The proposition, however, is likely to be *vox et præterea nihil*; for it is a little extraordinary that the object of the act fixing this new standard is not to supply us with a perfect gold coinage, but with a degraded silver one.

A Document was lately laid before Parliament, by which it appears that the total gold coinage of his present Majesty's reign, amounts to the enormous and almost incredible sum of between sixty seven and sixty eight millions sterling!

In England Major-General Lord T. Berresford, has recovered £10,000 of the Earl of Beech, for criminal conversation with his wife. The damages were laid at 30,000.

Within the last two days three houses in the Manchester line have been obliged to stop payment.

Piccadilly, from the commencement of the Green Park to Hyde Park gate, is about to be paved with cast iron, which is now preparing at a foundry in Wals, by direction of the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square.

A deputation of Merchants in the Quebec trade had an interview with Lord Melville, and the other Members of the Board of Admiralty, at two o'clock on Saturday. They represented to the Board, that in consequence of the eamen belonging to the merchant vessels arrived out: Quebec having been offered 90s,

per month to serve in his Majesty's ships on Lakes Erie and Ontario, whilst they received only 85s. per month in the merchant service, the whole of the crews had left their employ and joined the navy. No seamen could be had in North America to supply their place; and the result was, that the ships were detained at Quebec, to the great loss of the owners of the vessels and cargoes. His Lordship assured the deputation, that no time should be lost in writing out to the proper officers to allow all the accommodation in their power to the merchant vessels, and promised, at the same time, that Government would as speedily as possible send out a transport, with men, to supply the deficiency of hands in North America.

By letters from New South Wales, it appears that the missionaries have lately met with extraordinary success in Eimeo, an island adjacent to Otaheite. The majority of the people have renounced idolatry; the priests have burned their gods; the chiefs destroyed the Morals, demolished the altars and cooked their dinners with the materials. More than 600 persons, chiefly adults, attend the schools of the missionaries for instruction.

By account from Ireland it appears that an armed banditti are abroad in several counties, plundering and destroying in defiance of the laws. Three additional regiments of cavalry, the 3d and 5th Guards, and the 20th Light Dragoons, have been ordered over.

LONDON, JULY 4.

#### Execution of the Ely Rioters.

J. Dennis, G. Crow, W. Beamis, sen. T. South jun. and I. Harky, the five persons condemned to death for being concerned in the late riots in the Isle of Ely, underwent the sentence of the law on Friday. They all evinced great repentance, and signed, voluntarily, a written confession of their offences.

The substance of a riot at Frome is extracted from a Bath paper:—

"On Sunday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, an express arrived at Bath, from Frome with the unpleasant intelligence of a riot having taken place in that town on Saturday evening. A number of persons early in the afternoon showed symptoms of discontent at some additional advance in the price of potatoes. Their number increased to between two and three thousand by seven o'clock, and they then proceeded to acts of violence. The magistrates, with the utmost promptitude, read the Riot Act, and the Frome cavalry having assembled to preserve the peace, were immediately assailed with volleys of stones, brick-bats, &c. We lament to say, in this conflict Col. Wickham received a severe wound in the head, which caused him to be led from the scene of action: seven or eight of the cavalry have been wounded or bruised, and many of the horses, one having his eye knocked out. At four o'clock on Sunday morning, a detachment of the Inniskilling dragoons arrived from Bruton, and shortly after some degree of order was restored.

July 6.—The public was suddenly surprised late on Sunday night by the arrival of the Duke of Wellington. He left Paris only at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, so that his journey has been made with very great rapidity. His Grace has been received everywhere with the enthusiastic welcome which his achievements deserve. He carried the sword of state, and stood on the left hand of The Regent at the Prorogation of Parliament, and the Commons have again unanimously voted him their Thanks, and appointed a Committee to wait on him therewith; nor has he escaped the rough but cordial welcome of the populace—he has been huzzaed in the streets, and hugged in the Park, and bore his sufferings with great fortitude and good humour.

This sudden arrival of the Duke has given rise to much speculation. There are certainly some reasons to induce a belief that it is not wholly independent of political causes. The report of this day is, that the Duke will accept a station in Ministry, with the consent of the Allies, that Lord Hill shall command the Army of Occupation in France, until they shall think the presence of the Duke necessary again.

July 12.—It appears from the Exeter paper that great difficulty occurs in fitting out the expedition of Lord Exmouth:—It states, that "there is a great want of men, and though the walls of Plymouth and Dock are covered with posting-bills, promising a discharge and gratuity of two months' pay immediately on returning to England, and seamen abound in the place, yet they enter very slowly.

The recent news from India has given an interest to every thing relating to the political state of that country: and the movements of the chief country powers are looked to with some anxiety.

The French papers of the 8th inst. notify the fate of the miserable wretches brought to trial under the title of patriots of 1816. While the audacious and powerful rebels who actually dethroned their Sovereign, and loaded him with insults, are received into his presence, these poor insignificant creatures are sentenced, some to death, some, exile, and some to imprisonment. Certainly the strolling player, the coffee-house songster, who had the folly to talk of subverting the government, deserved a good flogging for their pains; but how much more criminal are the men who did what these vagabonds only dream of!

We regret to state, that the late outrages in Leicestershire and Nottingham have left behind them traces of

uncommon malignity in the minds of the misguided men who embarked in them. Several manufacturers have found it necessary, for the safety of their persons and property, to distant parts of the kingdom; and it is asserted, that they have been followed by some of their old persecutors in disguise, who have been recognized in the character of pedlars, or other itinerants.

BOSTON, AUGUST 17.—Marshal Soult, of whom much has been said of late, is in Prussia, and never has been in England. His residence in England would be a violation of the treaty of Paris, which expressly stipulation that all the French exiles should reside in Russia, Austria, or Prussia. Besides which, his landing would be a breach of the Alien Law, which no more can be evaded in England than in France. Further more, SOULT is very rich in domains, and has a numerous family, all which are opposed to his travelling far, unless by necessity.—No such necessity exists.—He is not charged with any particular crime; and may expect a pardon ere long. When the Duke of Richelieu ordered him off, he intimated, "that he ought to resign himself to his fate; and thus merit, at a future day, an alleviation of it, from the clemency of the King."

An expedition of twelve sail of vessels, including 274, two frigates, and three sloops of war, and 3000 troops, lately sailed from Rio Janeiro, for the River Plate. The troops are lately from Portugal, and it is said are destined to invest Monte Videc.

It appears from recent accounts from Vera Cruz, that the death of the Independent Chief Morales, has by no means debilitated the spirit of the revolution, which continues with the greatest vigour.—Frequent actions take place. The Independents had advanced towards the capital of Mexico, and a party had entered the suburbs of San Lazaro, another division had also approached the walls of Vera Cruz, and killed the sentinel at the gates, lying waste all the country round. All the lines of communications are in the hands of the Independents.

The general Congress of the Independents had again assembled in the city of Tehousson, and D. F. Bravo, one of the Generals, had been chosen President. Gen. Morelos, who had been hung by the Spanish Government, when first taken prisoner, was confined in the inquisition of Mexico and tried for being a heretic since he had thrown off his priesthood to become a General. He defended his own cause and was absolved. He was then delivered over to the Royal Court, and condemned for his treason. Before he was executed the Spanish Bishops dressed him in all his sacerdotal robes, of which he was afterwards divested in a canonical manner, and formally degraded. It is singular that two priests have been the most active Generals of the Mexican Revolution.

ROME, May 12.—Our relations with the House of Austria are for some time closely united, which we attribute to the necessity of preserving the Roman shores from the Barbarians. The Powers of Italy have concluded with the African Pirates Treaties more or less humiliating; the Court of Rome will withdraw itself from them. It is to be presumed that Austria will no more submit to them, and the English vessels will not be always here to protect our coasts, so that we have great interest in forming close relations with Austria.

We are assured that his Holiness, to save the Italian people on the sea-shore, will make an appeal to all christian Princes; and it is said several have seriously assented to the necessity of repressing a system of robbery so scandalous. Some people say, that there is an intention of colonizing Africa, by destroying the Barbary powers, founding a Kingdom in those countries, and acknowledging for King of the New-Monarchy the Prince Royal of Etruria, whose knowledge exceeds his years. The Crown will be guaranteed to him by the Powers of Europe and the Grand Seigneur.

The order of Malta will be re-established in Africa, and form a Military Order in the new kingdom; it will furnish officers for the army, enjoy its prerogatives as far as they will be compatible with the new order of things; and it will become an integral part of the State. The African ports will be opened to the commerce of the European Powers. Commerce and civilization will draw immense advantage, from the execution of such a project.

#### SPANISH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

PHILAD. AUG. 19. The following is another of the Bulletin articles issued by General BOLIVAR, who styles himself Supreme Chief of the Republic and Captain-General of the armies of Venezuela, New-Grenada, &c.

To the inhabitants of the province of Caracas, AN army, a numerous park of artillery, muskets and ammunition are now at my command to liberate you—Your tyrants shall be destroyed or expelled, and you shall be restored to your rights, to your country and to peace.

The war of extermination, carried on against us by our enemies, shall cease on our side.—We shall pardon those whom you surrender, even although they be Spaniards. Such of them as serve the cause of Venezuela, shall be regarded as friends and consequently shall be employed according to their merit and abilities. The hostile troops who come over to us, shall enjoy all the benefits that the country can bestow upon its benefactors.