

Extract of a letter, dated New-Orleans, Sept. 28, 1822:

"The fever still rages with unabated violence. I am very sorry to perceive that vessels are arriving here from the Eastern States; the consequence is almost certain death to the passengers and crews. Our Board of Health have contemplated detaining them at the Quarantine Ground until the season becomes healthier. The fever has continued in some seasons as late as the end of Nov."

MATANZAS, SEPT. 30.

We were yesterday blockaded by piratical vessels to such a degree, that the vessels in port which were ready to depart, were intimidated. The greatest depredations are committed between Point Jaco and Mariel, a few leagues to leeward of Havannah. A fast-sailing sch'r properly managed, ought to be in sight of those two points every other day, which would be sufficient to prevent any depredation being committed on our peaceable merchantmen.

OCTOBER 26.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

We have no later advices from Europe than before announced.

Letters from Russia repeat, that the Russians generally were eager for war with the Turks, and that at a review at Moscow, above 80 petitions were delivered to the Emperor, by military men, praying him to make war. Alexander, it is added, was resolved to preserve Peace, and repeated what he before had said: "My whole family, my army, and my subjects, demand war. I alone am for peace; and I will prove that I am Emperor."

RECORD OF DISEASE.

PENSACOLA, Sept. 25.

Nearly every American who has attempted to remain here, has died of yellow fever, amounting to 160. Not more than a doz. are now remaining. They have fled to Bur-tancas.

DETROIT, Sept. 30.

Within three weeks, thirty cases of typhus fever have occurred here, and eighteen deaths.

NEW YORK.

We rejoice that the fever has greatly abated in New York. The Quarantine Regulations are to be suspended after the 1st November. The citizens, however, are still cautioned against returning to their deserted habitations, to the southward of the Park.

BOSTON, OCT. 11.

From Mexico.

A Baltimorean, now in the city of Mexico, writes to his friend in that city, under date of August 5, and says—"The duties here are so excessively heavy that nothing under 100 per cent. advance on the coast will pay a profit, and even that leaves but a trifle. The times have passed when gold and silver might be had here for asking, and I should not be surprised to see Mexico in a short time one of the poorest countries in the world. The mines, which used to inundate the country with precious metals are themselves inundated with water, and cannot be worked: thus their greatest source of wealth is cut off. They have other and great natural resources it is true, but their ignorance and indolence prevent their making use of them: and it will be some time before they acquire a proper sense of the necessity of national industry and national economy."

OCTOBER 17.

London, Sept. 14.

Letters of a recent date from Hamburgh announce that the Swedish Government had recognized the independence of the Republic of Columbia.

We rejoice to be able to state that the new Ministerial arrangements are completed, and still more so to inform the public that the appointment which we did not cease to announce in opposition to the assertions of our contemporaries, has been finally determined upon; and that Mr. Canning is certainly to be a leading member of Administration. He is to succeed to the office which from our knowledge of his abilities, we from the beginning recommended he should fill, and has definitively been nominated Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of the late and deeply lamented Marquis of Londonderry. His qualifications for this high, and in the present situation of European affairs, this most important office, are not now to be tried and ascertained. They

are known, and have been proved to their full extent; for in re-entering the Foreign Department, Mr Canning is only returning to a home, which he had formerly graced by the display of consummate wisdom and the exercise of transcendent abilities. Who that observed his unwearied attention to business, the energy of his mind, the soundness and comprehensive nature of his views, or read the eloquent and admirable State Papers, which he issued during the two years and an half that he acted as Foreign Secretary, will hesitate to congratulate the country and world itself, on his return to that particular office? Originally introduced to its duties under one of our ablest statesmen (Lord Grenville), he soon mastered them completely, and having thus been his own predecessor, has only to follow the example which he gave himself, to conduct the momentous concerns of his department with the same intelligence and success that he did before. Inheritor of the eloquence of the most eloquent period in the history of the British Senate, the last, but not the least of the great men whose constellation of glory will set forever when he ceases to live. Mr Canning commands the confidence and admiration of his country and of the world. This was shown in a striking manner on the death of the Marquis of Londonderry; for wherever the intelligence of this mournful event penetrated abroad, Mr. Canning was, as though by common consent, mentioned as his successor. Thus was proved the universal opinion entertained of his almost exclusive fitness for a situation of such great importance, as so interesting a crisis in the affairs of Europe. The realization of the wish so generally expressed, will produce co-extensive satisfaction; and whilst England prides herself on the talents and renown of her Foreign Secretary, she will reap the benefit of his influence, in the increased disposition of other States to yield to the counsels of such a man, and to adopt the wisdom of his views. We, too, hail his appointment with exultation, and also with hope: with hope, that with him a new star will rise on the dark horizon of struggling and deserted Greece. We cannot think that the Minister, on whose lips the language and the thoughts of all her Bards seem native, whose wit is pungent with Attic Salt, and whose glowing oratory revives the brightest days of Grecian eloquence, will abandon the land of his early studies to desolation, the descendants of ancient heroes to indiscriminate slaughter, and the daughters of Spartan matrons to slavery and disgrace! We know that he will not endanger the peace of his own country and of Europe by engaging in a solitary crusade; but a tone may be taken which may prove more effective than the sword. Let the sympathy of British negotiators change its object. Let it support the oppressed, instead of the oppressors, and without any danger to the peace and the equipoise of Europe, the destinies of Greece will easily be fixed as Policy requires, Humanity solicits, and Justice commands.—Morning Post.

Lisbon papers, arrived yesterday to the 1st instant, from which we have made the subjoined summary extracts. The private letters mention, that numbers of passengers continue to arrive from Rio de Janeiro, and that the sailing of the expedition for Bahia had been delayed in consequence of the contractors for provisions and transports not having complied with their respective engagements.

Private letters mention that the Portuguese expedition to Bahia was to leave the Tague on Tuesday, the 3d inst, consisting of Don Juan VI, of 74 guns, two corvettes, four transports, having on board 1200 men.

The discussions on the subject of the suppression of the Convents and useless religious Societies, for the purpose of appropriating their property, had nearly closed, most of the articles in the Project having been approved in the House.

The King had ordered two letters he had received from his son, the Prince Royal, to be laid before the Cortes. In the first, dated Rio Janeiro, 13th June, the Prince Regent acknowledges the receipt of two of the King's letters and explains the circumstances which obliged him to adopt the measures which had been carried into effect in the Brazil, asserting that the separation of that kingdom is near being realized, owing to the odium the whole of the people entertain towards the Cortes of Portugal, to whom the Prince gives the title of factious, &c. adding that under such circumstances, and

remembering that his Majesty had told him at Rio, that in case of a separation, it was better for him, the Prince to remain there at the head of the kingdom, than that it should fall to the lot of an adventurer; he had adhered to what the inhabitants of Brazil wished, the greatest part of the provinces having already acknowledged him as their Perpetual Defender, and he knows that they wish to proclaim his Majesty Emperor of the United Kingdom, and him King of Brazil. However that he would not consent to this without the consent of his Majesty. He then goes on to shew that the separation of Brazil, is necessary, and he requests that permission may be granted for the Infante D. Miguel to go over and join him, in order, one day or other, to be married to his own beautiful daughter, Maria da Gloria; and he recommends to his Majesty, as a father, not to deprive his son of the means of making his fortune, by refusing permission for him to go over to Brazil.

In the 2d letter, dated the 22d June, he asserts that Brigadier General Madeira continued his horrid policy, by playing the tyrant over Bahia; in consequence of which he (the Prince) had determined upon going to that place, in order to compel him to abandon it, either by force, famine, or distress.

Hamburgh, Sept. 3.

It is confirmed that all secret societies, including even the Freemasons, are prohibited in Russia, not by an Imperial Ukase, but by a Ministerial Rescript, in which the causes of this prohibition are explained at length. Letters from St. Petersburg say, that every person in office must appear before his superiors, to declare that he withdraws forever from the order on pain of losing his place.

The Sublime Porte has granted to Swedish and Norwegian vessels the free passage into the Black Sea.

Among the libels for breach of the revenue laws on the Canada frontier, of which official notice is given in the Detroit Gazette, and for the trial of which 7th October was assigned, are the following, viz. "The United States against three Turkeys and a basket of Sallad;" "The United States against one red ox," and "The United States against six bushels of wheat."

SEPTEMBER 18.

It is rumoured that the King of Spain has applied to Russia and Austria for assistance, and that they have declined affording any, but will lay the application before the Congress of Sovereigns.

CAUSE OF THE GREEKS. A public meeting took place at Edinburgh on Wednesday, Aug. 14, in the Merchants' Hall, for the purpose of considering the most effectual means of alleviating the sufferings of the Greeks; the following resolutions, moved by the Rev. Dr. Mc-Crie, and seconded by R. Hunter, Esq. were unanimously adopted:

"That the name and history of the Greeks are associated with recollections of the most sacred nature, and excite in the breast of the scholar, the patriot, and the Christian, a deep and lively interest in the fate of that once illustrious, but long oppressed and degraded people.

"That this meeting has heard, with the utmost concern and distress, of the wanton cruelties which, as appears by the most credible documents, have been inflicted on the Greeks during the struggle which they have for some time maintained with the Ottoman Power, and especially in the recent transactions with the Island of Scio, where a great part of the inhabitants, while conducting themselves peaceably and submissively, were massacred in cold blood by the Turks, and the remainder thrown into captivity, or obliged to seek for safety by flying to foreign shores with the loss of the whole of their property.

"That a subscription be immediately opened for the relief of those Sciois who survive that massacre, and of all other Greeks that may be in similar circumstances.

MEXICO.

On the 26th of Aug. the executive government caused to be arrested 45 or 50 individuals, among whom 15 were members of the Congress then sitting in the city of Mexico.

On the next day a proclamation was issued announcing to the public, as the cause for this measure, the existence of a conspiracy against the actual government.

After some days, the Congress presented to the Emperor a memorial praying that their fellow members in captivity should be forthwith brought to trial, punished if guilty, liberated if innocent. The reply to this document was by no means a favourable one, it threw reflections on the whole body, criminating their views and measures and concluding with the declaration that till they could be governed by better principles He (the Emperor) would be under the hard necessity of disregarding the laws which should emanate from that body.

The finances of Mexico are represented as in an alarming situation. Forced loans had been attempted; but had failed, as might have been foreseen.

The Mexican, Dawson, has ar. at Phila. from Alvarado, a new port in Mexico, 36 miles S. E. from Vera Cruz, admitting vessels of 12 or 13 feet draft of water. The Royalists threatened to pay it a naval visit from Vera Cruz. A ship of 22 guns, and a brig of 22, from Cadiz for Vera Cruz, was spoken by the Mexican.

At the last dates the Spanish Gen. Morales, near Maracaibo, was likely to fall into the hands of the patriots.

The house of Mr. Inglis, whose melancholy death has excited great interest in the city, will, we understand, show on its books, property to the amount of one million sterling; there are, however, heavy demands against it; one house in the city has a demand of £70,000.—Lon. Paper.

After a late conviction at Paris, the Jury were conveyed from the Court in coaches, with a guard, to prevent their being insulted, by the students of law and medicine.

At the great Horncastle Horse Fair, held in England on the 12th of Aug. the horses were numerous, Hunters were in great request, and sold readily from 200 to £300 sterling.

OCTOBER 22.

A rogue died at New York, last week, of the yellow fever, caught in committing a robbery in the infected district.—Conscious struck in his last moments, he confessed his crime, and restored the booty. A man has been convicted of employing boys to commit robberies.

A Woman in New York has three husbands in the State Prison. In some States commitment to such Prison is a legal divorce. Might not a party be tempted to give evidence, or seek commitment for this object?

The keel of a 120 gun ship is about to be laid at Philadelphia. She is to be the largest in the Navy, and will be built under the direction of Com. Bainbridge.

KINGSTON, Jam. Sept. 30.

The Naval Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in those seas, intends to appoint convoy for the homeward bound trade through the Gulf of Florida, to a particular latitude, every six weeks, from Jan. to August. The first convoy will sail from Port Royal on the 14th of January, and anchor in Negri Bay, where she will remain 24 hours, to enable the vessels from the different Ports to take advantage of her protection.

BARBADOES, Oct. 8.

The brig Onslow, from New Brunswick, arrived this morning, under jury masts, having experienced a sudden and severe gust of wind between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning of the 29th ult. then in lat. 17. long. 54 1/2, by which she was thrown on her beam ends, and obliged to cut away her masts. All the deck load, with anchors, cables, &c. having gone overboard, she fortunately righted, and pursued her voyage with the trilling sail she was enabled to set. On Thursday last she spoke the ship Montreal, 9 days from Demerara bound to London, the Captain of which was extremely kind, and furnished them with a compass, some bread, coffee, &c. &c. and she afterwards fell in with the American sch'r Rover, from Cayenne, which was no less attentive, having supplied her with some stores.

A French ministerial paper remarks, that if the Congress of Verona, should determine to play Naples in Spain, France would not permit the allied troops to march through her territory. They can reach there no other way, than by France, but by water.