

FOREIGN NEWS

Continued from London and Liverpool Papers to the 16th of November, received at the Office of the New-York Evening Post, by the arrival of the ship Pacific, in 39 days from Liverpool; and received at this Office by the way of Boston.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Naples and America.—We know the Americans failed so completely in their demands on the Court of Naples, that instead of obtaining several millions sterling, as the value of a great number of ships and cargoes seized by Murat, nothing was given up to them but two or three small vessels, which, as being of little or no value, remained unsold. To restore these was no more than what common courtesy, or, one might say, common honesty demanded; since they were known to be the identical property of the Americans, and had never undergone any transfer whatever. The way in which a French Journal speaks of this transaction, is as follows:—"The Americans have obtained of the Court of Naples the restitution of the vessels which had been taken from them.—They still claim a further indemnity, but their tone is less menacing. The establishment which they desire to have ceded to them in the Mediterranean would be useful to their commerce, and dangerous to no power. We do not yet know whether or not they will obtain it." Now, the journalist knows very well that they have not the slightest chance of obtaining it: he knows that the European powers in general would not permit the introduction of the Americans into the Mediterranean; and he also knows that, instead of obtaining restitution of the vessels that had been taken from them, they will never obtain one farthing for those which Murat sold, and which comprised nineteen-twentieths of those which he seized. One consolation the owners of these American vessels may derive from the present French papers: they may learn that the fruit of these robberies has purchased Miss Murat a husband. The young lady, it is said, is about to be married to a Hungarian Nobleman, and her mamma is to give her a fortune of three millions of ducats, part of the proceeds, in all probability, of the very vessels in question. As Mr. Pinkney has failed at Naples, and is now on his way to St. Petersburg, he may call on old Madame Murat in his way, and try the effect of his diplomatic rhetoric on her purse: no doubt there is still a great deal left in it besides Miss's fortune.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

We have received letters from Holland to the ad. inst. It appears, that in consequence of different provinces of that kingdom being much afflicted by the deplorable situation to which the unfortunate inhabitants of Guelder, and a part of South Holland are reduced, by the incessant rains during the summer; it has been ordered that collections should be made throughout the states, in order to succour those who have suffered by the calamity. Directions have therefore been given, that in every town of these provincial states, committees should be formed to afford relief, and on being so established, they have sent addresses to invite the assistance of their fellow-citizens. The addresses of the committee of Amsterdam is in these terms:—

"A dreadful calamity, of which there is no former example, has injured the fertile territory of Guelder, and the rich provinces of South Holland. Continual rains, extraordinary rise of the rivers, and the overflow of the waters in the interior, which has been the consequence of these have destroyed the natural herbage, and with the fruit of the earth, potatoes, and every article of indispensable necessity. In addition to these sources of distress, an epidemic disease has prevailed among the cultivators. It is not possible under such circumstances to indemnify those who have suffered loss, for the injury is incalculable; but it is compatible to assist thousands of our fellow-creatures in the cruel situation to which they are reduced by the unfavourable season, and to place them in a condition to preserve the cattle that remain to them, the only resource of the country people, either for the present or the future."

(After an energetic exhortation, and an energetic appeal to the sensibility of the public, the address concludes with stating)—that the measures have been honored with the approbation of burgomaster of the city, subscription books would be sent to every house, that persons who are unwilling to sub-

scribe their names openly, may privately indulge their benignity, and contribute to the relief of the unfortunate."

"In the name of the committee,
(Signed) "J. D. MEIJLER, Secy.
"Amsterdam, Oct. 23, 1816."

Inledon concludes his engagement at Bath to-morrow. Whilst performing at Bristol, he entered into a treaty with the Captain of an American vessel to sail for the United States, but happening to last one longing, lingering look behind the negotiation was instantly broken off by the vocalist, to the tune of "O the roast beef of old England!"

Should the ports be opened, according to public expectation, for importation of grain, it is supposed that oats will be excluded, the average price of this article being under the maximum settled by act of parliament.

Match against time.—Mr. Williamson, a pedestrian from the North, undertook, at forty-eight hours notice, to run nine miles within an hour. The bet (of 100 guineas) was made with him by Captain Fairman, on Monday, at a house in St. James's. The pedestrian started on a piece of ground near the village of Ashford, and performed as follows:—

Miles	Min.	Sec.
1	-	58
2	-	56
3	-	52
4	-	48
5	-	30
6	-	1
7	-	2
8	-	30
9	-	30

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This match, considering that it was won in one minute and thirteen seconds within the given time, is more than ten miles an hour in fine weather.

NOV. 9.—A very severe tempest, accompanied by uncommonly large hailstones and a deluge of rain, visited the encampment of the British army in the neighborhood of Denain, on Monday the 28th ult. The conflict of the elements was most tremendous: some of the men of the 43d regt, were severely scorched by the lightning, and one division of the army, which had been drawn out for the Duke of Wellington's inspection, was for once, completely put to the rout, though not by any mortal enemy.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.

Amidst all our domestic distresses and gloomy forebodings, the funds have experienced a considerable rise during the present week, from causes which no person seems to be capable of understanding or at least of explaining. It is supposed that money is becoming more plentiful from the mere decay of trade, which renders commercial capital, in many departments, useless. Parliament it is said, is to meet somewhat earlier than was expected, though still very late, considering the emergencies of the times. We hope their first business will be to devise some means of employing the innumerable artisans and labourers who are now without occupation, and of course liable to all the irritation and discontent which idleness and want must necessarily create.

A meeting of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, &c. of Liverpool convened by the Mayor, was held yesterday in the town-hall, to take into consideration the most effectual means of affording relief to the numerous labouring poor of the town now destitute of employment. A number of plans were proposed and suggested, and the resolutions were finally adopted by the unanimous consent of the meeting.

One of the severest gales of wind accompanied by hail and rain, which has been experienced in this town for a great number of years came on last Tuesday morning about two o'clock, a. m. and continued for several hours. Several chimnies were blown

down, some out-houses were stripped of their roofs, &c. but we have not heard of any serious damage. From the sea coast we are apprehensive, more disastrous accounts will soon be received.

German papers to a late date have arrived. The present King of Wirtemberg on assuming the sceptre of his deceased father, published a Proclamation in which he assures his States, that "the welfare and happiness of his subjects confided to him will be the sole object of his efforts, and that it will be his first endeavor to insure the attainment of these great objects, by a constitution suited to the spirit of the times, and to the wants of the people, and enhancing their prosperity." An article in the Flemish Mail, which had previously arrived, informs us that the new Queen of Wirtemberg (the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg) was delivered of a daughter on the day of decease of her Royal Father-in-Law, and that of the consequent assumption of Royal Power by her husband.

PARIS, Oct. 17.

EXPIATORY MONUMENT.

The inauguration of the Expiatory Monument, erected in the Conciergerie, to the memory of her Majesty Maria Antoinette, Queen of France, took place yesterday, at 11 o'clock. The interior of the Chapel, covered with black cloth, furnished only by a few lamps and a lustre of an ancient form, presented an appearance sombre and majestic.—The expiatory altar is raised upon the very spot, where the royal victim sustained with so much courage, all the moral and physical sufferings, which could overwhelm a Wife, a Mother, and a Queen.

A spectator would behold, with lively emotions of grief, a picture placed in the Chapel.—It represented this place such as it was when the Queen was detained there a prisoner. You behold there the daughter of the Caesars, the widow of the King of France, standing and imploring Heaven by the side of a miserable bed of straw, which constituted almost all her furniture. Two frames were also prepared for two other pictures, one of which will represent the Queen at the moment they separated her from her family, and the other will represent her writing to Madame Elizabeth.

The assembly who assisted at this ceremony was composed of General Officers, Public Functionaries, and many Ladies—all of whom were in deep mourning; it was perceived by the melancholy painted on their countenance, that they were brought there, not by idle curiosity, but by the purest attachment for the Bourbon family.

The following is a translation of the inscription upon the monument above mentioned:

Here
Rests MARIA-ANTOINETTE-JOSEPHINE JANE, Princess of Austria...the
Widow of Louis XVI.
After seeing her husband murdered,
Her children torn from her,
Herself thrown into prison,
Overwhelmed for seventy-six days with grief,
with mourning, and with misery;

But
Supported by her virtue,
She shew herself, as well in chains as upon the throne—
Always above fortune—
Condemned to execution
By the most criminal of men,
In presence of Death,
She left in this place,
An eternal testimony of Piety, Courage, and
Virtue

The 16th of October, 1793.
The Throne being finally re-established,
This prison changed into a sanctuary,
Was consecrated
The year of our Lord, 1816, the 22d year
of the Reign of Louis XVIII.
Under the direction of the Prefect and the
Magistrates of the Municipality,
The Count of Cazes being Minister of
General Police.
Whoever you are,
Adore, admire, and pray.

AFRICA.

The minutes of evidence annexed to the report of the select committee of the house of commons, relating to British forts on the coast of Africa, afford a great mass of interesting information on the state of trade, policy, and national productions of that country. The principal witness examined before the

committee was Mr. Swanzy, from whose evidence particularly we have made extracts. Mr. Swanzy, states, that an individual may travel between two and three hundred miles into the interior from the Gold Coast in perfect safety; and is also clearly of opinion, that to reach the Niger, the point from which the exploring of the interior of Africa should commence, is the Gold coast. Merchants from Howsee, a large town on the Niger, beyond where Mr. Park explored, he says, were in the habit of coming down to the Gold Coast with trade; the journey then occupied about three months.—"Slaves," he adds, "have been brought down to the Gold Coast by Ashautee traders, from a country called Doncos, before the abolition of the slave trade, who must have come at least 1000 miles from the interior, by the time it was said they occupied in their journey." These Ashautee traders represent their own country as exceedingly fine, containing large quantities of gold and elephants, cattle of all sorts, common to other tropical climates; and their capital as a place of great extent.

Henry Alfred Adamson, Esq. Governor of Dixcove Fort, on the Coast of Africa, to a question put to him by the Commissioners to investigate the state of the forts and settlements on that coast, answers—"Death is seldom, if ever, inflicted on a person, if he have property sufficient to pay. Frequently cases of a very serious nature arise from very trivial causes. For example: if a person steals a fowl from another, and it is discovered, he to whom the fowl belonged takes care to have two or three other persons as evidences; then it is left in oblivion for two or three years. When damages are brought, they calculate the number of young ones this fowl might have produced; and during the Slave Trade whole families have been sold to defray the expence. In such cases corporal punishment is seldom inflicted, generally pecuniary fines. Accidental injuries are commonly settled by the person paying an equivalent for the injury received."

The island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, is considered as situated in the territories of Damel, King of Cavor, from whose ancestors the grant was originally obtained. From that period and until 20 years since, the peninsula of Cape Verd was included in the dominions of that Prince; but in consequence of the heavy contributions levied on them, and differing in religious opinions from their fellow subjects, the inhabitants of the Peninsula, headed by an able chief, threw off their allegiance and erected themselves into an independent Republic. They built a wall across that part which forms Cape Emanuel, to defend themselves against the King, and fenced it with superstition. Damel assembled a large army to attack them; but such was the superstitious terror of this sacred wall, and perhaps the more rational dread of the brave and desperate men that were behind it, that though he remained encamped in its vicinity several weeks, he never ventured a serious attack, and from famine and desertion amongst his ill combined army, was obliged to return discomfited.

LON. PAPER.

EDUCATION.

The importance of Education is feelingly portrayed in the following extract from a late speech of counsellor PHILLIPS:—
"Of all the blessings which it has pleased Providence to allow us to cultivate, there is not one which breathes a purer fragrance, or bears an heavenlier aspect, than education. It is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no clime destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave—at home a friend, abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace—in society an ornament—it chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once a grace and government to genius. Without it what is man? A splendid slave! a reasoning savage! vacillating between an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passions participated with brutes; and in the accident of their alternate ascendancy, shuddering at the terror of an hereafter, or hugging the horrid hope of annihilation. What is this wonderful world of his residence?"

"A mighty maze, and all without a plan." A dark and desolate and dreary cavern, without wealth, or ornament, or order.—But light up within it the torch of knowledge, and how wondrous the transition! The seasons change—the atmosphere breathes—