the line, with several hundred slaves actually on board, and so trading (as we have always understood) contrary to express treaties.—*Portsmouth Paper.*

On Thursday, at a General Meeting of the Institution for the encouragement of the Fine Arts in Scotland (the Earl of Wemyss in the Chair), it was unanimously resolved that an equestrian statue (in bronze) of his Majesty, he procured, and that his Majesty be invited to sit for this object to any Artist he may be graciously pleased to name; and to appoint the place where the statue ought to be erected in Edinburgh.

Delicate Investigation.—A process is about to commence in the Ecclesiastical Court which will excite intense interest: it is brought on by a Peer against a near relative. The latter, we have reason to believe, is comparatively ignorant of the step already taken. There are doubts of the success of the suit. The Canon Law is for it; the Levitical Law against it.—*Morning Post.*

A German paper states an improbable story, that the Greek Government had entered into a treaty at Corinth on the 16th ult. with an American agent, by which the former ceded to the latter the isle of Milo for 20 years, and the port of Lepanto. We notice the report merely to point out its absurdity.

The Lutine Frigate.—An answer has been received by the underwriters at Lloyd's Coffee house from the Dutch Government, which has excited some surpise. It regards the Lutine frigate, which as had been stated in the Newspapers, was long since wrecked on the coast of Holland, with £200,000 of specie on board, intended for Prussia. Not a soul survived, nor was it known what had become of the frigate until recently, when she was found buried in the sand on the Dutch coast. The British Government which sent the specie as a subsidy to Prussia, insured at Lloyd's, and, in due course, received the money on proof of the loss. The Insurers, therefore, or such of them as are alive, applied a short time since to the Dutch Government, for permission to take the specie out of the wreck of the Lutine. The answer obtained though very courteous, is by no means satisfactory upon any account; it is this—"That as the Lutine was wrecked pending a war with Holland, the property of course became Dutch, and no restoration can therefore be made. Had the disaster occurred while peace existed, the Dutch Government would have been most ready to afford every facility for the recovery of the specie from the wreck."—We shall be curious to learn on what plea the present King of the Netherlands authorizes his Minister for Foreign Affairs to treat this ship and cargo as hostile property. In 1799, England was not at war with the House of Orange, but for the House of Orange.

SEPTEMBER 6.

As far as negative testimony can confirm the reported victory of the Greeks at Thermopylæ, it is confirmed by the recent silence of the journals of "the Holy Alliance." And as our information stands at present it seems extremely difficult to doubt, that the Turkish force under Chourchid Pacha has sustained a repulse. According to all accounts, the Infidel and Christian armies (we shall use these titles in future in submission to the Ministerial Journalists, who complain that the term Greek is improperly applied to the latter) had, in the beginning of July, approached each other so closely, that an immediate conflict became inevitable. According to all accounts, the engagement occurred about the 17th of July; and all accounts concur in giving the victory to the infidels on the first day of battle. The German Journals, however, which favour the Christian cause, claimed a decisive victory for the patriot champions of the Cross upon the second day. This claim was faintly repelled by the Austrian Observer, and a succession of advantages ascribed to the Turks. But the statement of a Christian victory has been since reiterated through many various and even opposite channels; and the Austrian Observer and its fellow slaves are now silent, manifestly because they are unable to repeat their former contradictions. The first report of the Christian victory of Thermopylæ probably contained much exaggeration; but we persist in the opinion that Chourchid had received a severe check, and, in the present condition of the Mohammedan empire, such a reverse would produce all the consequences remotely, that would directly follow the most complete defeat.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Bayonne Papers, to the 2d inst. have arrived this morning. They contain a long article on the present critical situation of Spain, the affairs of which, it commences by observing, "are assuming an alarming appearance." It then proceeds to state that the extraordinary measures prescribed by the military authorities are enforced in so arbitrary a manner as to excite general hostility and disgust, while at the same time they are totally powerless in checking the progress of an insurrection which daily becomes more formidable. "Their adversaries" (the Royalists.) adds this article, "have never conceived such flattering hopes as now, and the fact is, that their cause does not retrograde, especially in Catalonia, where they have 20,000 men under arms; and if we may give credit to information which we receive from good authority, their new efforts will hardly give their enemies time to put themselves in a condition to resist the attacks of every kind to which they are going to be exposed. While the Royalists of Navarre are every day becoming stronger, and organizing their force, we learn that Baron D'Erolles, Commander-in-Chief of the Royalists to Catalonia, is seriously engaged in forming and organizing an active army, which will be raised to the force of 15,000 men, and composed of the *elite* of the different bands which swarm in that province; still leaving a great number of guerillas, which will suffice to employ the Constitutionalists."

Commercial accounts from Hamburgh state, that trade in that city was in a most depressed state; nearly all the little business done was engrossed by the Jews.

SEPTEMBER 12.

THE ARMY.

It is understood that Lord Edward Somerset will be appointed Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons, vice General Delancey deceased.

Major-General Sir Denis Pack, K. C. B. is to succeed to the Colonelcy of the 84th Regiment, vice Lieut.-General Walker, appointed to the 52d Light Infantry.

It is also understood that Lord Hill will be appointed Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, vice the late Lieutenant-General Oakes.

Two Courts Martial are ordered to assemble immediately; one for the trial of an old Officer of a most distinguished Regiment of Cavalry, the other for a Field Officer of the Guards.

FEMALE FASHIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

BALL DRESS.—Dress of fine tulle over a white satin slip, ornamented nearly half the depth of the skirt with scollops of pink net and steel; the latter formed by a large steel button in the centre, and a semicircle of small steel beads. Short full sleeve, composed of alternate rows of pink net and steel. Tucker, a quilling of the finest tulle. Sash of pink and white embroidered satin ribbon. A wreath of roses confines the hair, which is in ringlets, as in the reign of Charles II. and presented to our admiration in the beautiful paintings of Vandyke. Necklace red cornelian and pearl. Gloves of white kid; shoes white gross de Naples.

WALKING DRESS.—Round dress made *en blouse*, of plaid silk, finished at the border by flat waddled rouleaux of green satin, four in number, each rouleau headed by a rich fancy silk cordon. The summit of the bust and of the mancherons finished with ornaments of the same cordon, with filagree buttons representing the base of the Scotch thistle. Girdle of black velvet, fastened on one side by a buckle of polished steel. Plain fichu underneath the dress. Scotch bonnet of black gross de Naples, lined with white satin, with a superb Highland plume of white feathers. Blue kid slippers, white gloves, and a parasol of thistle purple with broad white silk fringe.

COURT DRESS.—This elegant robe and petticoat were made for a lady of high rank and taste, as a presentation dress at the palace of Holyrood. It is of plain blue silver lama, over a blue satin slip; thus combining Scotland's national colours of blue and white, now so prevalent among the leaders of *haut ton*; the waist is of that graceful length which cultivated taste has adopted, and which we hope will be long retained. The stomacher is of silver vandykes; a double row extends over the shoulders and back, united by silver roses. The sleeve is short and of novel construction, consisting of a dozen rows of silver vandyke trimming, separated by blue satin pipins, confined by a silver band round the arm, and finished with the same trimming. The robe and petticoat have an elegant border of large roses of blue gofre crape and silver, half encircled with thistles, which form a kind of radii, giving lightness and effect to the trimming, which is edged with a silver wave, and finished with scolloped gofre crape. The head dress is of diamonds, with a superb plume of ostrich feathers. Necklace and ear-rings of diamonds and sapphires. White kid gloves; white satin shoes, with blue and silver roses.

CALEDONIAN BALL DRESS.—Petticoat of patent lace over white satin; the border trimmed with a rich festoon puckering of net, on each side of which are pear pearls. The interstices of the festoons ornamented with bunches of full blown roses, opposite each of which is a thistle. Corsage of tartan plaid, tastefully ornamented with net *en bouffants*. The sleeves short and very full; the fullness partially confined by straps buttoning in the centre of the sleeve, which is finished round the arm by a quilling of lace. Turban of white Chinese gause, diversified with plaid and silver lama gause, with a plume of white feathers. Pearl ear-rings set in the form of Saint Andrew's Cross, with a necklace composed of large oriental pearls.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—As the season advances, silk pelisses become every day more general, and the light hues of summer give place to the full and glowing tints of autumn. Waists still continue long; tight backs are rather more worn than full ones; the sleeves (of pelisses) are moderate in width, and we see a great many of these envelops adorned with braiding; where this is the case, the top sleeve which is usually made very full, is always finished with tassels. Bonnets are still of a very moderate size. The cambric muslin capotes worn en dishabile, begin now to be replaced by straw bonnets: this material and Leghorn also are very general in favor for walking bonnets; but *gros de Naples* is upon the whole, more fashionable, except for the earlier part of the day. Flowers are still in favour: we see a good many bonnets adorned with small wreaths at the edge, and full bouquets which fall backward over the crown. Feathers are also much worn. The old fashion of long quartered shoes both in and out of door costume, is now very general: in the former, black and buff leather are worn. We also frequently see the shoes correspond with the dress. In full dress, white satin and *gros de Naples* are worn, and for grand parties they are richly embroidered in silver. Head dresses *en cheveaux*, continue most fashionable. The front hair is rather more parted on the tempels; the hind hair dressed rather low. Flowers are perhaps more general than any thing else; but for grand parties, feathers, pearls, and brilliant combs, are all requisition. The colours most in favor are lemon, the different shades of green, orange, lavender and deep rose colour.

Dr. Archer, an able and experienced American physician, in addressing Dr. Mitchell relative to the cure of the whooping cough by vaccination, says—"I have vaccined six or eight patients that had the whooping cough, and in every case it has succeeded in curing this most distressing disease. The whooping cough does not come to its height in less than six weeks at least from its commencement, and then, when, a favourable termination is expected, the declension of the decease is gradual, and it does not terminate in less than six weeks more. To arrest this afflicting disorder in its progress, I would recommend vaccination in the second or third week of the whooping cough, *i. e.* when the symptoms of the whooping cough are fully ascertained, then to vaccinate. Should the convulsive cough be violent, I should immediately vaccinate, being well assured that the distressing symptoms of the whooping cough are checked by vaccine disease. The termination of the vaccine disease will be the termination of the whooping cough."

The East India Company's ship Inglis, of 1200 tons, from Canton, having got on shore unfortunately in the Straits of Banca, threw overboard 5000 chests of tea and many bales of silk of great value, before she got off again.

The Ganges, of 84 guns, was at St. Helena, August 10.

Account of the Island of Johannah.

Johannah one of the Cormora Islands, is situated in lat. 12 5. S. long. 45 40. E. We cast anchor in the roads there on the 4th June and had soon the pleasure of seeing at least twenty canoes making off for us, they were filled with natives who by their kindness as well as language, proved that they in some degree merited their prudent title, "Brother Englishmen?" The canoes excited a good deal of interest, being each merely the trunk of a tree hollowed out, and kept upright in the water by a sort of cross-bar which projects three or four feet on the side of the boat, and touches the water, thereby keeping the frail machine in equilibrio, while it is propelled by oars or paddles of a long narrow shape, resembling egg spoons. The dress of the rowers is very scanty while that of the chiefs is of all the colours of the rainbow, and every fashion which has been introduced since the days of Elizabeth. English clothes have ever been esteemed a rarity, and it is no uncommon thing to see the left off coat of a British soldier or sailor upon the back of a right honourable! These titles are purely English, and have been bestowed by such gentlemen as whim and good humour prompted:—It was really amusing to see the Prince of Wales, my Lord Randon, Lord Rodney and Rear Admiral Blanket selling fruit; or bartering it for old shoes, coloured cotton handkerchiefs, needles, pins, or penknives; in short, deigning even to solicit the washing of dirty linen! The Island as it appeared from the ship, was beautiful in the extreme, and Dr G—— and myself were in consequence determined to view a little of the interior.

In the morning therefore we set out, attended by our respective guides, each with a "Nock" in hand hoping to do much execution. Before ten o'clock we killed several guinea fowls, ringdoves, parrots, and magpies; and as the sun became powerful we retired to the beach, with the intention of proceeding to the town under the friendly shade of an umbrella. Little were we aware of the honour that awaited us! we had the felicity of being introduced to majesty itself! While ranging about from house to house, Rear Admiral Blanket came up to us, "joy sparkling in his countenance, and said that he was commissioned by the King to solicit the honour of a visit! Our own comfort required a change of dress; but this we were told should be overlooked, as the King would value the visit more if made at the time he required it; to the palace therefore we proceeded, and were soon admitted into the audience chamber, to which we ascended by a long narrow and dark staircase; the apartment might be twenty feet in length, by about fifteen in breadth, with the throne at the furthest end elevated about four or five feet, and with seats opposite and on each side of it covered with crimson silk. We waited at least a quarter of an hour before the King arrived; but our impatience was rendered tolerable by the fanning which we received from handpunkahs, dexterously used even by the Lords in waiting, and above all by the antic gestures of one or two women, who appeared to steal a sight of us from a sort of half inclosed verandah raised immediately behind the throne. They crept on all fours; appeared timid, yet curious, anxious to see, and yet afraid of being seen. The King himself at last appeared; a man of about forty or forty five, rather inclining to corpulency, very black, and with very dim weak eyes; his countenance is far from beautiful, yet there is an expression in it which indicates much mildness and benevolence. His Majesty received us most graciously, and said in broken English, and also through the medium of his interpreter that he was glad to see any of our nation at Johannah. He inquired particularly after King "George!" and as a proof of the love he bore him, we had an entertainment which consisted of oranges, sweet limes, eggs tea, milk, cocoanut-water, tamarinds, and many more good things of all of which we were hospitably urged to partake, the King himself saying, "My house is your's! ask what you want, you shall then have!" The good man complained of sickness, which I promised to remove by a draught, which was afterwards sent from the ship. The King's son too was also sick, so the doctor proceeded to his residence, leaving me with the sable monarch and his attendants; my faithful—shooting guide, "Old Abdallah," standing behind me with my favourite "Nock."