

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Queensbury Packet, arrived at Halifax, June 18, and brought London papers to May 23. Accounts, excepting the marine news, not very interesting. Her majesty, the Queen of England, had been seriously indisposed, and though recovering from her immediate illness, was thought to be in so precarious a state, as to cause a question to be brought forward, in the House of Lords, concerning the "Custody of the King's person." The Duke of Wellington had sent his household and equipage from Paris to Cambray; and was expected to follow immediately, having completed the arrangement of *smart* money with the French government. The French Chambers closed their doors on the 16th May. The negotiations between Russia and the Porte, are completely at a stand. A beautiful palace of the king of Saxony, situated on the Elbe, and many fine buildings in Copenhagen and in Pomerania, have been destroyed by fire. A tavern fracas took place in Cambray, between some French and English officers, on the subject of the battle of Waterloo, in which several lives were lost.

A change is talked of in the Cabinet of France, in which the seals are to be given to M. Lane; the two Departments of the Interior and Police, to M. De Cazes, and the Finance to M. Villele.

There are three topics of congratulation in France:

- 1st. The promise of an abundant harvest;
 - 2d. The approaching departure of the allied troops;
 - 3d. The striking improvement of the Revenue, of which the last quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1817, has increased by the sum of four million four hundred and sixty one thousand six hundred and ninety six francs!
- The Halifax and New-Brunswick Free Port Bill has been received; it is limited to three years.

London, May 22.

We are happy to state, that notwithstanding the defalcations of the sugar, in the custom duties, (amounting to 257,753*l.*) there has been an increase of the customs in the quarter since the 5th of April, of 58,038*l.* In the excise the increase in the quarter since the 5th of April, has been 350,274*l.*; making a total increase of 408,312*l.*

The committee for superintending the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte, state that after maturely considering various communications they had received, and in conformity with what they have reason to believe is the wish of the public, it is their intention should their funds be adequate, to construct the proposed temple of the Cenotaph on a scale sufficiently extensive to admit of its being appropriated to the purpose of divine worship, and constitute a free church.

Three hundred and eighty two emigrants mostly laborers, and many of them having much money, have lately left Dumfries for America. It is only a year since the mania of emigration spread in that province.

Madrid, May 5.

The Russian fleet still remains at Cadiz, and the troops in Andalusia seem rather to menace Portugal than Buenos Ayres; indeed, some reports state, that an *understanding* has actually taken place between the two governments.

Boston, June 20.

An article from Hamburg mentions that the king of Spain has recalled his minister, Don Onis, from the United States, and appointed the counsellor Serna to succeed him.

The Duke of Richmond took the baths as chief governor of the Canadas on the 7th May. He was to embark for America at Portsmouth, in the Iphigenia frigate.

A letter from Vienna mentions that the Order of Malta intend shortly to hold a chapter, in which some important matters relating to the Order will be agitated.

The marriage of the duke of Cambridge with the youngest daughter of the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse, was to take place on the 7th May.

Another marriage is reported to be in contemplation between the sovereign families of Russia and Prussia: that of the grand duke Michel with the Prussian Princess Alexandrine, second daughter of the king. The lady is said to be of the most exquisite beauty.

Paris, May 8.

A letter from Madrid, dated April 25 states, that "a report still prevails of a misunderstanding between the Spanish and Portuguese courts." A Portuguese packet boat is said to have been captured by a Spanish vessel of war.

From East India papers.

Calcutta, Feb. 23.

On the 1st of January a desperate conflict took place at Corry-Ghaum. The 2d battalion 1st regiment Bombay Native Infantry, under capt. Stauntona having been ordered from Seroor, to reinforce the troops at Poorna, was attacked, at 10 A. M. at the first mentioned place, by the whole of the Peishwa army, consisting of about 16,000 men, and 3000 Arabs. The action continued until night, when the enemy retired, leaving 500 dead in the village. The 2d battalion had 50 killed and 120 wounded; the artillery had Lt. Christolm, and Europeans killed, and 8 wounded; the auxiliary horse lost about 70 men. Lt. Swanton was mortally wounded. Lt. Swanton, Ensign Connellan, and Dr. Wingate, were wounded, and the latter left behind. The British retreated to Seroor, which they reached on the 3d, with every bayonet stained with blood. The enemy did not pursue them.

The fortified town of Jhawud was taken by assault on the 28th January.—Jeswum Roo Bhow's camp and guns were also taken. The loss of the enemy was great; the British small.

On the 12th of January a large body of Pindarees were attacked by the 5th regiment of Bengal native cavalry, under major Clarke. They were taken completely by surprise, and routed, with the loss of nearly one thousand killed.—[Official.]

Treaties have been concluded with the Nagpore Rajah, and with Holkar, highly advantageous and honorable to the British Arms.

FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

We learn from capt. Ingersoll, of the Alert, arrived last night, that nothing of any importance had occurred since the battle of Varinas, on the 20th or 21st of May, in which the royalists were victorious. It was impossible for General Morales to attempt the reduction of St. Fernandez (the principal post of the patriots,) this season; on account of the rains having commenced on the Oronokoe, which had overflowed the plains. Morales had fallen back to Calabozza, where it was expected he would remain. Morillo was still at Valencia, not having entirely recovered from his wounds. About the last of May, the patriot forces under Bermudes made an unsuccessful attack on Cumana. His loss was reported to have been from 150 to 200 men, and two pieces of artillery. Bolivar, with from 4000 to 5000 men (chiefly colored) was at St. Fernandez. On the 17th, a patriot colonel named Morales, was led outside the gates, shot, and afterwards suspended from a gallows; and two others were shot the same day, one at Caraccas, and the other at Porto Cavallo. They were said to have been taken by surprise in a battle fought about the 1st of May, wherein the patriots lost between 5 and 600 men killed and taken prisoners. Morales is said to have been the commandant at Lagaira, when the patriots had possession.

Albany, June 23.

Indian News.—The Indian nations or tribes now residing within the bounds of this state, present, at this moment, a spectacle alike interesting to the Christian, the Philosopher, the Philanthropist, and the Statesman. Renouncing the worship of Dogs* we have heard some of those tribes confess the name of GOD. They have exchanged the name of Pagan for that of Christian. Others have requested in their own inimitable style the story of their grief, and if we mistake not their language, they are desirous of a deliverance from the thralldom of vice, and the depredations of fiend-like men; which it should be the pleasure, as it is the duty of every good man, as far as is in his power to afford.—The Oneidan Indians have formed amongst themselves an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY; and have received a set of the transactions of the Society for the promotion of Useful Arts agreeably to the resolution of this society, awarding to each Agricultural Society which may be formed in the State a copy of their transaction. It has been remarked, with respect to savage nations in general, that, unaccompanied with agricultural pursuits, the labour of the missionary is in vain. But, under the consciousness of their own deterioration, it cannot be wondered at, if yet there are several clans, who, moved with envy at the rapid increase of white men in the land of which they were sole proprietors, may commit unwarrantable outrages upon them. But let us pause and reflect. The most just, the most merciful and at the same time the most effectual antidote to this evil would be a desideratum of no small moment. We speak of justice, and of this there is no better standard, old fashioned as it is, and we will venture to add, none more truly politic, than to do as we, in like circumstances, would desire to be done to. Do you complain of the ferocity of the savage Indians? convert your swords into ploughshares, and with those subdue them. H.

*This fact we state on the authority of Mr. E. Williams of Oneida.

THE PATRIOT.

To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.

MONDAY, JULY 20.

Appointment by the Governor.

Hon. DAVID SCOTT, late president of the district composed of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties, to be the president and judge of the courts of common pleas in the eleventh judicial district, composed of the counties of Luzerne, Pike and Wayne, in the room of the hon. Thomas Burnside, resigned.

Death Warrant.—The sheriff of Dauphin county has received the governor's warrant, directing the execution of James London, on Saturday the 8th August next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. [Rep.]

A letter from Gen. Jackson, dated at his camp before St. Marks, April 9, to a gentleman in Kentucky, states as follows:

"In the Muckasuky town we discovered evidences of hostility for many years. Upwards of 300 scalps were found. About 50 were found suspended on a pointed Warpole on the square—fresh and of every description, from the tender infant to the aged mother.

New York, July 1.

Seven persons were yesterday taken to the hospital, in a very low state from having drunk too freely of cold water. We understand that two have died; the rest are recovering.

The extreme heat continues, and we regret to state that several more persons, generally strangers to our climate, yesterday fell sacrifices to the imprudent use of cold water; by which five deaths were occasioned; one of whom was Michael Cannon, aged about 21 years, who arrived at this port a few days since in the schr. Cyane, from Sligo. This young man fell in our presence, next door to the office of this Gazette. He was temperate, industrious, and esteemed by all who knew him.

The mercury, yesterday, stood sometime at 92—higher than at any period since 1811.

The body of Marshal NEY, which was interred in the Bere la Chaise, at Paris, has been taken up and conveyed to his country seat where it has been deposited and an elegant monument erected over it. A magnificent church is erecting in the Rue d'Anjou, Paris, on the spot where the late Queen of France was interred. The altar is placed immediately over the grave.

Quebec, June 23.

After resting in peace for forty-two years, within the walls and under the sod of this garrison, the skeleton of General Montgomery, who fell in an assault on the Lower Town, on the 31st of December, 1775, was, on Saturday last, raised from the place of its deposit, and took its departure for New York, where it is destined to a more distinguished place of interment in the church of St. Paul in that city.

Quebec, June 25.

The weather in this Province has been extremely warm for several days past. In the Lower Town, the thermometer in the shade has been up as high as 94. The crops and pasture on the uplands begin to suffer from the heat and drought.

Population.—In a late debate in the British Parliament on Irish affairs, Sir John Newport observed that "the population of Ireland amounted at least to six millions." To have some idea of the compactness of this population, of the whole United States in 1810 was less than the white population of Ireland, and that Ireland is one third less in size than the State of Pennsylvania.

Female Horse Thieves.—Two women were convicted last week, in the county of Berkshire, (Mass.) of horse stealing. The one was sentenced to five, and the other to three months confinement in the county prison.

HALCYON—EXTRA.

St. Stephens, June 3.

By the politeness of Dr. Bronaugh, one of Gen. Jackson's staff, who reached this place last evening, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following general order. The laws of the United States are in full force at Pensacola—a custom house established, and captain Gadsden appointed collector.

Head Quarters, Division of the South.

Adjutant General's Office, Barrancas, May 29, 1818.

Fellow Soldiers, You were called into the field to pun-

ish savages and negroes, who had in a sanguinary manner used the tomahawk and scalping knife, upon our helpless citizens on the frontier. You have pursued them to Mikisuky, St. Marks, Sewancy and lately to this place, through an unexplored wilderness, encountering immense difficulties and privations, which you met, with the spirit of American soldiers, without a murmur. Your general anticipated a close of the campaign on his return to Fort Gadsden; and hailed the hour with feelings of gratitude to heaven, at the prospect of relieving you from your labors, by placing you in quarters and returning to your homes. But how great was the disappointment, when he heard of the recent murders committed on the Alabama, by a party of the enemy from Pensacola, where they were furnished with provisions and ammunition by a friendly power.

Under this state of things, you were marched here encountering difficulties which you alone can properly appreciate—Meeting on the way the protest of the Governor of West Florida, threatening to employ force if we did not immediately evacuate the country. This new and unexpected enemy was soon taught to feel the impotence of his threats. You entered Pensacola without opposition, and the strong fortress of the Barancas could hold out but one day against your determined courage. Your General cannot help admiring the spirit and military zeal manifested, when it was signified that a resort to storming would be necessary, and would do injustice to his own feelings did he not particularly notice the judgment displayed by his aide-camp, capt. Gadsden of engineers, in the selection of the positions for the batteries, and the gallantry of his second aid capt. Call, and capt. Young of the Topographical engineers, in aiding him to erect the works under the fire of heavy batteries within four hundred years; as well as the skill and gallantry of capt. Peters, lieuts. Minton and Spencer, in the direction and management of the nine pounder, and that of lieuts. Sands and Scallan charged with the management of the howitzer.

Capt. McKeever of the navy, merits, (as he has on several occasions) my warmest thanks for his zealous co-operation and activity in landing two of his guns (should an additional battering train have been necessary) and gallantly offering to lay his vessel before the water battery, in the event of storming the upper works; his officers and crew deserve his confidence.

The general assigns to Col. King the command of Pensacola and its dependencies, and that part of the 7th department lying west of the Appalachicola and Chattahoochie rivers; until otherwise ordered by General Gaines. The Colonel will take measures to have volunteers now at Pensacola relieved, preparatory to their return march. The Tennessee volunteers will be rationed for five days, will forthwith move for Fort Montgomery, where they will receive further orders.

The General, in taking leave of col. King and his command, tenders to the officers and soldiers an affectionate farewell.

By order,
ROBERT BUTLER,
Adjutant General

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

The following account of the Sea Serpent, while it fully confirms former statements as to his enormous size, gives a more just idea of his monstrous powers than any which has preceded it. How vast must be the body of a serpent that when lying in the water could easily, and for a length of time, support near fifty feet of its length in an erect position above the surface! and how wonderful his strength who could attack and beat the Whale in mere sport! Is not this the Leviathan indeed? Capt. West is a man well known to us—and the correctness and veracity of his statement will not be doubted by any one who knows him.

I, Shubael West, of Hollowell, in the county of Kennebec, master of the Packet Delia, plying between Kennebec River and Boston, testify and say, that I left Boston on the morning of Sunday the 21st inst. and at about 6 o'clock, P. M. Cape Ann bearing WSW. about 2 leagues, steering a course NNE. saw directly ahead, distant three-fifths of a mile, an object which I have no doubt was the Sea Serpent so often mentioned by others, engaged with a Whale that was endeavoring to elude the attack. The Serpent threw up his tail from twenty five to thirty feet in a perpendicular direction, striking the Whale with tremendous blows, rapidly repeated, which were distinctly heard and very loud, for two or three minutes. They then disappeared for several minutes moving in a WSW direction, when they re-appeared, in shore of us, and about under the sun, the reflection of which was so strong as to prevent our seeing so distinctly as before—when the tremendous blows were repeated and as clearly heard as before. They again went down for a short time and again came up to the surface under our larboard quarter, the Whale appearing first and the Serpent in pursuit. Here our view was fair. The Serpent shot up his tail through the water