

of a people whose misfortunes began with his; and that as a compliment to his Majesty, who thinks he owes it to his subjects to obtain the restoration of the property they had lost, they establish the basis of an indemnity, which all the Haytians solemnly engage to pay.

8th No. Gen. Lavaysse engages to communicate to the Minister of the Navy and Colonies the result of the deliberations of the Assembly of the Notable of Hayti, and finally takes his leave.

Petion, in laying these pieces before his people, assures them that the rights of arms had made them masters of the country; and that it had become their unalienable property; he exhorts them to prepare for the worst; to 'prepare safe retreats in the interior of the mountains'; to increase the plantations of provisions of every kind. 'The republic expects that every one will do his duty: I shall set the example.'

The pamphlet bears date the 3d December, 1814—and breathes the most resolute determination to maintain their independence. The act which has just transpired, furnishes additional proof of this spirit. Petion is now the President for life.

No situation could be more favorable to these hopes, than the one which France is in; her king has not troops enough to maintain his own throne: much less to reconquer St. Domingo. Whether she will hereafter attempt it; how the contest between Christophe and Petion will eventuate; or what effects the independence of Hayti will lead to in the neighboring isles of the West Indies, "this deponent saith not."—*Richmond Compiler.*

DR. FRANKLIN'S WORKS.

It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, that the copy right of *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of our FRANKLIN*, has been secured to Mr. J. B. Stewart, in behalf of we understand, of William Temple Franklin, grand son of the Doctor, to whom the MSS. were bequeathed, and who resides in England. The printing of this interesting work has been already commenced in England; and we understand it is contemplated to publish a simultaneous edition in America. It will probably appear in March or April.

This work, if published entire, will be highly gratifying to the American public; as a pretty general belief has prevailed that it was suppressed. The reason assigned for delaying its publication to this late period, is said to be a written injunction left by the Doctor, that it should not be published until certain distinguished characters with whom he had associated in public duties, and of whom he makes mention in his memoirs, had retired from political life. These characters are probably Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Jay, Madison, &c. It is represented to us that the work was prepared for the press by the Doctor himself, and that the memoirs were brought down by him to within a few days of his death.

It appears from the title, that the publication will contain "a selection from the political, philosophical, moral and miscellaneous works, and familiar correspondence," of Franklin. The whole will form six volumes, of about 600 pages each vo. According to the plan indicated in the index, which has been shown to us, vol. 1. will contain the first part of his life down to 1776, including essays and correspondence: vol. 2, the residue of his life, with much interesting miscellaneous matter: vol. 3, private negotiations to effect the recognition of American independence, his private journal pending the negotiations for peace, and some public documents: vol. 4, American politics previous and subsequent to the recognition of independence: vol. 5, letters & papers on religious and miscellaneous subjects, embracing a correspondence with the most eminent men in literature and politics in Europe and America: vol. 6, his most approved papers on electricity and other philosophical subjects.

A selection of Franklin's works was published some years ago in London, by Vaughan, which though authentic, was altogether incomplete; and we are assured that more than three fourths of the present memoirs have never been published.—*Albany Argus.*

DREADFUL INHUMANITY.

More particulars of the shocking treatment of a Young Lady at Cumana, by the ROYAL Spaniards.

Besides what has already appeared in various papers of the United States of the horrible treatment of a Young Lady of eighteen, of the first family & education in Cumana, South America, we have collected from individuals who were witnesses of this shocking outrage against the sex, the following particulars:

The Young Lady was, in principle, a republican, and had uttered her sentiment, and spoken favorably of the patriotic cause; for this heinous offence, she was brought into the public square, and placed astride of a jack-ass, her feet were tied under the belly of the beast, and her hands under the animal's neck, while her body was almost naked, and in this shameful posture was she paraded through the streets and at cor-

tain corners and public places of the city, this delicate young woman received, from the arm of a stout negro man ten severe lashes, in the whole two hundred. Ten armed soldiers and an officer marched beside the animal, the lady and negro, to see that the latter did his duty faithfully.— Captain Handy said he could not bear to see more than ten stripes inflicted, but that some of his people saw the whole tragedy. Towards the close of this torture, the poor creature was past weeping; for it seemed as if the negro had nearly whipped the soul out of her body. Had they shot her, or hanged her, or drowned her, it would have been a mercy, compared with this most shocking outrage against the whole sex. What has become of Spanish chivalry? What has become of the once famous tenderness towards the fair sex? Has priest-craft, has the inquisition, has cruel superstition thrown their kingly government, and its military officers, into the dark and bloody ages of barbarity?—This act of cruelty has excited the utmost detestation of the savage Spaniards in the minds of all parties, and both sexes in these United States.— We should be glad to know the name of the officer who ordered the sentence, and of the regiment whose soldiers attended the execution.

"Confusion on their banners wait."

It will be remembered that the Young Lady, unable from her exquisite feelings to survive the disgrace and pain she had suffered, refused all medical aid and food, and died two days after!

Captain Handy and other witnesses of this most barbarous act, are now in this town; so that no doubt can exist as to the brutal deed having been actually perpetrated, by the friends of the 'adorable' Ferdinand.

Boston Patriot.

OF SPANISH AMERICA.

From the *Boston Palladium*, of Sept. 2. Captain Israel Williams, a passenger in the brig Hebe, which left Martinique Aug. 12, has favored us with the following:—

Information had just been received from Laguira, contained in the Government Gazette of Caracas, that a decisive action had just taken place between the royal troops & the Independents, who had landed between Guyra and Porto Cavello, in which the Independents were totally annihilated, so says the Government Gazette. The better to understand the particulars, it may not be amiss to give some account of the progress of this last revolutionary attempt in the Provinces of Cumana and Caracas. Some months since, Gen. Bolivar, with their admiral, as he called Brehon equipped and organized a little fleet of about 10 or 11 sail of vessels by permission of Petion at Aux Cays. This fleet they manned with their adherents, the fugitives from the ill fated city of Carthagena, (where they had suffered every thing human nature could bear,) together with various volunteers of different nations, viz. American, English and French. With this force Bolivar and Brehon sailed for Margaretta Island, where they were not expected, and which they captured with ease, one strong fort excepted.— Here they fixed their headquarters.— Here their numbers increased very considerably, and they soon made a detachment of their force, which took a small town called Curupana, and another shortly after called Guyra, both on the main, one abreast of Trinidad, the other abreast of Margaretta. At the latter place they had some sharp fighting. Here the Royalists allowed them to remain undisturbed for some time, which enable them to organize something like a regular government, which was to have been similar to that of the United States. Gen. Bolivar, an able and brave man, a native of that country, turned all his thoughts to forming a regular force; in this he was assisted by a brave Scotch General, who had seen much service in a Portugal regiment, under British officers, and also by a French General. They had generally been supposed to have brought over in their fleet 2000 men, but from more correct information, the writer is induced to believe they had not 600 military with them when they took Margaretta. This force increased rapidly, as did also their fleet, which, at the time of their defeat on the land, consisted of between 20 and 30 sail of vessels; among them an elegant King's brig of 22 guns and 140 men, taken by Admiral Brehon, who took her in a Baltimore schr. he commanded, by boarding, after a most bloody and desperate conflict on her deck. The Admiral received two severe wounds, which he, however, soon recovered from, so as to attend his duty. They took a King's schr. also, by boarding, of 16 to 18 guns; both of which vessels are fitted out. They have 8 or 10 sail besides, of the first class Baltimore schooners, armed with very heavy guns. The remainder of their fleet are small vessels.

After the Independents made their descent on Margaretta, the Royal Government made every exertion to collect a fleet superior to their enemy. Gen. Morillo, of the Royal army, ordered two frigates from Carthagena, the only vessels of that class on the whole coast, to come up to the Windward Provinces

immediately; but, to make known the truth, six months have elapsed, and they have never to this day reached Porto-Cavello, their destination. At last the royalists have got together a fleet of 2 corvette ships, 3 or 4 brigs, and some schrs. making in all 11 or 12 sail. These sailed in July, to relieve their fort in Margaretta, but went into Cumana, from whence their land forces marched by land to attack the independents at the town of Curupana.— The out-posts gave notice to Bolivar of their approach, and being superior, and the town without fortifications, have evacuated the town, and retired over to the island of Margaretta. At this moment, about the 20th of July, Bolivar and Brehon, like brave men as they undoubtedly are, determined to make a bold and resolute push at the capital of the Windward Provinces, (Caracas) and leave their enemy behind them.— They embarked their disposable men on board the fleet, under general Bolivar, about 600 men, and landed between the populous cities of Laguira, Puerto Cavello, and Valencia. Gen. Bolivar marched immediately, and took a strong position near Valencia but, unfortunately for the Independents, Gen. Morales, the Commander in Chief, had just arrived at Valencia, from Carthagena; who immediately collected a reinforcement of about 1200 men, being part of two regiments of excellent European troops, which they kept close in the cities of Laguira and Caracas, for a case of need. They attacked the Independents, who numbered about 800 brave men, together with many people of the country who had joined them there, but these dastardly wretches deserted the independents on the approach of the Royal troops, leaving them to their fate. The revolutionists behaved as men always ought to do, especially soldiers, when so situated that retreat is impossible; 400 fell on the field, and 350 were wounded and taken prisoners; leaving about 50 only to be accounted for out of the 800 in action. The official account, says Bolivar and 6 or 7 officers only escaped, and they got off in a boat on board the Patriot fleet.

FROM SURINAM.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 30.

We learn from Capt. Geraghty, of the British schooner Helena, arrived here yesterday from Barbadoes, that he was in Surinam on the 18th July, at which time it was very sickly. The governor of the place died of a putrid fever, (the prevailing epidemic) on the 17th, and was succeeded in authority by the fiscal, or superintendent, who was also attacked, and lay ill when Capt. G. left there, but was not considered in a dangerous situation. There were about four or five thousand Dutch troops in the garrison when the disorder broke out, and it was supposed that in its progress about one half of them had been swept off. Four or five officers died in two days, while Capt. G. remained there. They were veterans, and had fought at the battle of Waterloo.

The death of the governor excited the greatest sympathy among the inhabitants and soldiery. He is represented to have been an excellent man, had been long in office, and possessed their utmost confidence and esteem. Commercial business was very dull in Surinam, as well as at Barbadoes, and all the West India islands. No news stirring.

Among the witnesses called upon the trial of Sir Robert Wilson, Hutchinson & Bruce, was Madame LAVALETTE, whose entrance was preceded by a 'murmur expressive of the interest and curiosity of the audience.' When she appeared, says the French paper, 'Wilson, Hutchinson and Bruce saluted her with a profound bow.' Were we French courtiers, expatiating on a profound bow made to a princess, we could talk for a half an hour of this interesting piece of homage; but we shall content ourselves with saying, on the present occasion, that the homage was no doubt truly profound, and that the audience witnessed one of the finest situations that private or public virtue could exhibit.—a noble minded woman saluted and seen for the first time by three congenial spirits of the other sex, who had perfected the salvation of her husband. She is described as being so agitated, as scarcely able to articulate her name, or to reply in answer to a question respecting her age, 'Twenty seven—I believe.' She took an opportunity of saying, that it was not fear that caused her agitation, but the novelty of her situation. Doubtless the sight of her husband's saviours must have added to it.

Yet this glorious woman, whose courage was evidently owing to nothing but her conjugal affection, is one of those ladies of Bonaparte's court, who are described as having been so shameless and hard hearted. Her cousin, the queen of Holland, was another, till Louis made her the dutchess of St. Lieu; and so was the Empress Josephine, (another Beauharnois) till Bonaparte repudiated her. Those vulgar minded assumptions, which betray their authors, will now cheat the world no longer. People pretty well understand by this time, who are the shameless and who are the hard hearted.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

From the *New-York Gazette*
FROM FRANCE.

The editors of the Gazette have received, by the Georgia, Paris papers to the 27th July, and have extracted from them a few articles, not altogether uninteresting.

Letters mention, that the vintage will be bad this year in France. The weather is represented to be very cold, and the rains incessant.

The papers state that the Algerines, apprised of the hostile intentions of the British were making great exertions for defence; that they were removing all their treasures to the interior, and had expressed a determination to sacrifice all their sea-port towns, rather than submit to the demands of the christians.

By a convention, dated the 9th July, between M. de Rothe, on the part of Denmark, and Admiral Fabricius, on the part of Sweden, the former cedes to the latter all the vessels of war in Norway, for the sum of 95,000 crowns in specie.

A Russian squadron was expected in the Sound, which squadron has on board troops to replace those that are on the frontiers of France. The flag ship has on board bridal presents from the Emperor of Russia to his sister, Princess of Orange.

By a decree of Louis, foreign manufactured goods of cotton and wool, are rigidly prohibited from being imported into France.

Bread has lately risen in Paris, on account of the unfavorable weather.

Two very rich American merchants and bankers, at Constantinople, have had their wealth confiscated for monopolizing money.

In the Austrian dominions, ten millions florins of paper money have been withdrawn from circulation, and destroyed.

Twenty-one beautiful horses from England, had arrived at Ostend, being a present from the Prince Regent to the Prince Royal of Orange.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The most important piece of foreign news we have to-day is communicated in private letters from Paris. It is therein stated, that some extraordinary events are passing in the south of France, in the department of Lyons; and that the duke of Angouleme is gone to the Spanish army of 30,000 men, intended to facilitate some measures at present in contemplation, the nature and object of which are not clearly defined.— Fresh troops have also been marched to Lyons, where great disturbances are said to have been excited by the arbitrary measures adopted to levy troops for the royal cause. The conscripts of 1814, who had not joined their corps, have been called into service in several departments. We have before remarked on the activity exerted by the French government to obtain a large military force; and if we had not learnt to distrust professions that are belied by the act, and from such a quarter, we would say that it was still more remarkable that such hostile preparation should be made in the midst of the profoundest assurances of pacific dispositions, and actual tranquillity. But such we learn are the nature of the events passing in France and the measures of the government, whilst the papers are by special instruction asserting that there is not the slightest ground for apprehending either foreign intestine war. We doubt much whether these leagues that are forming among the sovereigns who call themselves legitimate, are for Gospel purposes. We have seen the armed intelligence of mankind beating down superstition and tyranny under its feet—we now appear doomed to perceive the armed bigotry of sovereigns, and the minions of despotic power, in all countries, leaguely to restore them to strength and power—and this is called a pious war for justice and religion! We have heard that the duke of Wellington, instead of agreeing in the propriety of an intention on the part of ministers to withdraw some of his troops to this country; had represented the necessity of rather sending him a reinforcement. The report of a Spanish army entering France may countenance the statement of the existence of such strong necessity for further military aid in support of the government; but we can scarcely believe that Ferdinand of Spain from all the accounts we have of his own necessities, has quite such a large army as 30,000 men, disposable for the purpose of assisting his neighbors.—*Statesman.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON STATESMAN

SIR—However unpleasant it may sound to British ears, the truth must be told, and cannot be too often repeated, that Britain has fallen from her high estate; and if the present system is pursued she will lose her rank in the scale of nations, and be reduced to the level of a second or a third rate power; but she may yet be prosperous and happy. Let not British pride be offended at the humiliating confession, or refuse to accommodate itself to a change of circumstances. That such a revolution was destined to happen in the course of events cannot be doubted, unless we should imagine that all

the world was formed to be tributary to Great Britain; but that it has been accelerated by a rigid adherence to the Pitt system, is capable of being proved almost to demonstration. The debt entailed upon us by the war, and the refusal of ministers to diminish that debt by economy and reform, have left us unable to contend with other nations, more cheaply governed, in arts and manufactures; and they have learned to supply themselves with what we used to supply, or dispense with our expensive manufactures. By the insolence, and arrogance of our Pitt ministers we forced the Americans to become a manufacturing people; by the ignorance and incapacity of those same ministers we suffered the Americans to take our best ships of war, in three years, and thus destroy the long established illusion of our naval superiority. It was Mr. Pitt who first attempted the overthrow of the French revolution—an attempt which must, at any rate, work a great change in this country; if it had succeeded it would have deprived us of all pretensions to freedom; as it has partially failed, it may, in the end, work the overthrow of that system which he meant to establish. Ministers are at this moment in a tottering situation—if their revenue fails them they are ruined, if they can pay the army they may reign for a few years longer—but two or three more such county meetings as that of Kent, and two or three more such assizes as those of Ely, will shake the throne to its foundation—for men have begun to find out that the value of every form of government depends not on the power it gives to the few, but on the comfort and protection it affords to the many—and that robbery may be committed under the name of law, as well as in defiance of it. Tell me, Mr. Editor, if the oldest man in this country ever remembered it in such a state of distress; and if that distress is merely partial and temporary, or arising from the radical vices of the system. It requires wiser and more honest men to conduct our affairs than the present ministry. I will say honest alone, for it is not wisdom so much as honesty that is requisite.— Let them reduce the taxes—let them reduce the enormous and shameful expences of government, and all will go well; our manufactures will revive, though they never can be what they have been; the price of corn will be reduced to what it was last winter; rents will continue low, and our laborers and manufactures may live. We will have a market for our goods where we have none, and though much reduced, we will still be able to hold up our heads as a naval and a commercial nation.— Pursue the present system, and in two years our country will be almost a desert, people only by slaves and tyrants, I remain, &c.

W. BURDON.

Hartford, near Morpeth, July 5, 1815.

CADIZ, JULY 24.

A privateer called the Congress, commanded by a man named Almeda, belonging to Baltimore, under the flag of the insurgents of South America, has been off this place for 20 or 30 days, and has made by report, 24 prizes, the value of which is variously stated from 800,000 to 3,000,000 dollars. In the last five or six days, five more privateers have made their appearance. On the 22d, one of them a hermaphrodite brig, attacked a ship bound to this place, & then within sight of the city, and after receiving & giving one fire sheered off. The ship had 8 killed and 6 wounded. Among the killed was a lieutenant colonel of artillery, a passenger from Havana, received a shot while in the act of putting fire to his gun. It is supposed the privateer lost many persons, as the ship fired a broadside into her as she was in the act of boarding; when she immediately sheered off. There was another ship in sight at the same time. There are eight ships of the fleet from Havana now missing.

On Monday 2,000 troops entered the city and on that night began to impress for the army. They got 800 men. The troops arrived under sealed orders, to be opened at 12 o'clock on Monday. It is supposed that similar orders have been forwarded to all other parts of the kingdom. There are many conjectures for what purpose these troops are raising. It is said the Emperor of Austria has declared in favor of Charles the 4th, and that he is determined to put him on the throne of Spain.

There was an impressment for sailors 10 or 15 days ago, when they took from 300 to 500 men.

Mr. Erving our minister has arrived at Madrid, but had no communication with the court—the king being absent at a watering place for his health.

A South American privateer, commanded by an officer who belonged to one of our privateers in the late war, has captured 24 prizes, the value of which is estimated at three millions of dollars.

The Emperor of Austria it is said, has declared in favor of Charles 4th, the old king of Spain, whom he means to establish on the throne.

Sir Robert Wilson and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson being liberated from prison, left Paris on their return to England.