

the parties who assent to and spread this tale know nothing about the affair. Why, sir—I happened to call on Miss Tiffany, last Sunday, and out of mere civility waited upon her to meeting, and believe me, sir, on the Monday evening following, I heard it pronounced in three or four different houses, where I called to stop a moment, that I was paying attention to Miss Tiffany. Now, sir, so far am I from any such intention, that I always wish the d— had Miss Tiffany and many other Misses that I wait upon, and sometimes see home in the dark—and I write this merely to let the girls know that a man may accompany a girl to meeting in the day time, and even to a night lecture—without marrying her immediately. — JO.

### FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 1.

#### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

[By the ship *Minerva-Smyth*, Allen, from Liverpool.]

Doctor Stokoe, who came to England from St. Helena, in consequence of a difference of opinion between him and Sir Hudson Lowe, as to his duty respecting the reports of conversations had with Bonaparte, has been examined by the British Ministers; the result is, that he is immediately to resume his functions at St. Helena.

A plan is in contemplation for enabling the Bank of England to return to cash payments, and at the same time to keep the gold in the country. It is to coin gold pieces, which shall pass at the value of one guinea, but which shall not be worth more than 17 shillings.

The Liverpool Mercury says that the Duke of Wellington refused to present to the House of Lords the *Anti-Catholic* petition of the corporation of Dublin.

In a late publication by Capt. Ross, commander of the discovery ships, it is stated, that when the ships were in lat. 76, 12, in certain states of the sun, objects at the distance of 150 miles were distinctly visible.

The Grand Canal, which is now making in Egypt, from the Nile to Alexandria, is stated to be nearly completed. Upwards of 40,000 men are employed in this great work.

Liverpool paper of the 17th of April states, that gloomy accounts were received by the last mail from the manufacturing districts. "At Leicester, for the last ten days, 5000 persons are represented as being out of employ."

At London, on the 14th of April, a small parcel of Carolina rice was sold at auction at 46 a 47s. duty paid.

At Munich, the Chamber of Deputies taken into consideration the proposition for establishing a Tribunal of Honor, for the prevention of duels.

The Star, of April 12, says, "the health of our aged king has undergone a change for the worse, within these few days."

The Sheerness bank has stopped payment. A London paper says, many persons will suffer. It being the only bank in that part of the country.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 2.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship *Mohawk*, Capt. Birch, in 34 days from Liverpool, we have been politely favored with regular London and Liverpool files to the 24th April inclusive. The principal articles we give a hasty sketch of.—There is nothing important.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Yesterday was settling day at the Stock Exchange. Notwithstanding the recent fluctuations in the Funds, we have not heard of any defaulter having been declared on this occasion.

The first part of an expedition under Col. Eyre, and destined to join Sir Gregor McGregor, in S. America, sailed on Friday from the port of Dublin. Vessels are now on their way from England to Gal-

way, to receive another part of Col. Eyre's corps, ready to embark at that port, and another vessel will be immediately taken up at Dublin, for a similar purpose.

It is with much pleasure we learn, from various parts of the country, that there is every appearance of an abundant harvest this year. The wheat in most places are well forward, and generally speaking, too much advanced to be much injured by any of those sharp night frosts which may happen during this and the ensuing month. In the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, the corn already has a luxuriant appearance, and the straw is uncommonly strong and large. In fruits and vegetables, the prospect is equally cheering, owing to the genial mildness of the season. Potatoes, that most important article of wholesome and nutritious food to the laboring classes, are expected to turn up much better than they did last year. We hope, most sincerely, that all these joyful promises of plenty will be fully realized.

Letters are received from Cadiz up to the 25th ult. If there be any truth in the report which was mentioned in a Morning Paper of yesterday, as to a mutiny among the troops embarking for S. America, the affair is kept very secret. The letters state there was no news, and that every thing remains tranquil. The advices from Madrid were to the 4th inst.; they contained no political news of any interest.

We are sorry to state, that very unpleasant intelligence respecting the plague in Barbary was yesterday received. The letters were dated the 17th of March, at which time the plague, which had been decreasing for some months, had returned with redoubled fury.—The deaths were greater than had been experienced during the last fatal year. The inhabitants were neglecting all their usual avocations, and were shutting themselves up in their huts.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has by a fall, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon broken the bone of his right arm three inches above the elbow joint. The fracture was set very soon after by Mr. O'Reilly, of Windsor. His Royal Highness has passed a quiet night, and is this morning free from fever, and doing in all respects as well as under the circumstances can be expected.

APRIL 16.

With regard to the subject of the diminution of the duties on British ships, the Portuguese Government had not come to any determination. The captures by Insurgent privateers were so frequent, that a number of trading vessels were detained at Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, and other ports. The squadron in search of them, which had been out cruising in January and February, had cleared the seas of only a few of those which sailed badly.

The following is an extract of a letter from the agent of the Russian company in London, by which it will be seen that the important reduction of 10 per cent. on all goods imported and exported from Russia, has taken place. It will also be observed, that rum is allowed entry on the same terms as other spirits.

PETERSBURG, FEB. 23.

An ukase has been issued, directing, that in the levying of duties in the different custom-houses, for the year 1819, the silver rouble shall be taken at 3 roubles, and 60 copiques bank notes, which make a reduction of 10 per cent. on the duties of all imports and exports, excepting to those that pay ad valorem.

Some persons having claimed the right to pay duties on goods imported last year, and still in the custom-house, at the new rate of 3 roubles and 60 copiques, it has been decided that the old duty shall be charged on all goods which shall have been received at any custom-house, previous to the receipt of the present order.

I have further to announce, that an order from the department of foreign commerce to the Petersburg

custom-house, dated 8th February has been made public, authorising the importation of rum at the same duty as is levied on brandy and—  
rack, viz. 10 roubles per anker, (silver) and I hope to be able to send a copy and translation of the ukase by an early conveyance.

In the mean time it is necessary to understand that the duty on all spirits is levied according to their strength, that the lowest duty is 10 roubles per anker, and if below, and not above what is here denominated ten degrees.

If above 10, and not above 15 degrees, is considered pure spirit, and pays 20 silver roubles per anker.

APRIL 17.

The Stocks experienced a further depression yesterday. Consols leaving off at 72 1-2. two defaulters were declared, but not to a large amount. The understanding as to a new Loan being in contemplation, must of course tend to lower the funds. The expected amount of it is variously estimated; some reports stating it at 15,000,000l. whilst others extend it at 22,000,000l.

Commerce continues in a most distressing state of stagnation. Two houses in the city connected with the Manchester trade have stopped payment, one of which is stated to have paper out to the amount of 250,000l.

Rumors upon rumors continue as to the ways and means and supply of the year.—Consols which fluctuated yesterday from 73 1-4 to 72 1-2, left off at 73. This morning they opened at 72 7-8 and are now at 72 7-8.

Upon the above Stock Exchange rumors, we must beg that our silence may not be construed, as some of our cotemporaries have done, into an admission of the correctness of them. We know nothing as yet of the intentions of government, and we must naturally suppose that much will depend upon the opinions and report of the bank committee. The Budget will not be brought forward till after that report is presented and taken into consideration.

Loans and funding are still insisted upon by the buyers, who have even fixed the definite sum for each—fifteen millions loan and ten millions funding. The house of Rothschild are even preparing lists for the loan.

APRIL 20.

Stock.—We have to notice again to-day a still further decline of the funds, notwithstanding the depression which has continued for a considerable length of time. Consols for the account at one time in the day fell to 71 5-8, owing to the uncertainty as to the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to raising money, and the market closed at the following prices:

Red Ann. 71 1-2—Consols 72—Ditto for account 72 1-8.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 23.

Cash Payments.—The Liverpool Courier contains the following cheering intelligence, which we transcribe to gladden the hearts of those whose faith may be little more lively than our own upon the subject:—"A fact of great public importance was stated on Wednesday week by Lord Harrowby. It is this, that the Bank is at present in possession of treasure fully equal to the discharge of its engagements."

To this pleasing intelligence we most fervently say—AMEN!

#### OF SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated March 27, received in London.

"An express, travelling with the greatest haste, and despatched by General O'Donnell, from Cadiz, has arrived here, and the contents of the despatches have spread a most visible alarm among ministers.

"A most sensible alteration is remarked in Lozano de Torres and Eguaila. A great bustle has been created in the departments under their charge, and as they are the chief barometers in which the public judgment of affairs, curiosity has been considerably awakened; as far as it has

possible to judge from symptoms attended with unusual mystery and alarm, as well as from what it has been possible to gather in private channels, it is believed that General O'Donnell, the Commander in Chief of the grand expedition, has discovered a plot, prepared by the disaffected called upon to embark. It is rumored that he expresses his distrust of some officers who have considerable influence among the men, and that besides murmurs on account of pay, &c, there is a great clashing of feeling and sentiment, some being *Serviles*, others *Liberals*, and some again *Francescos*, and a fourth class, men who consider themselves under a state of compulsion. It is thought he has requested fresh instructions and powers, whereby much dilemma has been created, though the government was well aware that this new service was not liked, and some difficulties at the moment of embarking were even anticipated—to remedy which, it had been proposed that the King should go down to Cadiz, under a hope that his presence would give greater eclat and overawe the discontented.

"This certainly would be a novelty, for Spanish monarchs have seldom quitted the capital, unless on hunting parties; but it is whispered the King has a particular antipathy to visiting Cadiz: a town so lately devoted to the Cortes and new order of things.—The malevolent might say he was himself going to America, as they did of his father, when he thought of visiting Andalusia.— Besides arrangements are on the tapis for the King's third marriage.— This dissatisfaction among the troops has been caused by the general dislike to be sent out to serve in America, which has always been considered a kind of banishment, and accounts received from Morillo's army have by no means tendered to remove it. The conduct of the party on board the Trinidad transport, has been publicly talked of at the messes, and approved as far it was dared. The Spanish army never was fond of a chief who is a rigid disciplinarian, and austere in his manners.—This is the case with O'Donnell, who keeps them tight at work. "The disturbances at Valencia have not yet terminated. Elio is constantly alarmed by pasquades and anonymous letters. The bloody edicts he published have excited general discontent.

"The cession of the Floridas is talked of here as a measure long ag resolved upon by this government, and its being carried into effect was supposed to be delayed only by the influence of another power, jealous of North America. The Spanish government is not now, however, so punctilious. Little or no gratitude is felt towards England, whose government, it is supposed, secretly favors the Insurgents. A considerable sum will be obtained out of the grants of land in the Floridas, made to the King's favorites, the Duke de Alagon and Puno-Eurostro."

[Translated from Havana Papers for the Charleston Times.]

KINGSTON, (JAM.) MAY 7.

Letters were yesterday received in this place from Curacao, which state that Brion's squadron, composed of nearly 20 sail, which had sailed from Margaritta for Cumana, had experienced a severe gale, in which the whole squadron had been either dismantled or otherwise injured, and that the Commodore's ship had with great difficulty succeeded in returning to Margaritta, with 9 feet water in her hold. These letters add, that out of 800 British troops which had arrived at that Island, 200 had already been carried off by disease, although it is considered the most healthy of the West-India Islands. Other advices say, that Bolivar was completely paralyzed in his military operations.

MAY 18.

By the arrival of H. M's ship *Sapphire*, in 12 days from Porto Bello, we have received the following intelligence: It appears that a

force of 1000 to 1200 men, commanded by Gen. Hore, began their march on the 28th ult. from Panama for Porto Bello, and on the 1st inst. attacked the place while the Insurgents were in bed. McGregor escaped with great difficulty, in his shirt, by jumping out of a window 20 feet high, and to save his life ran to the shore, jumped into the sea, and swam to a schooner, from which he was conveyed to the brig *Hero*. In the action about 100 men were killed and wounded, and Gen. Lopez and Col. O'Hara lost their lives. Nearly 300 Insurgent troops and 70 officers were taken prisoners & sent to Panama—only 12 escaped. The Insurgent squadron left the port during the confusion.

Another account says—On the 30th April General Hore attacked McGregor's force at 6 o'clock in the morning, and surprized it, but he had the good fortune to escape by leaping from a window of the Government House, 20 feet from the ground. The foolish adventurers who followed his standard, have been all either killed or taken prisoners, and their baggage has fallen into the hands of Gen. Hore—70 officers and 300 privates were taken prisoners and marched off to Panama.— McGregor, who knows much better how to leap than to be a military commander, instead of retiring to the fort and there defend himself, abandoned his men & escaped on board of a vessel. The Insurgents kept up a brisk fire of cannon and musketry, but the Royalists experienced very little loss. Gen. Hore was to leave Porto Bello for Chagres on the 3d of May, and would then return to Panama to give some rest to his brave troops.

Extract of a letter from Porto Bello, dated the 4th of May.

"On the night of the 30th ult. the Spanish forces of Panama, commanded by Gen. Hore marched into the neighborhood of this city, intending to make an attack at daylight on the town in conjunction with Col. Sancheluz's division, according to previous arrangements.—This division, however, did not arrive as soon as was expected, and Gen. Hore was in consequence about retiring when it appeared—and at 6 in the morning he entered the town without the smallest opposition. The Spanish troops occupied at the same time, all the different posts—the Insurgents who were exercising in the square, were immediately attacked, and the greater part of them compelled to surrender.—Colonel O'Hara received two bullets in his groins as he was going into the Fort, and was taken prisoner—he died the second day after he was put into the hospital. McGregor was in bed at the time of attack, and to escape leaped from a window into the street, ran to the shore and swam on board the brig *Hero*. Governor Lopez, who slept in the next room, was killed in bed. Colonel Rafter, with a few followers retired to a Fort on the beech where, being attacked by the Royalists he was compelled to surrender.—The loss of the Insurgents amounts to 80 killed and about 50 wounded. The Spaniards lost only 4 men, which must be attributed to McGregor's having been completely surprized, on account of not having a single sentinel of piquet stationed out of town. Seventy three officers were marched off to Panama, and General Hore, after making all necessary arrangements respecting the disposal of his forces and the security of the prisoners, returned to Panama by way of Chagres. The greatest care has been taken of the wounded and sick.

After the capture of Porto Bello, Gen. Hore issued a Proclamation, promising to provide those of the prisoners who were mechanics with the means of following their respective trades; and all of them have been treated with great humanity."

The Aurora, of the 9th inst. contains some interesting intelligence from Venezuela. The following is a summary:—  
The Congress of Venezuela was