

**FOREIGN.**

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, July 8.

*Latest from England.*

Arrived this morning, the packet ship Courier, in 37 days from Liverpool. By this arrival, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their London and Liverpool Correspondents, London papers to the 29th May, Lloyd's Lists to the 28th, General Shipping and Commercial Lists to the 29th, the New Price Current to the 28th, and Liverpool papers to the 31st, all inclusive.

The kingdom of Great Britain is furnished with another presumptive heir to the throne in the birth of a daughter to the Dutchess of Kent.—The event took place on the morning of the 24th of May.

The Report of the Bank Committee was discussed at great length, in the British Parliament, on the 24th and 25th of May. The discussion terminated in the adoption of a number of Resolutions conformable to the spirit of the Report. The Bank is made liable from the 20th of February next, to redeem its notes in Gold bars of not less than 60 ounces, at the rate of 4l. 1s. per ounce. The bars are to be assayed and stamped at the Royal Mint.—The redemption of the Notes of the Bank in the Coin of the Realm is to commence within the period of four years.

Lord Grenville, in the House of Peers, declared, that he now regretted supporting the Restriction Act in 1797. He observed that the facilities which it had afforded to Ministers towards the continuance of the late war, were more than counterbalanced by the distresses it had brought on the country; and that no urgency could, in his mind, sanction the expedient of putting into the hands of the Bank Directors the power of changing at their pleasure the value of all property, and the price of all commodities, by the excessive value of their inconvertible paper at one moment, and by the contraction of it in the next. This power, which was not given to the throne, Parliament would no longer confide in the direction of a company of bankers; and all connection between them and the Government must be dissolved.

The Attorney General has introduced into the House of Commons, a Bill to prevent the enlistment of British subjects in the service of foreign states, without the permission of their own government; and a circular has been issued from the war office, (under date of the 26th of May) desiring the person to whom it was addressed, to transmit to the secretary of war, with the least possible delay, a list of all British officers, whether on half pay or otherwise, who are now holding any military appointment in the Spanish or Portuguese service, or the service of any foreign power.

A letter from Rome, of the 10th of May, states that the town of Tunis has lost half of its inhabitants by the Plague. The letter adds, that "the terror of the sword will shortly be added to this dreadful scourge. News has arrived of an insurrection among the Arabs in the interior, and they are about to march against the capital, to the number of 15,000 horsemen, commanded by a Tripolitan named Califer-el-Haver. The Tunisian Minister had put himself at the head of the body of troops, and marched to repel the invasion."

A letter from Copenhagen, dated the 15th of May mentions, that the King of Denmark has declared Siglefford, in the N. E. of Iceland, an authorized place of trade, and that Raudarhaun may be visited by ships for two years, but without being considered as a place of trade.

Paris paper received in London to the 25th of May, announces, that a second project of a law on the Press has passed in the Chamber of Peers, by a majority of 133 to 34.

Accounts from Hamburgh up to the 21st of May state, that the re-

ports in the French papers of misunderstandings between Sweden and other Northern powers, is without foundation, and that no proposition had been made to CHARLES JOHN, to abdicate the Throne.—The rumor of such a proposition having been made is contemptuously contradicted in an official article in the Stockholm Gazette.—An article, under the head of St. Petersburg. April 30th says—"There is an active exchange of Couriers between our Court and that of Stockholm; but no one yet knows what is in agitation, and all that foreign Journals circulate on the subject only rest upon vague supposition."

C. Maxwell, Esq. is appointed Governor of the Island of St. Christopher, and Sir S. F. Whittingham, Governor of the Island of St. Dominica.

Prince Leopold arrived in England on the 28th of May.

DON ANTONIO JOSE YRISARRI, commissioned as General Deputy and Representative of the government of Chili to England, arrived at London on the 22d of May. He was the bearer of the treaty between Chili and Buenos Ayres, for the liberation of Peru.

A letter from Weissenbourg, of the 19th of May, states that an extraordinary recruitment has been commenced in Rhenish Bavaria.—The levy is in a proportion three-times greater than in France. It will be recollected that the Bavarian Army has refused to take the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, and it is thought that the Government have it in view to recompose the Army entirely of young soldiers more disposed than the old ones to adopt constitutional principles.

American Stocks on the 29th of May; Three per Cents none; new six per cents, 99 a 101; U. S. Bank Shares 24, a 24 10.

A letter from Malta, dated April 9th communicates some alarming particulars relative to the Plague, which it was feared would be introduced into some of the neighboring islands. A small vessel, last from Susa, the crew consisting only of the Master and five other persons, put into the port of Marsaserocco, on the 28th March. Two of the crew who were boys, sickened and died on the voyage; the three others, after their arrival died of a disorder evidently resembling the Plague. Every precaution of the infection—the bedding and clothes of the sailors were burnt, and even the vessel in which they had arrived.

An obliging friend has favored us with the following letter, dated

LIVERPOOL, MAY 30.

Cotton continues fully as low in price as it has been at any period since its depression; the average price of 3300 bags Uplands sold last week at 12 1-2d, and 780 bales New-Orleans rather below 13d; besides which 320 bales New-Orleans were sold by auction at 11 1-2d, a 12 1-2d, and 580 bales ordinary Surats at the low price of 5 3 4d a 6d, duty paid. Sea Islands are dull of sale at former prices.

There has been a regular and rather extensive demand for Cotton, principally from the spinners, but partly from speculators and exporters to the Continent of Europe; such has, however, been the great accumulation of the stock, and the scarcity of money, occasioned by the enormous and unprecedented losses in every branch of trade, that it has unavoidably occurred, that Cotton has fallen to a price which has given the buyers confidence to purchase on an extensive scale. Should the imports materially diminish, we may have some moderate advance of price, and this, we think if probable, will take place; but with the exception of the spinning business, the trade in Cotton Goods is very much depressed; and on the subject of prices we may farther remark, that there now seems less surprize that Cotton should be at its present price, than that it should ever have attained the extravagant prices of last year.

Rice in bond has fallen to 22s a 23s 6d per cwt. The ports are now shut against Wheat, Flour, Rye and Beans, and remain open for Barley, Indian Corn and Pease, with every prospect of their being closed against these articles in August next, Indian Corn has fallen to 2s 10 a 2s per bushel.

The prices of other articles are almost nominal, as sales cannot be effected. We quote Pot Ashes 38s a 42s, Pearls 41s a 48; Turpentine 10s 6d a 12s 6d; Tar 13s a 14s 6d. We are, respectfully,

Your obedient servants,  
Thomas & John D. Thornely.

Cotton.—The only business done of moment is in Bengals for export; the demand still continuing for good common quality, and about 600 bales have been sold from 5 1-4d to 6 3-4d in bond; a few small sales have been made besides, as under:

20 Demeraras, good, at 18d. 40 Pernams, 20 1-2d, 30 Maranhams, 17d.

Hemp, Flax and Tallow.—The prices of Tallow are nominally lower, but there is little or no business doing. Hemp may be stated at a further reduction. There are no purchasers of Flax reported.—Exchange a shade lower.

Rice.—At the India House, last week, about 19,000 bags were brought forward for public sale, only about 6000 were disposed of.

Import of Foreign Corn.—The aggregate averages of Corn for the last six weeks, which regulate Foreign Importations, are—Wheat, 73s 7d. Barley, 45s 7d, Oats, 27s 10d. Beans, 50s 2d, Pease, 53s 3d. The Ports are in consequence closed for the ensuing three months against the importation of Foreign Wheat, Rye and Beans, and open for the other grain.

Foreign Wools.—The market still continue flat; a few buyers have made their appearance, but at such reduced prices, that the holders generally feel little disposition to serve them.

Tobacco.—There is little variation in the prices of Tobacco. The letters from Paris state that the French Government have contracted for 1,570 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 187 to 240l. per 100 kil.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Mr. Peel moved his resolutions, (which appeared in our paper of Thursday last,) after a speech of great ability. The first, second and third resolutions were agreed to without any expression of dissent. When the fourth was read, which fixes the first of February, 1820, as the period for the bank commencing its payments in bullion, Mr. Ellice rose, and proposed, in the way of amendment, a series of resolutions, the principal of which were, that the ten millions to be repaid by government, should be paid by monthly instalments of 500,000l, beginning on the 10th of June next, and that the bank should have its option to pay, after the 1st of May, 1821, either in legal coin or in gold, at 3l. 17s. 10 1-2d. per oz. Mr. Tierney supported these amendments, as most likely to conciliate the public mind and to allay the present alarms. At 2 o'clock this morning the debate was adjourned, upon the motion of Lord Castelreagh.

MAY 28.

The following interesting letter from Spain has just reached us, and contains some important information. It seems that the Spanish government intends to form two separate armaments of the ships collected at Cadiz, some of which, it is affirmed, were to have quitted that port the beginning of this month:—

"Cadiz, May 3d.—Every one here had supposed that all the ships intended for the expedition would have sailed together, for the subjugation of the revolted colonies: this now does not appear to be the case, as orders, have just reached this place from Madrid, directing the immediate departure of the following ships with troops for Lima:—The San Telmo and Alexandro men of war, carrying 70 guns each, and

the Prueba frigate, of 50 guns.—These, they say, will get away, if possible, by the 8th or 10th of this month. With regard to the other vessels, it is impossible to tell what is their destination, or when they will sail."

The following circular has just been issued:—

War Office, May 26, 1819.

"SIR—I have to desire that you will transmit to the Secretary of War, with the least possible delay, a list of all British officers in your agency, whether on half pay or otherwise (with their respective ranks,) who may be now holding any military appointment in the Spanish or Portuguese service of any foreign power."

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

"W. MERRY."

MAY 29.

The Paris papers of Wednesday last were received this morning.—The 5 per cents. closed on the preceding day at 56l 95c. Bank stock at 1,505l.

It is with pleasure we are enabled to state, upon the authority of private letters from Liverpool, that trade is once more reviving in that great commercial town. Cotton is on the advance, though the quantity imported is immense. It is supposed that our East India supply will ruin the American market, although the raw material is not so good as that of the United States: it is however, sufficiently good for the prices which the manufactured article now fetch.

MADRID, MAY 14.

Mr. Forsyth, the newly appointed minister of the United States at our court, has just arrived from Cadiz, to replace Mr. Ervine.

**DOMESTIC.**

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 7.

Forty shares of United States Bank Stock were sold on Tuesday forenoon at 90.

We understand that the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States have determined not to declare any dividend for the first six months of the present year. In consequence of the losses which they apprehend, or have actually sustained, from the unexampled failures among their debtors, chiefly in a neighboring city, they have deemed it expedient to reserve in the vaults of the bank the amount of profits, which otherwise would have enabled them to announce a pretty good dividend. It is understood that a meeting of the Stockholders of the institution will be called at an early period, in order to exhibit to them a statement of its affairs. The judicious and rigid measures pursued in the administration of the bank, will, we believe, restore it to the national confidence in a short time, and render its stock valuable to the holders.

Specie.—Another considerable reinforcement of specie has been received at the Bank of the United States, within a day or two, from the western country.

NEW-YORK, JULY 5.

New United States Mail Coach.—The Messrs. Lyons, of Jersey city, will commence running, tomorrow, at new Mail Coach, built partly upon the London plan, which for neatness of workmanship, cannot be excelled. It contains two seats for six inside passengers, and outside seats for eight, including the guard for the mail and driver. The box under the driver's seat for baggage, is perfectly tight and secure from the weather. The mail is carried in a box on which the guard rides, and well secured with a lock. The body of the Coach exhibits a number of paintings and devices.—On the middle panels of the doors are the U. S. coat of arms, and likewise those of New-York and New-Jersey, with a view of an American frigate just passing and firing a salute, with the old 76 flag flying with thirteen stars, in honor of the declaration of independence. In the upper door panel is a very

pretty view of the City Hotel, with these lines, "leaves at 2. P. M. C. Jennings." The four quarter panels each present a head representing heraldically cased in armor. On the box seat, "Bank Coffee House, 2, P. M. Wm. Niblo." On the mail box; "Wall-street House, E. S. Bunker, 2, P. M." On the right hand door panel is a representation of Gifford's Hotel, Newark, a very exact imitation; under which is written, "arrives at 4. P. M." On the mail box is printed, "Trenton, John Anderson's, 11, P. M." and on the front box "Washington Hall and Judd's Hotel, Philadelphia, 5, P. M."—On the back or hind part of the mail box, is a beautiful horse with a pair of wings denoting swiftness, with a scroll, "Steam-Boat Hotel, J. Lyon & Sons, 3, P. M." Over the same "U. S. Mail Coach," and underneath, on a brass plate, the names of Adamson, Clarke & Love, Coach-makers, near the bridge, Newark, (N. J.) This is the first Coach of the kind got up in this country, and we cannot but think that the Messrs. Lyons deserve great credit for their unremitting exertions to accommodate and forward the traveller with comfort, ease and dispatch. They have spared no expense, and hope for a liberal share of public patronage. The Coach will be placed on the mail line tomorrow, calling at the different public houses designated above, and leaves the Post Office precisely at 2, P. M. The weight of the coach is only 1300 pounds, whereas the present Post Coaches in use exceed 1600.

JULY 6.

We are happy to announce, that, agreeably to public notice, the N. Y. Savings Bank was opened on Saturday evening, in the spacious and convenient room in the basement story of the New-York Institution in Chamber-street.

In addition to Messrs. J. Pintard, J. E. Hyde, and D. P. Campbell, the attending Committee for the present month, the following Trustees were present on the occasion—Wm. Bayard, Esq. President, Col. Wm. Few, V. P. and Messrs. J. Eastburn, T. Eddy, Z. Lewis, J. Mason, J. Shered, W. Wilson and J. Thompson.

The Deposits of the first evening far exceeded in number and amount, the most sanguine hopes of the Trustees. The sum of two thousand eight hundred and seven Dollars was received from Eighty Depositors.—The largest deposit was three hundred dollars, and the smallest two dollars.

On Monday, notwithstanding it was a day of national festivity, the Directors devoted three hours (from 11 to 2 o'clock) to the Savings Bank, and had the pleasure to receive \$1269 from 37 Depositors—making, on the first week of its operation, a total deposit of \$4076.

The largest deposit on Monday was \$400 the savings of an economical as well as industrious female servant for several years.

A young Girl, bound at service, deposited \$5, the savings of family presents.

A Boot and Shoe Cleaner made a deposit of \$300; three public porters, 100; 70 and 40 Dills, a Teacher, 100; and several domestics, from 5 to 170 Dills.

A Female, who has lately arrived in this city from England, deposited \$25, the principal part of which was in guineas, which, on leaving her native country, she withdrew from the Savings Bank in Bristol.

A father deposited half an eagle each for four children.

A grand father deposited \$5 each for five grand children, which, with similar deposits on the Anniversary of Independence and New Years day, is, with the blessing of Providence to be annually placed at compound interest, until each child comes of age; and in case of the death of either the total amount is to be divided among the survivors.

Deposits were also received from another father and grand father for their children and grand children.