

squadron at St. Helena, and Rear Admiral Edward Gower has been appointed to succeed him.

The North Cornwall Bank has stopped payment.

The news of Sir Gregor McGregor's defeat had reached England.

Mount Etna.—Accounts from Naples as late as the 4th of June, announce that information had been received there, by means of a telegraph, of a dreadful eruption of Mount Etna, which threatened the total destruction of the city of Catania, situated at the foot of the volcano. From Mount Vesuvius a very great eruption of lava had taken place in the direction of Pompeii. Some violent shocks of an earthquake had been felt in the neighborhood of Viterbo.

From Prussia.—The further publication of the New Stuttgart Gazette had been prohibited.

The public mind, in the Spanish capital, is occupied on the two subjects of South American affairs and the king's marriage.

British Stocks, June 29.—Bank Stock 2 15—3 per ct. Red 67 cts. 66 3 4 67 1-8—4 per cent. 85 1-4 1-8 8-8; Cons. for ac. 68; 67 3-4 68 1-8.

Letters from Cadiz, says a London paper of June 29, were received by the post of yesterday, stating, that several British transports had been discharged, not from their being no longer wanted, but because the captains would not submit to new conditions the Spaniards wished to impose upon them.

Advices, of a very interesting and important nature, have been received this day, on the authenticity of which our readers may confidently rely.—It appears that the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, the prime minister at the court of Madrid, has been removed, and ordered to repair to the town of Avila, in Old Castile, where he was to arrive on the 14th of June. He was suspected to be too strongly attached to the interests of the United States of America, being related by marriage to the ex-president, Mr. Adams. The minister of war has also been removed, and appointed captain general of Grenada, a kind of honorable retirement. It is supposed that these changes are connected with the cession of the Floridas, and it may, consequently, be fairly doubted whether the treaty making that cession to the United States, will be ratified by the court of Spain.—*London Sun, June 28.*

Russia has in her army and navy, 463,000 men, of which number 76,000 are seamen.

The king of Prussia is to marry a princess of Wurtemberg, the second daughter of duke Louis. The princess of Naples, consort of the Infant of Spain, Don Francis Paul, arrived at Madrid, on the 11th June, in the evening of which day the marriage was celebrated.

The foreign enlistment bill was debated in the house of lords on the 28th June. On taking a vote on the amendment proposed to the bill, it stood, for the amendment 56—for the original motion 100—majority for the bill 43. The bill passed through a committee, and the house adjourned.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Advices from Madrid of the 10th inst. are in town, transmitted from a quarter of the first political information, and they distinctly state, that the treaty made with the United States, for the transfer of the two Floridas, had not been ratified by his catholic majesty, further adding, that there was not the least probability, for the present, of its receiving the royal sanction. On this curious and important matter great demurs have recently taken place, and it has been deemed singular, that the Spanish negotiator of the treaty (now in London) should have quitted the seat of the federal government, before the finish had been put to his work. The whole transaction has indeed been an extremely hoisterous and complicated one, but since the first arrangements were made, great ob-

stacles have occurred. On the one hand, it is thought Spain has been told, that if she cedes the Floridas to one power, she must cede Cuba to another—whilst it is, on the other side, rumoured that the U. States find incumbrances in the shape of grants of territory, which were not anticipated. In the whole negotiation a great degree of finesse has been used, but time will show which party is the dupe. Ferdinand's government is well aware how much the United States covet the Floridas, and he will, if he can, impose conditions beyond those of neutrality.

JUNE 26. It is a serious fact, that in the last year 1817-18 the trade from America to China, employed 4,000,000 dollars, and 16,000 tons of shipping; during the same time, the British trade to China, occupied 6,500,000 dollars, and 20,000 tons of shipping; consequently, allowing that the American merchant receives his return in the course of one year, while the British requires nearly two years.—The American trade to China is already more extensive than our own.

JUNE 28.

Saturday and yesterday we received the French papers of Thursday last. In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, M. Laine reported from the Committee on the project relative to the corn trade, in favour of its adoption, but recommending amongst others, an amendment for imposing a triple duty on the importation of flour. On Wednesday M. Manuel strongly recommended the entering into commercial relation with the Independents of South America, and the negotiation of a treaty with the government of Hayti, with the view of securing some indemnity to the unfortunate ex-colonists of that island, and re-opening its ports to French commerce. His speech was ordered to be printed.

The Florida Treaty passed the U. States' Senate about the 23d February and the ratification was to take place in 6 months. Mr. Forsyth arrived in Madrid about the 4th of May, and up to the 10th inst. no progress had been made, but fresh obstacles had arisen. Nothing, however, authentic is known on the subject of the difficulty, but on all sides it is rumoured that Spain will not be allowed to make a single bargain, and a variety of circumstances have led the public mind towards Cuba.

The Cabinet of Madrid has long been aware that the people of Cuba are desirous of a separation from the government of Spain, and that nothing but the fear of an insurrection among the negroes has prevented the attempt.

"On a cursory view it may appear a great object for the British government to obtain Cuba, a colony that by good administration would soon outstrip what St. Domingo once was under the French." It ought also not to be forgotten that the entire subsistence of the island depends on external supplies, consequently a maritime war must produce ruin, more particularly between the United States and the holder of Cuba. Our government is certainly devising means to check the rapid growth of the United States, but the possession of Cuba by us would have a contrary effect.

The vast commerce that already flows down the Mississippi, the immense tract of country rapidly settling on the Missouri, &c. point out very distinctly to the United States the necessity of making Pensacola a great maritime port, but such necessity would be increased in a tenfold degree if Great Britain possessed Havana.—There is besides the Bay of Tampa, in the Floridas. The British cabinet, moreover, must be aware that any premature circumstances, more particularly when accompanied by any avowed spirit of competition, which may rouse into action the resources of the American government, and the enterprise of its citizens, must certainly accelerate the progress of that country in national strength.

Great Britain ought, therefore, to ponder before she sacrifices her honour and other more paramount interests. We must not look to the moment. Spain is blustering wherever she can be heard, but the idea of her holding sway over Cuba; or of her long retaining in a state of subjection the vast country stretching on the Atlantic from Cape Horn to the Floridas, and from the former to California, on the Pacific without a navy, is preposterous. Her moral influence in those regions is lost or fast subsiding, and her physical influence is nearly broken. She may, by cessions of territory, purchase a suspension, but this only be temporary as long as she cannot do this. The power with whom she treats may in high price on their favours, but as far as Great-Britain is concerned, the advantages gained will be of short duration, and the loss in commerce and character irreparable.

DRESDEN, JUNE 15.

Yesterday 42 waggons arrived with emigrants from Wurtemberg who were going to Russia. To-morrow a division of 182 persons and 50 waggons will arrive here, and on the 19th a third division. They have their managers, quarter masters and teachers. Divine service is performed, and on the days they halt, school is kept. There are families among them who have property to the amount of 8 or 10,000 florins.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 21.

One day later from England.

The ship Herald, at Boston, sailed from Liverpool on the 3d of July, and brings accounts to the 2d, and London papers to the 30th June.

Chevalier Don Onis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty to the United States of America, arrived in Paris on the 24th of June, and alighted at the Grand Hotel de Castine, Rue de Richelieu.

It was rumored in Berlin that a rupture between Russia and the Porte was expected. An article from Vienna, mentions, on authority of intelligence from Constantinople that the Porte was actively employed in strengthening its marine. Several ships of war have lately been built, and orders issued for the construction of others. A private letter from Petersburg states that these rumors were not considered entitled to notice in that city, and were treated as the idle dreams of speculating politicians.

The foreign Enlistment bill had passed the British Lords. On the 28th June, a resolution passed the House of Commons, granting 6000l. to remunerate Gen. Boyd, of Boston, for losses sustained by him, in the confiscation of salt petre at the Cape of Good Hope many years since.—Among the advocates of the resolution were Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin.

The King of Spain is to marry a Princess of Saxony, aged only 16 years.—She was on her way to Spain. The courtship may have retarded the ratification of the treaty. Sir Hudibrass says,

"When a lady's in the case,
"All other things, you know give place."

MADRID, JUNE 15.

M. Onis, who returns from Philadelphia, and who ought at this moment to have arrived in Paris, is shortly expected here.—He directed and terminated the negotiation of the Floridas; will he be recompensed? Some people even go so far as to presume, that he may be the successor of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 23.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the elegant fast sailing ship Belvidera, Capt. Hobson, in 45 days from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 3d, and Liverpool papers to the 5th July, which have been furnished by Capt. Hobson with his usual friendly attention.

From Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser, of July 5.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Our Cotton market has exhibited this week more life than we have ex-

perienced for a long time past, but principally in American descriptions. A considerable business has been done on speculation, in consequence of which disposition, holders have, within the last two days, obtained an advance of 1-2d per lb. on Bowed and New-Orleans; and other descriptions have fully supported former rates, though the demand has been comparatively limited. Yesterday a public sale was attempted, consisting of 630 bags of Demerara, and 80 bags Barbadoes: 470 of the former was sold at 13 1-4d a 16 1-4d, and 40 of the latter at 13d fair quality—which, compared with the private transactions were at decline of 1 4 a 1 2d per lot. The sale by private contract consist of 150 Sea Islands 2s to 3s; 40 stained, 15 1-2d a 18d; 3,100 Bowed 10 1-2d a 12 1-2d, up to 13d for very choice; 2,300 Orleans 11d a 14 1-2d, with some choice gin marks 15d a 16d; 90 Demeraras 13 3-4d a 14 1-2d; 500 Pernams 17d a 18 1 2d; 2490 Maranhams 15d a 16d—1250 Bahias 15 3-4d and 17d; 10 Bourbons 17d; 250 Surats 7d a 9 1 2d; and 1100 Bengals 6d a 8d per lb—forming an aggregate of 12-500 bags, of which upwards of 9000 were taken by the trade.

Tobaccos still exhibit a tendency to decline, particularly qualities suitable for export—Kentucky leaf has depreciated 3-4d a 1d per lb. a parcel having been sold at 3d. 4d with some ordinary sound Virginia at 3 1 2d per lb. good ordinary to midling, however, supports the previous quotations. The trade have bought sparingly.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Savannah steam ship, which arrived here last week from Savannah, is the first steam vessel which has crossed the Atlantic. She is a beautiful vessel, and was built at New-York, under the inspection of her commander, Captain Rodgers, brother to Commodore Rodgers. An amusing accident is related in the Irish papers respecting this vessel. When off the coast of Ireland she was observed by the Kite, revenue cruiser, Lieut. Bowie. The Kite chased her during the day, going ten knots, supposing her to be a ship on fire, when at length, perceiving the Kite in chase, she stopped her engine till the latter came up.

Retrospect.—By advices from Madrid of the 15th June, we learn that another change has taken place in the Spanish Administration.—The Marquis de Casa Yrujo received an intimation, when in bed on the night of the 12th ult. of his removal from office, and banishment to Avila, for which place he departed before the break of day. These circumstances are precisely the same as those which attended the removal of his predecessor; and like him, he had on the previous evening, transacted business with the King, and left the place as confident as ever of the continuance of his Majesty's favor. The fate of these administrations does not much depend upon the character or abilities of the Minister; neither Pizarro or Yrujo could cure the financial embarrassments, or recover the revolted colonies; and as the effecting of these impossibilities seems a sine qua non with Ferdinand, the ministers he chooses, can hardly expect a longer term in office than the nine months M. Yrujo has served. The term suffering cannot be misapplied to those, who have to grapple with the difficulties of that miserable kingdom, and to endure the caprice of their contemptible Sovereign.—The colonies, which are fast slipping out of her hands, she uses every effort to retain and is worn out with the struggle; the prayer of her well wishers ought to be, that she may get rid of them as soon as possible, in order to turn her attention to domestic affairs which were never purely in any kingdom in a worse condition.—M. Egoia, the Minister of War, is permitted to retire on account of ill health; and we shall be much surprised if Don J. M. Alos, his successor, or any other War

Minister, preserves his health in that country, amidst the general consumption which seems to be destroying armies, natives and administrations.—The Cadiz expedition is almost as near the time of sailing now as it was eighteen months ago.—What Don Alos may do for it we cannot foresee; but from the similarity of symptoms in the two cases, we apprehend, that that expedition, and our Bank Restriction act will set sail about the same period.—M. Opis, the late Spanish Ambassador to the United States, it is expected, will be created Prime Minister. It seems difficult, however, to reconcile this expectation with the rumored refusal of Ferdinand to ratify the treaty formed by this Ambassador for the cession of the Floridas.—The Americans seem to apprehend that another eighteen years delay will take place; as well, as to suspect that Ferdinand has been selling a large quantity of land in that colony subsequent to its cession to America. Connected with the cession of the Floridas, is a report which has prevailed both in America and the West Indies, that the Island of Cuba is about to be ceded by Spain to Great Britain.—This report has been discountenanced, without being absolutely contradicted, at home; and of the probability of such circumstances taking place, it is difficult to conjecture.—It might be desirable, indeed, on the other hand, to command the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, but it is to be apprehended that the island would prove a burden, instead of a source of profit, and that the property in our West-India Islands would be depreciated by it, in which case there will doubtless be strong opposition to it in this country.

DOMESTIC.

BOSTON, AUG. 30.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Fayal, July 13.

"The Russian frigate Kamschatka, that has been nearly three years on a voyage of discovery, stopped here on her return home, and remained three weeks. The commander, Colowrin, is celebrated from the circumstance of his captivity several years in Japan, and his account of that country, now passing the rounds of the periodical publications. He, with the principal officers and scientific gentlemen of his suit, were entertained by Mr. Dabney, the U. States consul, at the celebration of Independence, at his house, and all expressed the highest respect for our country and republican institutions. The dinner was succeeded by a ball, attended by 120 ladies and gentlemen, highly gratifying to the Russian guests.

"The landscape painter did the Consul the favor to sketch that part of the town and harbour where the attack on the brig Gen. Armstrong took place, which he has forwarded to Capt. Reid, who so gallantly defended that vessel."

It is understood that the want of such a drawing has retarded the execution of an engraving, representing that extraordinary action.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 19.

Capt. Read, of the United States ship Hornet, has returned to this city from Washington, and it is supposed he has despatches for our minister at the court of Madrid.

AUGUST 23.

A Curiosity.—A splendid folio Bible, in the French language has lately been received from Europe, by Messrs. Prior & Dunning, booksellers, of this city. It was printed in the year 1588, in a remarkable large type, and is embellished with a great variety of engravings, different from any thing we have before seen. It is, doubtless, one of the finest specimens of printing in the 16th century, and is well worthy the inspection of the literati, and especially of the learned clergy.

From Terra Firma.—Captain Webb, who arrived at Norfolk on Monday last, in 20 days from Mar-