

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 8.

A report prevailed yesterday in the city, that negotiations are going on between the government of this country and that of Spain the professed object of which is to enable certain British commissioners in Mexico to transmit thence to England specie to the amount of ten millions of dollars in British ships of war. The real object, however, is, to protect, by the English flag, so much Spanish property from the independent privateers, into whose power it would most probably fall, if the owners were rash enough to venture transmitting it to Europe in a Spanish bottom. It is pretended that the convention, by which the dollars are to obtain safe convoy, will operate to the advantage of this country, by enabling the Bank of England to make better and more effectual preparations for resuming payments in specie; but it is very evident, from the present price of silver bullion in the market, that the Bank of England is not reduced to the necessity of sending to Mexico for the purchase of dollars. There can be no objection to the principle, however, of this transaction. As a government, we are necessarily bound in good offices to the government of Ferdinand; but we are not equally bound to the Independents. In other words, we are compelled, by our relations of amity with the Spanish government, to do all those offices usual between friendly powers, and this is one of them. It is absurd to talk of neutral rights and neutral duties. This is not our relation. The belligerent parties are not in the relation of equal belligerents towards us as a third party, but one of the belligerents is a friend and an ally, and the other an acknowledged power at war with this friend and ally. We may keep out of the quarrel, if we please, but we must not assist the latter in contrariety with our express duties towards the former; nor can the Independents complain that we perform offices to which the law of nations obliges all friendly powers, that is, all powers of peace. The fallacy of all the arguments on this question results from this error, that they are equal belligerents, and that our relation with both is that of neutrality.

The public are naturally anxious for some accounts from Lima, to which city Gen. Marten, the Buenos Ayres General, is approaching by land, whilst Lord Cochrane is blockading up the harbor by sea. If General Marten should be able to effect his march, the city will probably fall, as the country is supposed to be divided in his favor. Venezuela is, however, the great point of contest. It has sometimes suggested itself to our minds, that the temerity of Lord Cochrane, and his strange perversity of judgment, will eventually lead him into some fatal error—some attack, perhaps, upon, or some forcible resistance to, the British frigates upon the South American coast. We should most seriously regret that so brave a man should fall into such an irretrievable ruin; but thus it is, where courage, and we may add, great natural talents, are not under the guidance of a mind duly cultivated with religion and morals, or rather set them at naught, as the Chinese do European science, because they cannot comprehend what they have never learned.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 15.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The fine fast sailing ship Robert Fulton, Capt. Holdridge, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 12th ult. By her we have received London papers to the evening of the 9th. The cotton market at Liverpool continued steady.

The British ship of war Blossom, from Lima, arrived at Deal 8th Aug. with a large sum in specie.

It is stated that Maret, Duke of Salsano, has obtained permission to return to France.

The London Courier remarks: it is evident, by our accounts from the disturbed districts, the disaffected, though checked are not subdued, and it will require a long and steady perseverance in the course which has accomplished the former, finally to produce the latter. Another meeting is determined on at Manchester."

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 11.

Our cotton market is very steady, and there is no appearance of any decline, and we have no doubt but 15d. will soon be realized for real good cotton, and perhaps more.—But we should caution you against being too sanguine. The India Cotton is a rod over our heads and we must act with judgment. The sales thus far, in the present week, of all sorts, are 4500 bags; there is little doing in any thing else. Ashes are freely offered at our quotations; tobacco has improved a little, and we hope may further improve. There is no prospect of the ports opening for wheat and flour the present year; the weather is fine, and the harvests getting in.

Extract of a letter, dated "Hamburg, July 27th.

"The accounts from Prussia continue to wear a gloomy aspect—The unfortunate division between the king and his subjects threatens some serious consequences. It is said that Field Marshal Blucher is watched closely—Guesenau, next to Blucher in rank, and Governor of Berlin, is under actual arrest. The Prince, Army and people form one party, while the King with his Ministry and the nobility form the other—Time only can tell what the consequence will be."

## Domestic.

BOSTON, SEPT. 9.

A great number of old revolutionary pensioners are now in town, and have excited considerable interest in the public feeling. Yesterday, two of these veterans met in State-street, each of them upwards of 70 years of age, who had not seen each other for nearly forty years; their feelings can better be imagined than described. One of them was a drummer, and the other a fifer, in the revolutionary army, who calling to mind their former friendship and employment, borrowed a drum and fife, and retiring into a back yard in State-st. played the Reveille, and other airs, which recalled to their minds the ardor which inspired their bosoms, in the trying scenes of the revolution, the pride of which was not then extinct, and gave delight to the numerous persons who witnessed the interesting scene.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 8.

**Public Pensions.**—The payment of the annual allowance to the Public Pensioners, commenced on Saturday last, at the Bank of the United States and its various Branches. The number applying for their pensions at the mother Bank in Philadelphia, is stated at eighteen hundred. The number applying at the Branch in this city we have not yet ascertained; but the floors of the Bank have been thronged with them for several days.

SEPTEMBER 10.

**Mr. Gourlay.**—We have already mentioned in our paper, that this celebrated political reformer had been convicted in Upper Canada, of what the law terms a misdemeanor, and banished from the Province. The Niagara Gleaner of the 28th ult. gives the following information—"On Saturday last, the famous Mr. Gourlay passed over the river in the ferry-boat at this town, after brushing the dust off his boots."

SEPTEMBER 13.

The pensions paid by the United States for the last six months amount to one million and a half of dollars, upwards of 300,000 of which will be paid at the Loan Office in this city.

SEPTEMBER 17.

**Our Canals.**—Twenty-five hundred men are now at work on the middle Section of the Great Western Canal, with a suitable number of horses and oxen. It will be fit for navigation this fall. Governor Clinton, we understand, is now to visit the line of the Northern Canal, and inspect the progress of the works. He has lately visited the line of the Western Canal as far as Buffalo. Gov. Clinton is President of the Board of Canal Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 18.

## YELLOW FEVER AT N. ORLEANS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Patriot, dated New-Orleans, Aug. 18.

This city is at present very unhealthy—the yellow fever rages with considerable violence amongst the shipping and lower parts of the city—25 to 30 are daily interred. This is certainly one of the filthiest, and in many respects the most wretched hole in the universe. Sunday is the principal day of amusement, when we have gambling tables, negro dances, and the like, in full motion. The soil here is so moist and wet, that by digging a hole three or four feet, in a few minutes it will be nearly filled with water. The graves being dug in anticipation, are always about half full, and you will see people carrying large stones to the grave yard to sink the coffin. After the bodies have laid a few months, they are taken up and burnt. Thus you may conclude, that a person here has one third the number of lives of a cat—for in the first place he is murdered by the yellow fever, in the second he is drowned, and in the third he is burnt. After passing through such a death as this, I should think *Old Nick* can have no claim upon us hereafter. Although I speak with some degree of levity upon the subject, I do assure you I feel the serious importance of "living as we would wish to die," for, my lot being cast in a place where "pestilence walketh in darkness," there is no knowing but my turn may come next, and that this may be the last you will ever hear from me.

SEPTEMBER 21.

An Extract of a letter from a Marylander now in England, to a gentleman of the city of Baltimore, dated 10th July, 1819.

"Mr. Rush is much liked in this country, and unites much modesty to a ready elocution suited for festival harangues. I have found feelings of great liberality in the minds of some distinguished few in England, but the great mass of the nation bear America a mortal animosity; a sort of hatred arising from wounded pride, and a jealous dread of our growing importance. Notwithstanding the flourishing appearance of England, there is a feeling of dependency in the mind of every Englishman in speaking of the future destinies of his country. Things are very different in France, hope and confidence and courage gain ground every day. The nation is on the high road to liberty and good government. The king is wise and prudent, and adheres to a liberal and sensible ministry, who do something every day to advance the prosperity of their country.—Should the king live ten years France will have the best government in Europe. Holkham is the agricultural wonder of England. Its proprietor is a man of princely fortune and noble disposition, whose pride it is to be the patriarch of husbandry. I have passed during the last few days about 8 hours in a day from 11 till 7 o'clock, in riding over his estate and examining his system of cultivation. I have found nothing more interesting to me in Europe, or perhaps more useful whether I led the life of a farmer or not on my return to the United States."

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 18.

By a gentleman who has lately visited the site of Fort Washington, 14 miles below this city, on the east bank of the Potomac, we learn that the buildings, &c. have made rapid progress within the present year.—The Fort has already an imposing appearance, every way in contrast

to the inefficient fortification, on the same site, which was blown up on the approach of the enemy's squadron in 1814. It is supposed the Fort will be finished within two years.—Whilst it will be impregnable to any force which is likely ever to be brought against it, it will be a noble national work, worthy of the purpose for which it is intended, that of covering the public establishments and public archives at the seat of government from future invasion.—Capt. Maurice, of the Engineers, superintends the work, and Lieut. Ansart, of the Artillery, at present commands the post.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 21.

**Atrocious Outrage.**—Last Friday night, about 10 o'clock, as Mr. Martin Mimms, a most respectable man, who superintends the toll house of Trent's Bridge, was retiring to rest, two men apparently well dressed called at the toll house, with the professed intention of paying the toll. Mr. M. was in the act of carrying the dollar they tendered to the light for examination, when one of the men entered the door to ask for a little water. Mr. M. showed him the jug; and proceeded to inspect the dollar, which proved to be a counterfeit. In this situation the stranger who stood at the door fired a pistol at Mr. M. a slug from which entered his arm without breaking the bone.—His companion in the house then wounded Mr. M. in the back with a dirk, which on examination proves to be an old saw ground down to a sharp point.—Notwithstanding his wounds and weakness, Mr. M. made a bold resistance, seized a pole and compelled his atrocious assailants to take to their heels, across the bridge in the direction of this city. The cries of Mr. M. soon brought some servants to his assistance, who discovered the dirk still sticking in his back! It is supposed that the object of all the toll money which was in the house; but this guilty purpose was completely defeated by the resolution of their intended victim. Mr. M. still lies very ill; but it is hoped by his physician that he will survive. It is reported, that a man has been arrested by the police under strong suspicions of his being a party concerned.

The "Martinsburg Gazette" of the 9th inst. states as a report, that "petitions to the governor have been generally signed in Fauquier, Culpeper, and the adjoining counties, for an early call of the Legislature in order to suspend the execution laws." This is the first news we have heard of such a measure, and we suspect it is incorrect.

The James River is at this time so low at this city, that a gentleman and two youths, walked over it on Sunday evening, stepping from rock to rock.

SAVANNAH, SEPT. 21.

**Fire!**—This morning, between the hours of one and two, the alarm was given. A fire had broken out in a small house on Spring Hill, occupied by a Mr. Jackson, and belonging to Mrs. Hartstene which was completely consumed, together with the out-buildings, before any efficient assistance could be rendered. Fortunately the wind was light and the flames did not extend farther. Whether it was the work of some "vile incendiary," or the effect of accident, it has not been yet possible to discover.

NATCHEZ, MISS. AUGUST 24.

**The Patriots of Texas.**—A letter from an officer of the army of Texas to his friend in this city, dated Nacogdoches, July 24th, represents the prospects of that republic to be in the most flattering condition. The exiled Spaniards are daily coming in and enrolling themselves under the republican banners. It is expected that they alone will soon muster from two to three hundred strong. The force now concentrated at the post of Nacogdoches is re-

spectable, and advices are received of considerable reinforcements now in motion from various quarters—Provisions are said to be abundant, and the troops are in high spirits and confident of success.

Affairs in that quarter are certainly assuming an imposing attitude. It is whispered here that the command will be relinquished to an officer of high standing.

CAMDEN.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1819.

It was incidentally mentioned in this paper, (says the National Intelligencer,) that Mr. Forsyth, our Minister in Spain, was expected soon to return. This suggestion has been regarded by some as an indication of an expected rupture with Spain; and, by those, who are never so much pleased as when they find any thing to carp at, has been spoken of as an instance of extravagant expenditure on a foreign mission of too short duration. There is no room, when the fact is understood, for either of these inferences. The truth is, Mr. Forsyth departed hence for Spain some months sooner than, at the time of his appointment, he had reason to expect in consequence of the formation of the Treaty, which he bore to Spain. So short notice being given, it was not in his power to take his family with him. It was understood, at the time of his departure, that he was to return to the United States for that purpose, as soon as the fate of the Treaty should be known.

**Don Louis de Onis.**—From our late European papers (says the Boston Centinel,) we gather the following facts respecting this diplomatist. He passed from the United States to England, and from thence to Paris, where he heard of the removal of the Spanish prime Minister, the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, and immediately posted for Madrid. When he had reached Valladolid—more than half way from the frontier to the capital—he received a royal mandate to stop, and not approach nigher to Madrid. Afterwards he was arrested, and conducted to a convent near Avila, not far from Madrid, where a court of enquiry was ordered to convene to investigate certain charges made against him and the above named Marquis, who had been ordered to the same place of confinement. The general newspaper opinion in Spain was, that the charges allude to the grants of lands in the Floridas, made during the negotiation of the late treaty for their cession to the U. States, in which instrument, there is a clause limiting their extent.

Extract of a letter, received in Philadelphia, dated Havre, Aug. 3.

"Our market is very animated, New-Orleans Cotton 40 to 42 sous; uplands 36 to 39, none in market; 4000 Bengals have been sold at 13 to 15, in entrepot; and 3000 Surats at 16. There is no fear of a decline in these prices. The weather having been very fine, flour has declined, and, by a law just passed, is not admissible at present rates. Rice has been sold at 30 francs to 32 per 50 kils; it would not do if bought higher than 3 1-2 dollars per cwt. The rate of this article will not be fixed until the result of the harvest is known. No Kentucky tobacco will be bought by the *regie*, fine Virginia's alone will sell, the autumn being about to commence; pepper was sold at 17 sous in entrepot."

**The revolutions of Commerce.**—The ship Midas, just arrived at Boston, in 44 days from China, among her cargo brings 4 cases of *twilled flannels*, of China manufacture.

The import of cotton of all descriptions into Liverpool from the 1st of Jan. to the 1st Aug. 1819, was 273,984 bales. In the same period of 1818, the imports were 262,463. Increase the present year 11,521 bales.

**Heavy Wheat.**—Some beautiful white wheat sent to the Baltimore market by Tench Tilgham, Esq. of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, weighed 64 1-2 pounds the bushel.