

FOREIGN NEWS.

Bombay, India, Feb. 27.

At Penang two expeditions are preparing; one of which is destined to form a British settlement at Archen—the destination of the other not known. Sir Stamford Raffles was to accompany the former expedition.

The Dutch are taking possession of all the little they formerly had to the eastward, and they are in expectation of 15,000 more troops from Europe.

Private accounts from Calcutta of the 4th inst. mention that a very great change had rather unexpectedly taken place in the money market. Company's six per cent. paper, which ten days before bore a discount of 7 1/2 per cent. had fallen to 2 1/4 per cent. and the Bazar rate of interest had kept pace with this decline, being then 8 per cent. per annum on deposit of government paper, or equal to a decrease of 10 per cent. in as many days. It was difficult to account satisfactorily for so rapid a change, though of the many reasons which may have operated to effect it, the principal are said to be the large importations of bullion from China and Europe, the opening of the bank for discounting, and the stagnation in the cotton market in the upper provinces.

It is further stated that the crop of cotton this season is expected to prove very abundant.

From a London paper, May 8. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Tuesday week the anniversary meeting of this society was held in Freemason's hall. There were two thousand persons present. At 12 o'clock, the right hon. Lord Teignmouth took the chair, when the report was read. It detailed the progress of the bible societies in the different countries on the continent and in the Indies, &c. stated the number of bibles issued at cost and reduced prices, from the 31st March, 1818, to the same period in 1819, was 123,247 bibles, and 136,784 testaments, making in the whole 260,031 copies, being an increase beyond the issues of the preceding year of 65,930 bibles and testaments; making with those issued at the expense of the society, from various presses upon the continent, a total of more than two millions three hundred thousand.—Professor Kieffer, from Paris, presented himself to the meeting, and through the medium of an able address, which was read by the Rev. D. Wilson, informed the meeting, that the government of France had promised their utmost support to the bible societies in their enterprise. It is then stated, that 9000 copies of the new testament, printed in the Turkish language, from the royal press of France, had been sent to Turkey.—(Loud applause)—Three of those testaments, which were exceedingly well printed and bound, and bearing the royal arms of France, were then presented to the meeting by the professor, who, aided by the advice of Baron Sylvestre de Sacy, had inspected the edition. The Duke of Gloucester then moved the thanks of the meeting to the chairman, who made a suitable reply. The meeting shortly after broke up.

Northern Expeditions.—The Hecla and Griper have failed from Deptford on the voyage of discovery to the arctic regions. In addition to this expedition, another is about to be undertaken by land, which is to proceed in a northern direction from the Hudson bay company's settlements. The persons to be employed in this arduous undertaking, it is said, are selected; and, from the assistance of the North American tribes, every prospect of success is entertained. It will be recollected that, many years ago, Mr. Herne, and more recently Mr. McKenzie, fell in with the sea at two intermediate points, a considerable distance from each other between Behring's Straights and Baffin's bay.

London, May 15. The Morning Chronicle of the 6th and 11th, contain lengthy debates in the House of Lords, on the Catholic claims. On the 5th the Earl of Donoughmore presented petitions from more than fifty parishes and parishes in Ireland. Earl Gray presented others from the Roman Catholics of England, and expressed his strong disposition that they should be relieved from the degrading disabilities to which they were subjected. They were good subjects and citizens—men eligible and exemplary in all the relations of society; which fully entitled them to all the privileges which they claimed. The obnoxious tenets, which it was alleged they held, were now entirely disavowed by the Catholic Universities, and they had even ceased to be used as an argument by the opponents of those claims.

The Earl of Liverpool opposed the petition; but did not believe that any of the Roman Catholics now held those obnoxious doctrines, leading to immorality and infelicity, which had been alluded to. It was not at all on this ground that he opposed the admission of the Roman Catholics to the privileges of the constitution; but altogether on constitutional principles, involving, as he contended, the security of the Protestant establishment of the State, and with it, that of the Protestant Church, with which it was inseparably connected.

On the following day, the further discussion on this subject was postponed till the 21st of May, in consequence of an indisposition of the noble mover, the Earl of Donoughmore.

The Attorney General, in the House of Commons, gave notice, that on the 13th, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent his Majesty's subjects from entering in any Foreign Service, without his Majesty's licence.

LONDON, May 19.

Mr. Tierney brought forward, last night, his motion for an inquiry into the state of the nation. His speech produced no remarkable effect. His views of the foreign policy, domestic economy and trade of the country, were not striking—if we except only the topic of finance. His dialectics were less pressing, and his jokes rather faint, and thinly scattered. The motion was sudden and premature. By bringing it on at this moment he deprived himself of two very important subjects—the Bank Restriction and the Budget of the year. The Right Honorable Gentleman began with descending very unceremoniously upon the administration, which he taunted and depreciated with some success. The first topic upon which he entered was our foreign relations, which he stated to be quite novel. Europe, he said, was under the tutelage of four powers, of which England was one. At the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle France was admitted a fifth, and strange enough, in a very short time after, the Duke of Richelieu, a confidence in whose councils had induced the Allies to take this step; had scarcely returned to Paris, when he and his administration went to pieces,—a new cabinet was formed, and France, so formidable during the war, appeared formidable again. The Right Hon. Gentleman, after glancing at the Netherlands, passed on to America, condemned the cession of the Floridas and the commercial treaty, and observed, with great truth, that there was a time when the murder of two British subjects, even though the letter of the law of nations were against us, would not have passed without the demand of "a bloody and a strict account." He then offered a passing prayer for the S. Americans, and returned to inquire what Ministers had done at home. In the course of 4 years of peace they had, he said, reduced the public debt of 800,000,000, and upwards! by the sum of 5,700,000,000! and, going on at the same rate, they would have further reduced it by 12,000,000,000 more! in five years hence!—What, he asked, would be the state of the country, encountering a war with such a burden upon its shoulders? The right hon. gentleman concluded his speech with pronouncing sentence of incompetence upon Ministers, and professing his own readiness to pass over with his friends into their places. Lord Castlereagh replied, and turned the laugh, if not the argument, against the right hon. gentleman. He spoke in a tone of pleasantry for a considerable time, and excited a great deal of merriment at the expense of his opponent. Upon most of the topics relating to foreign countries, refutation was easy. It is not matter of charge against Ministers that France has become formidable. There is, it is true, much of lamentable humiliation in the forbearance of government towards America—With South America we had no right to interfere. But the dreadful difficulties in which the country is placed, and its utter inability to sustain a war, were unanswerable & unanswerable by the noble lord.

This is truly a subject of fearful contemplation.—We have, at least, one source of hope and encouragement. The gentlemen on both sides of the House have that Roman patriotism which does not despair of the Commonwealth. The Offices of State are besieged and defended most vigorously. The debate was kept up to a very late hour, and the motion was rejected, on a division, by a majority of 357 to 178.

LONDON, May 21.

Letters have reached a mercantile house to day from the Cape of Good Hope, dated early in March, which we are sorry to say confirm the previous intelligence of the raising of a large body of Caffres, who from their numbers were able to destroy every thing that was opposed to them; but as the British troops, and indeed the whole country, were up in arms against them, we indulge in the expectation that the next arrivals will bring news of their entire defeat.

The Portuguese government, in order to clear the coast of Brazil from the numerous insurgent privateers, had, in addition to the armed ships sent from other ports, dispatched from Pernambuco a sloop of war to cruise in search of them. We learn by a letter from thence, dated the middle of March, that very shortly after this vessel had put to sea instead of her taking privateers, she was herself captured by them, after an action which lasted nearly two hours, as the Portuguese are so ill-suited to conduct any naval enterprise. The corsairs which took the sloop of war sailed under the flag of gen. Artigas, and were filled chiefly with American sailors.

A Dutch Mail has arrived this morning, bringing papers to the 19th instant. An article, dated Brussels, states that the new levy of 40,000 men, will raise the French army to the number of 166,000, exclusively of the gens d'armes, and the sedentary companies, as they are called, amounting, together, to 20,000 men. Thus the army will still be below the proposed peace establishment of 200,000 men. It is said to be the intention of the French government to raise the army to 290,000 men, (one hundredth part of the entire population) it being judged that the maintenance of this force, with the necessary and existing fortresses, will not exceed the ability of France.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg states the ice of the Neva broke up on the 19th April.

From the N. Y. Ev. Post, July 3. Latest from Europe.—We have received London papers to the 21st of May inclusive, by the ship Juno, in 37 days from Liverpool. There does not appear to be any essential change in the markets since our last accounts from that quarter. If any thing, the article of cotton has improved a little. The prospects for an abundant harvest throughout Great Britain was never more promising. We think (says the London Courier) we may assert without fear of exaggeration that there never was a season which gave greater promise of plenty than the present; this remark is not confined to any particular description of produce, but applies equally to all, and to none more than the most important of all—the wheat crops.

Canillon and Marinet, who were accused of an attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, have had their trial at Paris, and been acquitted. Among the magnificent presents presented to the Prince Regent of England, by the Persian ambassador, at a late court, were carpets of cashmere shawls, composed of four distinct pieces; the principal carpet is in length 17 Persian yards, breadth 9 yards. They were manufactured for the king of the Afghans, who sent them as a present to the Shah, and who, without hesitation, sent them, as the greatest rarity he possessed, to the Prince Regent. In Persia they are inestimable, such a specimen of manufacture being there hitherto unknown. A gold enamelled looking glass, opening with a portrait of his Persian majesty; the object of which was to exhibit, at one view, the portraits of two sovereigns; the one in painting, the other by reflection; and around which were poetical allusions. A gold enamelled hex. A magnificent costly sword, celebrated in Persia for the exquisite temper of its blade; the sheath ornamented with emeralds, rubies, and diamonds. A string of Pearls. Two carpets of Herat. A large painting of his Persian Majesty. Ten magnificent cashmere shawls, of various sizes and denominations. The Arabian orse brought by his Excellency to England as a present to the Prince Regent, were drawn up in the Court-yard.

It is asserted in the German papers, and republished in Paris and London, that another Meeting of the Allied Sovereigns is to take place, in the course of the present year. It is said that the meeting will be held at Carlsbad, in Bohemia; and the result anticipated is, that "there will be great changes in the North." The Prince Regent of England, it is stated, is to be present on the occasion.

The Paris papers mention that the King of Prussia is to pass some time in that city, after the summer reviews. The magistrates of Copenhagen, it is said, "have received a letter from the North American visionary, captain Symes, who will take a journey into the interior of the earth, if he can obtain assistance." A similar letter has been received in many of the cities of Germany.

The celebrated Wright, the pre-driest, lately walked twelve hundred miles in twenty days. The last mile he performed in 12 minutes, and appeared very little fatigued. A long and animated debate occurred on the 17th of May in the House of Lords; on a motion for a Committee to examine the existing laws affecting the Roman Catholic part of the Community. The motion was rejected by a majority of 41.

Nearly two million ounces of Silver were drawn from the Bank of England, by the East India Company, on the 15th of May, and shipped to Bombay, Bengal, and China. N. Y. Spectator.

Translated for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser. THE GERMAN INTELLIGENCE. The circumstances connected with Sandt, the assassin of Kotzebue, are strictly investigated, and copies of the minutes are placed into the hands of the Russian Envoy. The result of the investigation is not made public, and no reports are therefore to be received implicitly. The attendants of Sandt, the Physician, the Clergyman, the Judge, &c. have been required to swear that they will not divulge any thing concerning this infatuated young man. They are prohibited from making known what he speaks, and how he is; they are not even allowed to say whether he is dead or alive. A letter from Petersburg states that commerce has declined very much. The prices of grain in Russian ports have fallen considerably, and there is little demand for Russian commodities.

The Literary Journal which was issued weekly at Weimar, conducted by the late Herr Von Kotzebue, is to be continued by an association of the ablest German writers. The States of Baden were opened in a solemn manner, on the 22d of April. The Grand Duke delivered a very impressive address on the occasion, after which the representatives of the States were sworn into office. The required oath obligates them to aid and promote according to their best judgment, the public welfare, without regard to peculiar ranks or classes. A letter from Carlsruhe, giving a detailed account of the proceedings on the occasion says: thank God, we Germans begin a public life, we commence to speak publicly, and personally to step forth for the general weal. And in this, also, our princes are desirous to give the noblest examples. In his speech the Grand Duke said among other things: Sacred be to us

the Spirit, as well as the letter of the Constitution; in her boundaries we can, and we will seek, and for ever establish the welfare of our native country. I shall administer justice and order with vigor, and conscientiously fulfil the constitution to the utmost; on this I here give you my sacred princely word.

A society has been formed in Germany for the promotion of industry and trade. Great efforts are made to revive and cherish the German manufactures. This society has presented a very able memorial to the congress at Frankfurt.

A tragical event occurred lately at Keipzig—a student asked for the consent of the parents of his beloved—the parents would not permit the contemplated marriage; the lovers despair, and resolve to drown themselves together. They go to the river; the girl plunges into the water first, and suddenly the student is attacked with hydrophobia. He returns home in order to shoot himself, but he fears the loud noise of the explosion. He places a viol with poison before him, but he has some gripping apprehensions; he is discovered in this dilemma, and saved from destruction; the poor girl however is dead.

NEW-YORK, July 1. From Buenos Ayres.—By the schooner Petion we have received Buenos Ayres Gazettes to the 29th of April.—They furnish the following extracts from letters: Extract of a letter received at Buenos Ayres, dated Chili Santiago, April 5, 1819.

No intelligence had been received from Lord Cochrane. The United States frigate Macedonian, Capt. Downs, had sailed on the 3d from Valparaiso for Coquimbo. The expedition for Lima still contemplated; preparations making, though slowly, from the want of funds; gen. San Martin daily expected at the capital, and his presence would add spirit to the efforts making to accomplish this important object. A treaty or armistice had been concluded on the 16th April between the government of Buenos Ayres and the agent appointed by the people of Santa Fe and gen. Artigas; the plenipotentiaries to meet the 16th May, which it was supposed would lead to a general peace between the provinces lately at variance. The troops had returned to Buenos Ayres. The new constitution was printing and would be published in a few days. The actual director had resigned, and it was supposed would be appointed a senator under the new constitution.

A declaration of war was expected to be declared against the Portuguese Government, and that Montevideo would fall. A letter of the 13th says Lord Cochrane's fleet was to enter Callao on the 17th, in order, if possible, to cut out the Emerald and Venganza frigates, and Spanish ship San Fernando, on board of which were more than half a million of dollars. Rear Admiral Griffiths, arrived at Bermuda on the 5th June, in the Newcastle, from England. He succeeds Admiral Milne in the command of that station. The 62d British regiment is ordered to embark from Bermuda for Halifax.

Buenos Ayres, dated April 20, 1819. The frigate Macedonian arrived at Valparaiso on the 28th of January, and on the 14th March failed to Coquimbo. She intended not to fail for Lima till more of Lord Cochrane's operations might be known. Lord Cochrane, by the last advices, was before Callao, and it is supposed that he will attack, and succeed in destroying, that part of its fortifications, and take the Royal fleet.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, dated Port of Spain, Trinidad, 17th May, 1819. "I have the satisfaction to send you a file of the 'Correo del Orinoco,' in Spanish, from which you may extract much novel information relative to Venezuela. In three of the Nos. you will find the famous speech delivered at the installation of the second congress. It is worthy of perusal. I sincerely wish I had time to translate it. You will also find an article in No.—, entitled North America, which is a well-written invective against President Monroe, with respect to the conquest of Amelia Island. Its author is Mr German Roscio, a member of the Congress. He resided many years in the United States, and is a man of eminent talents, and a profound politician.

"I have also the pleasure to transmit to you a file of our miserable inland gazettes. The actual state of political affairs and military movements, is as follows: The second congress has been recently installed at Anguilla, as you will see by the papers. The Patriot army under the command of gen. Bolivar, is on the left bank of the river Apurito, and near the enemy. The vanguards of the two armies have recently had several skirmishes, in which the Patriots were successful. The Independent General Paez has under his command a well disciplined cavalry; we wait with impatience for favorable intelligence from that quarter. All the English forces, who have lately arrived from England to aid the Patriot cause, have concentrated at the island of Margareta, in number 2000, under the command of Col. English and Major Urlier, and were to have landed near Lagaira, in order to make a descent upon the Caraccas, which is left unprotected, by the absence of Morillo's army. This expedition has already failed from Margareta, and we are in daily

expectation of receiving the glorious news of the fall of Caraccas.

"While on another quarter, the city of Cumana is besieged both by land and sea, by the military and naval forces of General Bermudas and Admiral Brion. Cumana must fall. Barcelona is unprotected, and will therefore meet the same fate with Cumana. Quiria, Malhurin, Cumana, and the extensive plains of the interior, are in possession of the Patriots. Every thing has a very flattering appearance. The arms of freedom and independence must triumph. The New World must be free and independent from north to south.

"The news from New Grenada is also very flattering."

COPENHAGEN, April 28.

A Haytian vessel (from St. Domingo) has arrived in the sound. This is the first vessel belonging to this black nation, which has entered the Baltic. The captain says he is going to Lubeck, to purchase grain. He complains much of the negroes who compose his crew—they are rogues, thieves and will do any thing rather than work in manœuvring the vessel. The captain has killed two of them with his own hand, acting under the laws of his government, which prescribe the pain of death for numerous faults, that, with the whites are punished only with imprisonment for a limited time.

NATCHEZ, June 2.

Ohio Canal.—We understand that the workmen have commenced opening the Canal around the falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side. This is in the very spirit of improvement and the result will render both honor and profit to the gentlemen who are engaged in prosecuting the design. This plan like many others of a similar kind had lain dormant for many years, and at one time we almost despaired witnessing the accomplishment of it; but it is now progressing and at no very distant period, we may expect the completion of it.

BALTIMORE, June 12.

The City Bank of Baltimore has given notice, that its notes will be received on deposit, and that certificates thereof will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum until redeemed, which certificates shall be transferable.

CHARLESTON, June 19.

A letter from Liverpool, dated May 1st, to a house in this city, says—"The calculation is, that within the last six months not less than three millions of money have been lost by speculations, in only two articles—corn and cotton."

A severe gale has been experienced on Lake Erie: the steam-boat, which had proceeded 70 miles up the lake, was compelled to return. It however sustained no injury. Utica Post.

HOME AFFAIRS.

Halifax, June 4.

Serious misunderstandings still exist between the Executive and the Colonial Assembly of the Bahamas. The House has been twice dissolved; and the present Assembly (the third since the dispute first occurred) has determined on pursuing a line of conduct similar to that of its predecessors. The story is well known to most of our readers.—In 1817, W. Wylly, Esq. his Majesty's Attorney General, being confined, by order of the House, for a supposed breach of its Privileges, was brought up by a habeas corpus before the Chief Justice, and liberated.—In consequence of which, the Assembly refused, and still does refuse, to vote the usual salaries for the Judges and other public officers. The matter being referred home, the conduct and proceedings of the Judges were approved of—with a declaration from Lord Bathurst—"That his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, will most unwillingly resort to any measure, which can be considered derogatory to the rights and privileges of the House;" but in the event of the Assembly withholding the requisite funds, some other means would be provided for the remuneration of the public officers; and such duties imposed upon the imports and exports to and from the Bahamas, as may cover the expense thus improperly thrown upon the Mother Country. In this disagreeable predicament the House was prorogued by President Munnings, on the 31st of March.

In this case, a variety of precedents have been adduced; and amongst others, that of Mr. Flower, sentenced by the House of Lords in 1799, to pay a fine of £100 and to be committed to Newgate for six months. On being brought up by a habeas corpus before Lord Kenyon, Mr. F. was remanded to prison. Not, as has been said, that his Lordship entertained any doubts of his authority to release the prisoner; but that the cause of his confinement appeared to have been just and equitable.

Quebec, July 5.

On Saturday last, at 12 o'clock, Monseigneur the Catholic Bishop of Quebec embarked on board the brig Geo. Symes, for Liverpool. He was accompanied to the place of embarkation by a numerous body of the Clergy of his Diocese and by a great concourse of the citizens, who, although the time of his departure was not publicly known, embraced this opportunity of testifying their personal regard and their respect for the head of the Catholic Church in this Province.

Monseigneur is accompanied by his Secretary Mr. Turgeon, Prior of the Seminary of Quebec, and Mr. Lantigny, for