STATE BANKS.

The Convention of delegates from the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which lately met in Philadelphia, decided to postpone the resumption of specie payments until, at the earliest, the 1st of July next.—The decision was communicated, as stated in an extract from a Baltimore paper, published in this paper on the 16th inst to the Secretary of the Treasury; but we understand that the Secretary was far from approving it, or suggesting, that in the discharge of his official duties, he could acquiesce in the proposed arrangement. The decision is in manifest collision with the measures of the Legislature, for establishing the Bank of the United States, and for the collection of the revenue, in the lawful currency; and Mr. Dallas's view of its effects may be collected from the expressions of a letter which he has addressed to the Bank Commissioners at Philadelphia; which will be foundin this paper.—*Nat. Int.*

Postacript to Cobbett's Weekly Register—No, 14.

The Prince Regent was brough to town seven days ago. He held, what is called *a Court*; but nobody besides the Minister has SEEN him, with exception of the *Recorder of London.*—It is as I said some numbers back, *Dropsy* which he has. The fright has had an effect upon his mind, long become feeble, and tainted, perhaps, with hereditary insanity. What a sight is here for a people like the English to behold! ashamed must every man of sense and spirit feel at this sight!—What a warning for the people of America!—Surely these things cannot long be tolerated!—This man expends *on himself and immediate associates*, more every week than the President of the United States is allowed for a year. His *stay-maker* and *millenor* receive more out of the English taxes than Mr. Madison receives out of those of America. And yet, the Cossacks of New-England said; that they would prefer the British government, *monarchy and all.* Really, if they should still be of the same opinion, and will but just move over to Nova Scotia, or go up to New-Brunswick, I do not know but we might consent to their having some of our hopeful race to reign over them.—Not the Regent! oh, no! He is too precious an article for us to spare. Suppose we resign the Dude of York and Mrs. Clark, to them? They are both subscribers to the Bible societies in London, and I dare say, that under the influence of the Cossack Priesthood, they would make a most pious Royal Pair.

I have this moment learnt that, a bill about to be brought into Parliament by the Ministry to make the paper money pass for *two years longer*; that is to say, to enable the bank to continue to refuse to pay their notes in real money. If this do really take place, the funding system will stand *openly confessed* to be rotten. Such a bill will be a regular declaration of Bankruptcy, and it will make good, *to the very year*, Paine's memorable *prophecy.*

MERCHANT'S BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

Notes of the Merchants Bank of Alexandria cannot be received in payment for the *Register*, they being at discount, in the very place that gave them birth, of 50 per. cent.; that is, the *promise* of that bank to pay a certain amount, will bring only half that amount in promises of other banking institutions in its vicinity. We have now before us several notes of this bank, which we have received from gentlemen at a distance, who, we suppose, were unacquainted with the credit of this bank, or rather its want of credit. We shall be under the necessity of returning those notes: we therefore insert this notice, to put gentlemen on their guard against receiving them for more than their worth.

The real Estate Bank of Alexandria also being in low credit, we hope their notes will not be sent in payment for the *Register*.—All other bank notes of the District of Columbia are unexceptionable.—*City. Register.*

It is rumoured at the seat of government, that the officer who commands our fleet in the Mediterranean, has been authorized by the President to notify the Dey of Algiers, that he mus acknowledge his treaty—and in the event of a refusal, our fleet are commanded to commence immediate hostilities, which will be a very desirable event to our naval officers.

Mr. Girard of Philadelphia, has it is understood taken the balance of the U. S. bank stock which was not subscribed amounting to 3 millions of dollars.

The West India planters are alarmed at the rapid progress which the culture of the Sugar Cane is making in Georgia and South Carolina.

Major JOHN SCOTT is elected a delegate to Congress in the Misouri Territory, in place of the hon. Rufus Easton.

On the 22d ult. 19 buildings were destroyed by fire in the town of Salem, Massachusetts.

BOSTON, August 22.

Capt. Handy from Cumana, communicates the following:—

Executions at Cumana were very frequent—it was shocking to humanity to witness the barbarity and abuse the patriots received whenever they fell into the hands of the royalists. Persons were daily apprehended as spies and after a mock trial, sentenced to death, taken to the plains (without the city) where they were shot, and their bodies were exposed to the rapacity of birds and beasts.

An instance of cruelty and inhumanity took place at Cumana whilst captain H. was there, which disaffected many people with the government, on account of which it was thought they would not oppose the approach of the Patriots, but on the contrary would join them. It is as follows:

CUMANA, June 12.

I witnessed a most barbarous act—a female of one of the most respectable families in Cumana, for uttering some expressions against the government, and speaking in favor of the late riots, was tied to a jackass, attended by ten soldiers through the streets and at every corner and opposite the houses of her nearest friends and relations received a certain number of lashes of a whip on the naked flesh till she had received the number of 200, which was her sentence. What rendered the punishment still more disgraceful, the person who inflicted it was a negro, who, when her beautiful hair defended her delicate skin, the inhuman wretch with one hand removed it that the lashes inflicted with the other might cause more acute pain. The poor sufferer was blindfolded and bore the inhuman treatment with, perhaps, as great fortitude as ever was exhibited on a simi, lar occasion; her cries were feeble-but I saw, notwithstanding the handkerchief that concealed her face, tears trickling down and falling on her breast. I saw one dozen lashes inflicted, but some of my crew who were on shore, had the curiosity to see the whole sentence put in execution.

My feelings were too much hurt to let curiosity overcome them. I made particular enquiries respecting the unfortunate girl two days after, and was informed that she refused all medical aid, and even food. The next intelligence I received, was that she was dead, being unable to endure the keen sense of her disgrace, added to the extreme pain inflicted on her body and limbs.

NEW-YORK, August 26.

We are sorry to state that the ship Robert Waln, from London, with a valuable cargo, which got ashore at Sandy Hook on Thursday night, carried away her masts at 9 o'clock on Friday night and bilged. She has three feet water in her hold at low tide. A box containing $5000 in specie was lost off the deck when she was thrown on her beam ends. The cargo may be principally got out, if the weather continues favorable, though much damaged. Some packages have been lost from the deck. A lighter came up yesterday with some part of the cargo.

Captain De Koven, who arrived last evening, in 35 days from Cadiz, informs that Mr. Erving, the American minister to Spain, had arrived at Madrid from France.

He also states that letters were received at Cadiz, dated at Madrid five days previous to his sailing, which affirmed that new troubles had broken out in the north of Europe, and that Russia had declared war against Prussia.

There had been no arrivals at Cadiz from the United States.

Mr. Meade continues to be held in prison.

LONDON PAPERS.

The right hon Richard Brinsley Sheridan, died at London on the 7th July.

The trial of the conspirators in France had been brought to a conclusion, and three of them, Poignier, Carbonneau and Tolleron convicted of high treason and condemned to death.

Marshal SOULT continued at Dussledorf.

The Algerine expedition has received an addition of the Hebrus, Granicus, Heron and Mutine. The Impregnable and Supero, being completed with provisions, &c. went into the Sound on Thursday last.

On thursday an order was received at Plymouth for all the ships to receive iron cables, and have bits fitted fore and aft, for fastening springs to them, in case it should be necessary to lie broadside to the enemy's batteries.—The launches and boats are to carry small mortars and carronades.

Marine artillery from Woolwich and a company of the rocket corps will attend the expedition.

The *Queen Charlotte*, 110 guns, bearing lord Exmouth's flag, captain James Brisbane, and the *Minden* 74, captain Patterson, went out of Portsmouth harbor on Thursday; and the *Prometheus*, captain Dashwood, sailed on that day with despatches for rear admiral Penrose, at Malta. The *Albion*, captain Coode, (fitted for the flag of sir C. Penrose) has been added to the fleet, making seven sail of the line. Upon the arrival of the *Madagascar* at Spithead, which is hourly expected, her crew will be drafted into the *Queen Charlotte*, *Minden*, and *Leander*. The bomb vessels in the river, should they not soon obtain a sufficient number of new raised men, will be completed from the crews of other peace home ships.

It is said that the Dutch fleet will cooperate with ours.

LONDON, JULY 3.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

As a striking exemplification of the unprecedented distress of the manufacturing classes we present our readers with the following memorial, which has obtained upwards of 19,000 signatures in Bolton Browbent, Leigh and the neighborhood:

To His Royal Highness George, Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with their Dependencies.—*This humble memorial* of the undersigned, being master manufacturers of COTTON GOODS, and workmen who have been employed in that once extensive and important manufacture,

Sheweth:

That your Royal Highness' humble memorialists, who are true and faithful subjects to his Majesty, under whose royal banners many of them have fought and bled, but now they are returned home, cannot obtain food, are brought to dire distress, which is every day becoming more poignant; and unless some means of relief be speedily devised, *one common ruin* must involve masters and workmen.

That this general and increasing evil may be ascribed to several causes, as—1st, to a prevailing system of reducing wages: this system must at all times decrease the value of the stock on hand, which is sometimes immense, and has often proved ruinous to the best of houses—2d, the exportation of half wrought material, as twist and weft. By this trafic, one part of his majesty's subjects work to enable foreigners to do without the other part, and hence the restrictive measures adopted by foreign governments against the manufactures of the memorialists. And also a third evil, growing out of the former two, viz: the most able of the masters have, either altogether or partly, declined the manufacture—whilst others by repeated sacrifices or depreciated stocks, have been bankrupts. Hence many thousands are out of employ, whilst those who have any, cannot, on a fair average one with another, earn more than *four shillings and three pence per week*, and two years since they could earn *twelve shillings and ninepence* in the same time.

The cotton manufacture has given employment to many hundred thousands of persons in the United Empire. Shall these and the trade perish together? No! Your princely breast will feel for your future people, our present ward, all of whom love, and many of whom fought for your royal house, and the liberty of their dear native land.

Your Royal Highness is the memorialists' only hope, under Heaven. They, therefore, humbly pray, that your Royal Highness would be graciously pleased to take unto your Royal Highness' most serious consideration, their *distress*; and without dictating, or presuming to point out, what should be done in this arduous case the memorialists pray for speedy relief.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, August 26.

Last evening the fine ship Courier, Captain Prince, arrived here from Liverpool, whence she sailed the 21st July. She brings papers of that place to the 19th, and London to the 17th ult. But, as usual, of late, their contents are unimportant. They speak in positive terms of the continuance of peace in Europe; and are full of remarks on the distressed situation of all classes of people in England.

The Paris papers say the possibility of war had been the talk of that city for some days. But this report had not the least foundation. No sign, say they, no indication can make us conjecture a war, and a continuity of decisive facts guarrantees the duration and necessity of peace.

The trial of the French conspirators ended on the 7th of July, six were acquitted and of the remaining twenty, three are to be put to death, the rest to be transported and imprisoned for various periods.

The piratical cruisers of Barbary continued to capture from various nations. Lord Exmouth momently expected to sail for the Mediterranean, with a large fleet. The Dutch would co-operate.

The market for cotton, at London, July, 17, was improving, the demand continuing extensive for export and home consumption.

A letter from Paris of the 6th of July, is published in the London Courier. It contains the following paragraph:

"The American Charge d'Affairs speaks loudly of a commercial treaty between his country and Russia, which cannot but be detrimental to the mercantile world in England.

Mr. Gallatin, our Minister to France, arrived at Paris, July 12. It was rumoured that an exchange of ratifications of a treaty of commerce between the U. States and Russia was to be made at Paris.

The following paragraph is copied from the French papers:—

Petersburgh, June 15.

We are assured that our court has concluded a treaty of alliance with the U. S. An article in this treaty, it is said, guarantees to us possession of two ports in the Pacific Ocean.

NEWS DIRECT FROM BEUNOS AYRES

We have seen a Menifesto from the Directory of Buenos Ayres, announcing the Installation of the National Congress of the province of Rio de la Plata, &c. in the city of Tucuman, on the 25th of April. This grand and portentous event has been caused by the good understanding which now prevails between the governments of Buenos Ayres and Monte-Video. The republican armes have made great progress in Peru. The royalist governor of Chili has put under arrest in the capital all the principal inhabitants of that part of the country which is still under his command. It is prohibited to them the handle of arms, even a stick.—The slightest disobedience is punished with death, without regard to age or sex. But the republican generals of Chili and Buenos Ayres are at the head of powerful armies, exasperated against their bloody tyrants. Now that the best harmony prevails amongst the republican government of that part of South-America, the most brilliant results for the cause of freedom will be the consequence.

It has been reported that a portuguese force intended an invasion of Buenos Ayres, by virtue of a treaty with Ferdinand of Spain. The republican general Artegas, is waiting for them on the frontiers with 30,000 men. All the population are under arms—even women. We are positively informed, that there are whole companies of women, furious and enthusiastic, who have volunteered on the occasion. The invaders may become the invaded.

N. Y. Columbian,

We have received information from a correct source, that in the official account of the defeat of Bolivar, as published at Carracas, it is stated that the force of Bolivar amounted to about 2500 men, 1000 of whom were killed or taken prisoners and the residue dispersed—that 1000 stand of small arms, with some cannon and howitzers, and all the ammunition, equipage and baggage including printing materials and a number of printed proclamations, were taken by the army under Morales.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

It is intimated in the London Courier, the ministeral paper, that the Princess Charlotte *is in a fair way.*

A number of Banking Houses in the interior of England had failed, including that at Newcastle upon Tyne.

Died, at Paris, on the 4th July Arthur, Earl of Mountnorris.

The markets at Liverpool continued about the same as at our former dates but the demand for Cotton was rather increasing, and a trifling advance was anticipated.

The report of a declaration of war against Prussia, as given in yesterday's Gazette, on the authority of Captain Decoven, cannot be correct, as our advices from the continent via England are considerably later than they could be via Madrid and cadiz. We published the report merely on account of the respectable names connected with it.

Richard Brinsley Sheriden, who died on the 7th of july, aged 64, seems to be regretted by all parties in England.—He was a member of parliament, distinguished for his eloquence and patriotism. He was the author of *the Rival*, the *Duenna*, the *School for Scandal*, *Critic*, and several other productions. His reputation as a literary man was no less eminent than that which he gained as a statesman. Having died in extreme poverty, he has left a rare example of a pure and disinterested public man amidst an almost universal corruption in England.

The king of the Netherlands acceded, July 1st to the "Holy League" with Russia, Austria and Prussia, conceiving that "it will have a beneficial influence on the state of society, and the reciprocal relations of nations.

Capt. Treadwell, arrived at Salem in 25 days from Gibraltar, states that the U. S. ship Washington sailed on the 8th July, for Naples, with Mr. Pinkney on board. The frigates Constellation and Java, and Erie sloop of war, followed on the 10th. Capt. T. spoke, July 30th, lat. 38, 15, long. 40, 40, Swedish ship Speculation, 60 days from Rio Janeiro for Hamburgh—informed that the Portuguese were fitting out an expedition against the Patriots, consisting of several ships of the line and transports; that a number of French officers had arrived, and joined the Patriots. The French ambassador had arrived at Rio in a frigate.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.

Mr. Coles, late private secretary to the President of the U. States, bearing despatches to the Russian government, took his departure from this place last Wednesday, in the U. S. sloop of war. Prometheus, capt. Wadsworth.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20.

A Swindler.—A few days since information was sent on to our police office from the southward to be on the look out for a swindler; describing his person, and offering a reward of [illegible] dollars for his apprehension. Last [illegible] day a gentleman of the *tip staff* depa[illegible]ment laid hold of him, just as he [illegible] entering his carriage to be off. He [illegible] charged with having defrauded [illegible] chants in the southern states to the [illegible] mount of 60,000 dollars. There [illegible] found upon him between seven [illegible] eight thousand dollars in money, wh[illegible] has been lodged in one of our banks [illegible] safe keeping. The means he empl[illegible] ed to carry on his deceptions were [illegible] ged letters from gentlemen of the [illegible] standing, representing him as wo[illegible] of credit, &c. Among the numbe[illegible] understand he has exhibited one [illegible] Governor Galusha, of Vermont, [illegible] from a Mr. Peabody, of New Ha[illegible] shire, a rich merchant, and one [illegible] Governor Tompkins.

Superstitious terror!—The follo[illegible]ing story is recited in the Baltim[illegible] American from an English paper:—

"In a garrison in England, in [illegible] night, a person was suddenly taken [illegible] ry ill, and the doctor had no o[illegible] method of giving relief, but to send [illegible] his store at some distance for the [illegible] quisite medicines; for this purpose [illegible] employed an old woman to exec[illegible] this commission. In order to pro[illegible] herself from the night air, and to p[illegible] vent her candle from going out, [illegible] covered herself with a blanket: havi[illegible] occasion to pass near to a centinel on [illegible] post, the soldier looked with amaz[illegible] ment and terror at the approaching f[illegible] ure, and his bewildered imagination converted the lady into the devil, w[illegible] a long tail, cloven feet, and belch[illegible] red hot flames from his mouth. Su[illegible] denly he threw down his musket, [illegible] took to his heels, loudly crying that [illegible] had seen old Satan coming to take [illegible] soul and body! He actually died [illegible] the fright in about a quarter of an h[illegible] afterwards. Yet this man had ser[illegible] with reputation in all the wars in [illegible] Peninsula, and had fought at the ba[illegible] of Waterloo.

"DELIVERANCE!"

The *deliverance* of France from [illegible] cormorant BONAPARTE, and plac[illegible] her under the "legitimate" Louis, [illegible] thus humorously portrayed in an a[illegible] dress pronounced at Bristol, R. I. [illegible] the 4th July.

"On the continent of Europe, a[illegible] within one year, the rights of man ha[illegible] seen a dreadful outrage; a King, for[illegible] ed on a nation at its own expense, a[illegible] against its own wishes I believe, n[illegible] one doubts that the Frenchmen were made to pay for their deliverance; an[illegible] that roundly too, considering it wa[illegible] what they never *called for.* I ha[illegible] sometimes thought, that the history [illegible] the restoration of the Bourbons, [illegible] thrown into a familiar dramatic for[illegible] would stand as follows:

"Messrs A and B. meet their neigh[illegible] bor, C. in the street, and thus acco[illegible] him:

"Cousin, we have for sometime [illegible] thought that your chin is too long [illegible] look handsome, and shall therefore [illegible] out of pure regard, take you to yon[illegible] grindstone, and grind off a small piece [illegible] of it.

"Gentlemen, I thank ye, as much [illegible] if ye did—but am very well pleased [illegible] with my chin as it is, and you will hav[illegible] the goodness, therefore, to spare your[illegible] selves the trouble.

"That is but idle talk neighbor, an[illegible] you will therefore walk up and h[illegible] ground, and the more quietly, the bet[illegible] ter for yourself.

"So they drag him up, and alo[illegible] grinding to their heart's content, th[illegible] discourse proceeds:

"There sir, you look one hundre[illegible] per cent. the better; and you will re[illegible] have the goodness to pay the grinder[illegible]

"Pay the grinders! !—the d—n[illegible] pay the grinders for all me:—here [illegible] am, almost mad with pain, and faintin[illegible] with the loss of blood—and all for y[illegible] —and now—

"Good brother of ours, you may [illegible] well stop where you are—and we w[illegible] just take you down, and help ourselv[illegible] to what odd change you may happen [illegible] have in your pockets; high times i[illegible] deed, if such worthy disinterested pe[illegible] ple as ourselves are to trim your e[illegible] tremities for nothing! you being [illegible] the same time but an *atheist* and a *fr[illegible] eater!* and furthermore, we shall [illegible] up at your house a spell; so that if yo[illegible] chin happen to sprout again, we m[illegible] be ready to take it down; and in t[illegible] mean time you will see that the lan[illegible] is well supplied; for they that wo[illegible] must eat."

GOVERNOR MADISON.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 6, 1816.

Yesterday was the day fixed upon b[illegible] law for the governor elect of this stat[illegible] to take the oath and enter upon the du[illegible] ties of his office; but in consequence [illegible] of very serious indisposition he ha[illegible] been unable to oomply with these re[illegible] quisitions. About two weeks ago, h[illegible] visited the Blue Lick Spring for th[illegible] benefit of his health, and shortly aft[illegible] his arrival at that place, had a very vi[illegible] lent attack of the bilious fever. W[illegible] are, however extremely happy to lea[illegible] that he is convalescent, and may b[illegible] expected at this place on Monday [illegible] Tuesday next—when we hope he wi[illegible] be so far recovered as to be able to e[illegible] ter upon the duties of his office.