

sador announced to the English government that France had acknowledged the independence of the United States, he added, "that being determined efficaciously to protect the lawful commerce of her subjects, and to maintain the honor of her flag, France had taken with the United States eventual measures for this purpose." There was dignity in this proceeding, and the event proved that there was equal wisdom.

"Instead then of endeavoring to convince ourselves, and to persuade the public, that the acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish colonies, is a mere harmless and un consequential act, that we may lawfully do, and which ought not, and therefore will not give offence to others; it behoves those who may be called on to examine this subject, to extend their enquiries a little further, to look into the influence of the passions on public measures, and to examine what, according to the course of human affairs, allowing to power, to pride, and to the mortification of disappointment, their natural influence, is likely to be the consequence of our acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish colonies.

"If this be done, and it still be deemed both just and expedient to make such acknowledgment, the president will forthwith enter into treaties of friendship and commerce with the new states, not to secure to the United States exclusive commercial advantages, but to prevent such advantages being granted to others—Whether he will also conclude with them treaties of alliance, having for their object the establishment of their independence, and engaging mutual co-operation and succour, are questions of the highest political import, and the discussion of which will call for the most profound deliberation—He will furthermore give prompt and formal notice to Spain, that he has acknowledged the independence of the new states; that he has formed with them treaties of friendship and commerce; and that the the United States being determined to protect the lawful commerce of their citizens, and to maintain the honor of their flag, have taken the necessary measures for this purpose.

"Among these measures should be found the immediate re-establishment of the internal taxes, including a land tax; the augmentation of the army; and the equipment of our whole naval force.

"He who believes and endeavors to persuade the country that the United States can formally acknowledge the independence of the Spanish colonies without adopting adequate measures of precaution, ought not to be regarded as a safe and experienced counsellor.

"If the United States resolve to acknowledge the independence of the Spanish colonies—be it so—but let the nation be prepared manfully to maintain their ground when once taken—and instead of indulging in the hope that this

can be effected by orations and manifestoes, let them understand that it must be done by defiance and by arms.

"That a general sympathy, & universal good wishes in favor of the Spanish colonies, in the struggle with their unnatural parent, do exist, & are cherished throughout the United States and this too with unexampled unanimity, no man who attends to what is passing around him, will entertain a doubt—and any measures which would promote their success, without involving the U. States in great and complicated difficulties, would be universally approved.

"But in the indulgence of these feelings, we must be restrained by a paramount duty—the welfare and safety of our own country, are the objects of our first and higher care—while the great interests and honor of the United States are violated, it is to their vindication that the government should first attend; and no remote, or mere collateral policy, should divest or withdraw its regard from this most urgent duty.

"If the essential rights or sovereignty of the United States have been and continue to be violated by Spain; if after long and patient negotiations, to obtain adequate reparation of these injuries, Spain not only persists in refusing satisfaction, but from our forbearance, has of late added insolence to her refusal, will the honor of the nation permit a further continuance of its disgraceful negociation? will not such continuance sink us deeper in humiliation, and embolden Spain to rise still higher, if possible, in the tone of contempt and scorn?

"Rather than this—let our minister in Spain be recalled, let all further negotiations both here and there be broken off—let the whole subject be brought before congress, and let them resolve to truckle to Spain, or prepare to vindicate the national honor.

"It is more than probable, that this course will have its proper effect on the Spanish councils—those who know them best, will least doubt, a pacific and satisfactory result—Should it prove otherwise the interim will have been employed in those measures, which, after this proceeding, cannot be omitted—and the war, will call for only a short exposition, to satisfy the world of its justice.

"In such a war, just and necessary, we cannot presume that any other nation will interfere against us; nor doubt, that by the vigor of our arms, and the favor of Heaven, it will be prosecuted to a speedy and honorable issue.

"If Spain force us into this war, let South America remember that the enemy of her enemy, is more than half her friend."

FROM CARRACCAS.

Trinidad, Jan. 24.

We are in possession of important news from Carraccas: Mr. Lindsay of Grenada, the day before yesterday arrived here from Cumana and Carraccas,

which last city he left the end of December. He states that the confidence in the royal government was restored—that many emigrant families had returned from St. Thomas and Curacoa: among which we understand, two sisters of the marquis Toro. Orders had been received from the Spanish cabinet to observe the strictest obedience to the royal pardon of those persons who would wish to return and avail themselves of it. All the families returned were immediately put in possession of their property; and from the known character of the present captain general, brigadier general Pardo, all the emigrants who wish to return to that country may expect an entire compliance with the royal "indulto."

From 2 to 300 hundred houses were rebuilding at Carraccas, and, at Laguira & Puerto Cabello, trade with the neutral colonies & with Old Spain, had greatly revived.



MADISON,

March 28, 1818.

Accounts from Milledgeville state that a detachment of militia recently ordered out are marching with alacrity to Hartford, the place of rendezvous; and that general Jackson had arrived at fort Hawkins on the 9th instant. Fears were expressed that, from the nature of the ground, the Indians would be able to elude a general engagement and procrastinate the war almost at pleasure.

Nat. Intel.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, in St. Augustine, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Jan. 29th.

"The Spaniards send us no money here lately, which I think indicates a cession inevitably; they have stopped payment to all kind of Libranza's in the Havana."

Fed. Gaz.

A private letter from New Orleans, of the 26th ultimo, to a gentleman in this city, furnishes the following information from fort Scott: "Lieut. Sharp, of the army, has this moment arrived here from fort Scott, which post he left on the 10th inst. He states, that not any of the provisions (forwarded from New Orleans by the contractor) had reached there; one of the vessels had returned to Mobile, the other supposed to be lost at sea, as nothing has been heard of her since she left here. It appears from the statement of lieut. S. that there is no possible hope of getting provisions on to that place, as the river is lined with Indians, and every mode of conveyance cut off by them. The troops at fort Scott

will have to fall down to mouth of the Apalachicola which place they can be supplied otherwise they must go in to Hawkins."

A previous letter from same gentleman, mentions, a considerable quantity of provisions, forwarded from New Orleans for the army, by way Pensacola, had been stopped turned back by the Spanish authorities at that place, who refused permission to transport supplies up the Escambia.

Nat. Intel.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—Feb. 20.

The president communicated to the senate the memorial of governor and judges of the territory of Michigan, praying the boundary line between that territory and the State of Ohio be run and established agreed to the provisions of the ordinance of congress of 1787, and of several acts of congress heretofore passed on the subject; which was read and referred to the committee on public lands.

Friday, Feb. 27.

The bill to provide for the living officers and soldiers of revolutionary army, was the third time passed and sent to the house of representatives concurrence in the amendment.

Several subjects were taken and after being in part considered were postponed to a future day.

The senate then resumed consideration of the bill in relation to the act to "provide the delivery of persons heretofore labor or service in any of states or Territories, who escape into any other state or territory."

The amendments reported by the committee on judiciary, were successively agreed to; the only material one which requires one or more credible witnesses (including the defendant) to make oath to the identity of the fugitive, before the magistrate hearing the case deposes into the custody of the claimant the fugitive claimed.

The discussion of other provisions of the bill occupied up to 10 o'clock; when the bill was postponed to Wednesday; and

The senate adjourned to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

Our Relations with Spain.

Mr. Forsyth in rising to the following resolution, addressed to the documents communicated to the house by the executive from time to time, on the subject of our negotiations with the Spanish government, and observed, that it would be seen by documents, that attempts had been made, by negotiation Madrid and with the Spanish minister in this country, to bring matters in dispute with that government to a final settlement. It had always been evaded by the Spanish government. The president had been informed by the secretary of state, that a negotiation was pending at Washington, and