

envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Russia, in the place of Mr. Campbell resigned.

MADISON 3

APRIL 27, 1820.

We have observed in a late Baltimore paper that Gen. VIVES, the "new minister from Spain to the United States, with his suite, has arrived at New York in the packet ship James Monroe, from Liverpool." We are of opinion congress will not adjourn as early as was intended, and that something definite will be done respecting the unratified Florida Treaty with Spain.

We understand that Lt. Col. M. Stapp, and Capt. James Ross, recandidates for col. commandant of the 6th regiment of Indiana Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of col. R. C. Talbott.

From Niles' Register.

FRANCE.

The body of the duke of Berri was laid out in state. It was thought that on the 15th of Feb. the apartment was visited by 30,000 persons. Louvel, his assassin, was also brought there—and underwent an examination. He denied that he had any accomplices—a question, "If justice to man cannot induce you to speak the truth, think on the justice of God," he is reported to have said, "God is but a name. He has never been seen upon earth." He appeared perfectly cool and tranquil, firm to his crime and careless of what they could do to him.

Later. The duke of Berri was interred with great ceremony—more than 100,000 persons attended his funeral, and all the shops in Paris were shut up. Since his assassination, 51 persons have been arrested on informations lodged against them, among them a fruit woman, said to have been the mistress of the assassin, who has made important disclosures.

Count Simeon has been appointed minister of the interior in the place of De Cazes.

The English residents in France, are described as having, in numerous instances, demanded passports to leave that country: yet the French funds were rising.

Royal ordinance.

Louis by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre.

Wishing to confer on count de Cazes a testimony of our satisfaction with his services, with the zeal and fidelity of which he has given us proofs on the most trying occasions, and likewise with his attachment to our person and family, we have ordained and do ordain as follows:

Art. 1. Count de Cazes, peer of France, minister of state, is nominated a duke, to enjoy for himself and his descendants in a direct line from male to male, according to the order of primogeniture, the honors and prerogatives attached to that rank, with the obligation of conforming to the laws of the kingdom, and particularly to the disposition of our ordinance of August 19, 1815.

Art. 2. Our minister secretary of state in the department of foreign affairs is charged with the execution of the present ordinance. Given at our palace of the Tuilleries, Feb. 20, 1820.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(Countersigned) PASQUIER.

The king has appointed the duke de Cazes his ambassador to the court of London.

The duke of Richelieu is appointed minister of state and president of the council of ministers.

SPAIN.

We have still later accounts from Spain. The facts stated in our last, as to the patriots being in possession of Algessiras, St. Roque and Malaga, appear to be amply confirmed. Their numbers were increasing, at the last date estimated at 25,000 men, amply supplied with every thing they wished for, and under the best discipline—well paid, well clothed and with plenty of arms and ammunition, all at the cost of the king, whose property they had made very free with, though they carefully respected the rights of private individuals. A party of them had had a battle with the royalists near the Isla—the latter were defeated with the loss of 1000 men, and the remainder, 2000, immediately joined them. The spirit is spreading; Valencia is said to have commenced a revolution, and other provinces were about to follow. The king, it was reported had said that rather than acknowledge a constitutional government he would abandon the kingdom, and live on his private fortune. It was not known at Gibraltar on the 20th of Feb. that Cadiz had surrendered to the patriots. It probably still adhered to Ferdinand.

We have a report that Catalonia and Galicia and several other provinces, have publicly declared for the constitution.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Spanish 74, San Telmo, which sailed from Cadiz was supposed to have foundered, having been left making much water, and rudder lost, by a ship arrived at Callao from Cadiz with a cargo worth 7,500,000 dollars. She got into Callao during an absence of seven days of Lord Cochrane's squadron, which went to a small port at the south to repair damages, sustained in an unsuccessful attack. The frigate Prueba had escaped from Callao, and gone to Guayaquil.

[TRANSLATION.]

Extract of a dispatch from count Nesselrode, to Mr. Poletica, Minister of H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia, in the United States, dated 27th November, (9th December) 1819.

You have doubtless been able to obtain information how far the President's instructions to Mr. Forsyth were positive. The Emperor will not now take it upon him to justify Spain; but he charges you to plead with the government at Washington the cause of peace & concord. That government is too enlightened to take hasty steps, & its rights appear to be too solid not to be weakened by a violent course of proceedings; & on the other hand, such is the character of the considerations which command the ratification by Spain of the arrangement relative to the Floridas, that it is to be hoped she will at length yield to the force of evidence. The United States will then have added to the reputation of an able, that of a moderate policy, and will gather with security the fruits of their wisdom.

His Imperial Majesty therefore wishes, that, if there be yet time, you would engage the government at Washington, to give to the Spanish Ministry a proof of patience, which its circumstances might indeed seem to suggest. Nevertheless, the Emperor does not interpose in this discussion. He makes, above all, no pretension to exercise an influence in the councils of a foreign power. He merely expresses a wish dictated by his concern for the general welfare, & worthy of the generous good faith which characterizes the government of the U. States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT further to suspend, for a limited time, the sale or forfeit-

ure of Lands for failure in completing the payment thereon.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the operation of the sixth condition of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States north west of the Ohio, & above the mouth of the Kentucky river,' be, and the same is hereby suspended until the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred & twenty one, in favor of the purchasers of public lands a any of the land offices of the U. States: Provided, That the benefit of this act shall not be extended to any one purchaser for a greater quantity than six hundred and forty acres.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the H. of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate pro tem.

Washington, March 30, 1820.

Approved:—JAMES MONROE.

Extract of a letter, from a gentleman at St. Louis, Missouri, to one of the editors, dated March 30, 1820.

"I am sorry to find the Markets of this place so completely glutted; every ware-house is filled with Flour & Whiskey, & no demand for either—I think I may venture to say, that the quantity at St. Louis at present, is greater than will be consumed there twelve months. Whiskey goes off slowly at 62 1-2 cents. A quantity could not be disposed of at 50 cts. Flour has been sold here at \$4 to pay freight—those who have large quantities on hand ask six dollars."

SAVANNAH, MARCH 27.

First published.—This day, at 11 o'clock, Judge Davis, in an eloquent & impressive manner, pronounced sentence of death on the following persons, convicted, at the last term of the District Court of the U. S. in this city, of murder and piracy on the high seas, viz: Ralph Clintock, of the privateer Spartau, for piracy on the Danish brig Nordburg; John Furlong, of the privateer Black Joke, of Mary of Mobile, for the murder of Capt. Thomas Sanby, of the ship Anna, of Scarborough; David Bower, of the privateer Louisa, for piracy on the ship Asia; and Henry Matthews, of same privateer, for piracy on the ship Thomas Hardy. Bower and Matthews were recommended to the mercy of the President by the jury. We understand that the Court-house was much crowded, and that Clintock made a sensible and impressive address; & manifested talents which it is truly to be deplored were not devoted to society & his country—divulging many circumstances attending the capture of the Nordburg. They are sentenced to be hanged on Friday the 28th of April next. Clintock, it is said, asked an extension of time, for the purpose of affording his friends an opportunity to intercede in his behalf with the President of the U. States, and to prepare a narrative for the public eye, in which he intends to give a full exposition of the whole affair. To this request the Judge did not respond.

The fate of these unhappy culprits will, it is to be hoped, check the progress of that barbarous and impulsive plunder, which has so long spread danger and death upon our seas, corrupted our seamen, & dishonored our country.—*Repub.*

Currency.—Governor Wolcott, has written a pamphlet on "The present state of Currency, Commerce, Credit, & National Industry, in reply to the Address of the Tammany Society." It is distinguished for a clear and sound examination of the causes which have produced the present depression, and which are traced with the accuracy & precision of an experienced hand. Gov. Wolcott, in pointing out the remedy, says, "I hope it will not be deemed presumptuous, if I say, that the people ought to expect & be ready to support a system of internal revenue never to be hereafter abandoned." He thinks that "excise duties on articles which interfere with domestic industry, on the luxuries of the rich, & the vices of the imprudent, are the most beneficial temporary laws which can be devised, & nothing would be so advantageous at present as to charge the expenses of government upon such objects." We concur in the recommendation to tax articles

of luxury, but there is a great diversity of opinion in relation to a system of internal revenue. However, if it must be so, let us meet it at once, rather than resort to temporary expedients.—*Nat. Advocate.*

The following letter is copied from the London Courier, received at Baltimore, having been previously published in the Dublin Evening Post, the correctness of the information time only will determine.

Montreal, Dec. 27, 1819.

"A messenger arrived from the Indian country about an hour ago, with the pleasing intelligence that the North-West passage had been found by the ships sent out from England last summer. They made their passage good through one of the sounds in Baffins Bay, and had reached the mouth of Coppermine River, where the vessels were secured for the winter, and Mr. Hoffer, or Hoffner, was sent to find out any of the agents of our company, to whom he was to deliver the dispatch, and then return to his ship.—The dispatch was delivered to Mr. Grant who sent it on immediately to this place; and it is just setting off for Quebec to the acting gov. The post is setting off for N. Y. and I have only time to say, that I hope this may reach you soon. All further particulars you will soon hear, but all that I have told you is all that I have myself heard."

JOHN MTARISH.

PETRIFIED CITY.

The following statement was given by Cassim Aga, the Tripolean ambassador at the court of Great Britain about the year 1747, relative to a petrified city in the interior of Africa.—It strongly brings to mind the awful circumstance recorded in the 19th chapter of Genesis, verse 26, and may be interesting to some of your readers. Its reality may be confirmed through the researches of the enterprising traveller, Mr. Ritchie, who proceeded some time since, with an expedition from Tripoli, for the purpose of exploring the interior of that vast continent.

"As one of my friends desired me to give him in writing, an account of what I knew touching the petrified city, situated seventeen days journey from Tripoli, by caravan, to the south east, and two days journey south from Ouguela, I told him what I had heard from different persons, and particularly from the mouth of one man of credit, who had been on the spot; that is to say—that it was a spacious city, of a round form, having great and small streets therein, furnished within with a large castle magnificently built; that he had seen there several sorts of trees, the most part olives and palms, all of stone, and of a blue or lead color.

"That he saw also, figures of men, in postures exercising their different employments; some holding in their hands staffs, or spears broad; every one doing something—even women suckling their children, all of stone.

"That he went into the castle by three different gates, though there were many more; that there were guards at these gates, with pikes and javelins in their hands.

"In short, that he saw in this wonderful city many sorts of animals, as camels, oxen, horses, asses and sheep, and various birds, all of stone, and of the color abovementioned.

Militia of the U. States:

The president yesterday trans-

mitted to congress the annual abstract of the returns of the militia of the U. States. The aggregate is reported at 882,191. From Delaware, no return has been received since 1810; from Maryland and South Carolina, none since 1811; from Mississippi, none since 1812! From Kentucky and Tennessee, the returns are reported to be imperfect.

Nat. Intel.

LOST

Between the upper landing on the Ohio river and crooked creek, on Saturday the 22d inst. a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a ten dollar note on the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh, a twenty dollar note on the Branch bank at Corydon, and a three dollar note on John H. Platt, & Co. and some small change. Any person finding said pocket book and delivering at this office shall be handsomely rewarded.

MARTIN SHEETS.

April 27, 1820.

For sale, a good plantation wagon—apply as above.

NOTICE.

I will take country linen, linsey, jeans, wool, furs, corn, flour, bacon, sugar, or almost any thing that the farmer has, for cash.

DAWSON BLACKMORE:

April 27, 1820.

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