

the Castle of St. Sebastian, made their escape last night; and it is said they have joined the National troops at Porto St. Maria. This night I made my escape out of the bay.

The following is from a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated, Cadiz, 5th January, 1820.

"We are besieged by 6000 men of the army that was destined for Buenos-Ayres, who are determined not to embark. They have possession of the arsenal and all the country round; and I am informed they have taken the city of Sevilla, and have proclaimed the constitution in every place they go. They permit the boats with provisions and passengers, to pass from all the places round—and have proclaimed in death to any soldier that takes any thing from an inhabitant without paying for it. I think if they proceed in this manner, they will be here in 7 or 8 days, without any blood shed. The inhabitants seem to be satisfied with their proceedings. There is not 700 men in this garrison, and they are not in confidence with their present government.

FURTHER FROM CADIZ.

Extract of a letter dated "Cadiz, Jan. 6.

"It would appear that a strong division of the Grand Army, originally destined against Buenos Ayres, had orders to march for Cadiz, where a detachment to consist of 6000 men were to be sent to succour Morillo. The day before yesterday, 2000 men entered the Isla, and at the bridge the Marine Guards attempted to oppose their entrance. The result was, that the commander of the guards and the centinel were shot by the approaching troops. On their entering the town they disarmed the Marine Guards, took the captain general of marines prisoners, and proceeded for this place; but the ships of war in the bay having learnt what had taken place at Isla, sent about 400 Marine soldiers & officers to the "Corto Dura" who on the approach of the Insurgents, fired on them from the Fort and killed about 13 on the spot.

The troops then retired to the Isla, and then the commander (a colonel) issued a proclamation stating themselves the advance guard of the "Constitutional army." Other commanders, it is said, have gone with their respective divisions, which consist of the whole of the army of the expedition to different departments of the kingdom, and that the plot is of magnitude there is no doubt I will write you soon and more fully, via Gibraltar.

* A strong fort on the Narrow Pass.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MARCH 9.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee on foreign relations made the following report:

The committee to whom has been referred so much of the president's Message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to foreign affairs, respectfully report.

That their attention was directed, immediately upon their appointment, to the state of the relations of the United States with Spain, and that their delay in making a report upon them must be attributed to their wish "to afford an opportunity for such friendly communications, during the present session of congress," as the government of Spain had authorised us to expect. They thought it better that congress should postpone its determination until events might enable it to make that determination definitive, than that it should pass a contingent act for authorising measures which it was not proposed immediately to execute; that it should found its determination upon relations ascertained to exist, than upon a calculation of events which might be expected to occur during its sitting.

But more than a year has passed since the signature of the treaty by which it was proposed to terminate the long differences between the United States and Spain. More than six months since the appointment of a new Minister from Spain, who was "forthwith" to make known to the United States the intentions of his government, and we have advanced so far in the session as to make it necessary to propose without further delay, any measure on which it is expected that congress shall act before its adjournment.

The committee will not attempt to add any thing to the exposition of the rights of the United States and the obligations of Spain, which is contained in the correspondence between the two governments. We can hardly expect, from continued negotiation, the redress which has been claimed for twenty years, and promised for eighteen—which has been a second

time promised, and a second time withheld. In such a negotiation, the signature of a treaty seems to be a mere incident, and not its term.

For the spoliation which have been committed upon the property of our citizens, for the invasion of our soil, for the weakness or partiality which has made a Spanish territory the place of rendezvous and encampment of an enemy, and which has still more lately permitted the Indian inhabitants of that territory, (whom Spain was bound by treaty to restrain,) to engage in savage hostilities against us; for all these acts of war, a people less attached to peace would seek redress only by war. To capture and confiscate the ships and property of the wrong doer, would be admitted to be a policy of mildness and forbearance. But, by such reprisals, the government that does the wrong suffers less than the unoffending subject. It seems a more just reprisal to occupy the province which has been made an instrument of injury, which has been designated by Spain herself as the fund for our indemnity, and whose occupation by the United States will stop the accumulation of those claims for compensation and redress, which the misgovernment of that neglected colony continually produces. The committee submit to the house a bill to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein.

There appears too much reason to believe, from the mistake of the Spanish negotiator, as to the dates of the Spanish grants, which it was intended to annul, if the projected treaty had been ratified, that the crown lands in Florida may be insufficient to provide the expected indemnity for our losses. But these may be applied, as far as they will go to the compensation of our citizens, and for the excesses of our claim. Spain, by whose act the domain of Florida has been rendered inadequate, must expect us to look westward. Perhaps, when our attention is thus forced to a direction more interesting to Spain, her government may at last admit that it is as much her interest as ours, that the just claims of the United States should be provided for by friendly convention, and we may hope that the next treaty between the two nations may be executed as well as signed.

The following bill accompanied the report:

Be it enacted, &c. That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorised and required to take possession of, and occupy, the territories of East and West Florida, and the appendages and appurtenances thereof; and he is hereby authorized, for that purpose, to employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and the militia of any state, which he may deem necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, until the end of the next Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territory be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the office of the existing government of the same territories shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for maintaining the inhabitants of said territories in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion; and the laws of the United States relative to the collection of the revenue, and the importation of persons of color, shall be extended to the said territories; and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, within the term aforesaid, to establish such districts for the collection of the revenue, and during the recess of Congress to appoint such officers, whose commissions shall expire at the end of the next session of Congress, to enforce the said laws, as to him shall seem expedient.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the sum of—dollars is hereby appropriated, for this purpose, of carrying the act into effect, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States.

The bill was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of Lou. the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report to this House any information he may possess, relative to the progress that has been made in building the light-house at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the committee on the judiciary was instructed to examine and report to the House whether, in their opinion, cents or copper coin are by law made a tender; and whether the existing laws regulating the coins of the United States require amendment.

Mr. Strong of Vt. submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House such information as he may think proper, relating to the progress, proceedings, and final accomplishment of the commissioners appointed agreeably to the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, articles of the treaty of Ghent, in ascertaining and settling the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, in conformity to the second article of the treaty of 1783; and whether it is ascertained, that the fortification at Rouse's Point (so called) on Lake Champlain, near the 45th degree of north latitude, is within the boundary limits of the government of the United States or of Great Britain; and what has been the amount of the expenditure in erecting said fortification; and also to give such further information as he may think proper as to the whole amount of the expenditure already accrued to the United States in carrying into effect said treaties, subsequent to the appointment of said commissioners, including their annual salaries and perquisites.

And the resolve was ordered to lie on the table.

WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES APRIL 1, 1820.

The western question is at last settled in a manner that will no doubt be satisfactory to many, and we feel a degree of pleasure in observing that an understanding now exists, which we hope will not be forgotten, that the right of extending slavery north of 36 degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, is not, hereafter, to be contended for. This may, if adhered to, in a degree, prevent the evils which might result from throwing a slave population on a frontier, bordering upon an enemy's country.

It now rests with the people of Missouri, to form their constitution to please themselves; and we sincerely hope, that their feelings will prompt them to provide against the illicit introduction of slaves into their state, as well as for a gradual emancipation of those who are already there, and who may be introduced from other states. Such a course would release posterity from a curse, which has been so warmly contended for.

If our accounts from Spain are true, the indolent machine of duplicity and despotism, who rules that nation, must soon find he has something more to do, than embroider petticoats—and those nefarious impostors who have so long dictated the religious and political tenets of that unhappy country, must now dread the impending punishment of their crimes. And, if their situation is at present precarious, they can only have the cold consolation of reflecting that it is not so desperate now, as it will be at no very distant period, for our government cannot, nor will not, long hesitate. Spain has been permitted to trifle with our rights too long—and we believe she will soon be taught that her artifice will no longer afford a protecting shield against the chastisement which is so justly her due.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, giving a statement, as near as could be ascertained, of the situation of the banks within the Union, has recently been published. We shall hereafter, either publish it entire, or so much of it as we shall consider interesting to our readers.

A bill has passed to a third reading in the house of representatives of the U. States, reducing the price of public lands to one dollar fifty cents per acre, to be paid down. Should this bill become a law it will take effect from and after the 1st day of July next.

A very important bill has passed the senate of the United States. It changes the mode of disposing of the public lands from credit to cash sales—a measure which, we are very well satisfied, will be highly advantageous to us in every respect. Especially beneficial to the government as to the receipt of its dues and profitable to the new states and territories, by preventing the excessive speculations and severe drains of money to which they now are liable.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 3.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

We most heartily congratulate our readers—we felicitate our fellow-citizens generally, that the Missouri question is SETTLED—in what manner the reader will see by what follows.

A reference to the proceedings of the Senate, will shew the course which the business took there.

The House of Representatives sat till a late hour last night; and we have only time to state, that on the question to agree to the amendment of the Senate to strike the restriction from the Missouri bill, the vote was

Against the restriction 90

For it 86

Being a majority of four votes against the Restriction.

Other proceedings took place, which will be reported hereafter; the result of which is, that the bill for the admission of Missouri without restriction, and with the inhibition of Slavery in certain territories, wants only the signature of the President to become a Law.

The few past days have been a trying time in Congress; but the trial has passed, and we look now only for harmony and conciliation on all sides.

Nat. Int.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4.

The bill for the admission of the state of Maine into the Union, from and after the 15th day of the present month, without restriction or incumbrance, having passed both Houses of Congress, and received the signature of the President, has become a law. The requisition of the act of Massachusetts, that the consent of Congress should be given on or before the 4th instant, is therefore complied with; and MAINE may be considered a separate member of the Confederacy.—

Id.

Extract of a letter, to a Gentleman in New York, dated at

HAVANNA, Feb. 2.

"The Slave trade is carried on very briskly from this, and is the only business that is at present profitable. But, for my own part, I had rather lose money on Jerk Beef, hard as it is, after arriving here with prospects of making a good voyage than to have the possession of money, made by depriving my fellow-mortals of their liberty. Upwards of 1500 slaves arrived in one fortnight since I have been here."

From the National Intelligencer.

Our affairs with Spain.—The following extract of a private letter, from a highly respectable source, which we have had an opportunity of perusing gives us more satisfactory information on the subject of our relations with Spain than is disclosed by the official documents on the subject:

Extract of a letter dated

Cadiz Dec. 17, 1819.

"We have nothing new here. Mr Forsyth has been pressing this government very hard about Gen. Vivas, and it has at last (in order to quiet Mr. F.) been determined that he shall go; but I know positively, from a person who has it from Vivas himself that he goes to Paris, from thence to London, and that he has no idea of leaving Europe, until it is known what our government has done and means to do. Thus, you see, our people wait for explanations from this court, they may wait and the business will be protracted by pretended new negotiations for 20 years longer. If our government will act with energy, all will go right. It is ridiculous to talk of England assisting this country; they are on as bad, or, if possible, on worse terms with Spain, than ourselves. Besides, England cannot, and feels no disposition to quarrel with us. She wishes it true, to get us into a war with Spain, but that is merely to get a cover or plea for acknowledging the independence of South America, or forcing Spain to admit her mediation, securing to herself the commerce exclusively for 20 years.

Our country has but one line of conduct to pursue—to do justice to themselves, and not meddle, directly or indirectly, either with England or France.

We have nothing to do with European politics, and ought never to allow them to meddle with our affairs.

All things here continue to remain in the same state of confusion; and, though Lozano Torres is not in the ministry, he has as much, or more influence than ever."

A most furious insurrection is stated have broken out at Smyrna. Much blood has been shed on the occasion. The palace of the Pacha was stormed and he himself escaped with great difficulty.

The President's Message had been published in most of the London papers, and was regarded as an able state paper. In remarking upon it the editor of the Courier says: "It is satisfactory to learn from this document, that the United States' government is actively and sincerely co-operating in putting down the slave trade."

The Prince Regent has appointed Anthony Barclay, Esq. to be H. E. Majesty's commissioner for carrying into effect the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, vice John Ogilvy, Esq. deceased.

A destructive fire broke out at Oxford on the 9th of January, which destroyed Magdalen Hall. It destroyed the whole range of buildings, consisting of sets of rooms.

The Theatre at Birmingham, was burnt to the ground on the night of the 6th January.

On the 12th of January, Prince Talleyrand was confined by indisposition. The ex-director Barras was at the point of death.

Marshal Soult was introduced to Louis XVIII, who restored to him his baton as a Marshal of France.

The King of France has granted a pardon to General Lavalette.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.

Robbery of the Southern Mail.—

The Southern post came in yesterday morning without the mail. A letter from one of the contractors, to T. W. Bacot, Esq. Postmaster of this city, dated "Bee's Creek, near Coosa-whatchie, 21st inst" says—I have a most lamentable occurrence to state; which is, that the mail was stolen from the sulkey this morning about 4 o'clock, while the driver was changing his horses, 13 miles below this place.—It was cut off, as the mark of the knife is visible on the fastenings. I shall use all my endeavors for its recovery. My stage, containing three passengers, upset in a creek the night previous to the robbery, which caused the sulkey to be used on the route last night."

Mr. Bacot immediately issued a hand-bill, offering a reward of 200 dollars for the detection of the perpetrators of the robbery.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—Information from Howard county states that Mr. Henry Carroll, acting Register of the Land office, lost his life on the 29th ult by a pistol shot, from Mr. Richard Gentry. Immediately upon the happening of the event, Mr. Gentry delivered himself up to Judge Todd, by whom, after an examination of many witnesses, he was recognized to appear at the Superior court in Montgomery on the 4th Monday in May next. As this unfortunate affair is in a course of judicial examination it is not proper to state particulars in a newspaper. *St. Louis Enquirer.*

NATCHEZ, Feb. 23.

The transactions of Saturday night last at the landing of our city, were so shameful, so disgraceful and horrible, that we can hardly bring ourselves to the contemplation of them. One man has been found most deliberately and foully murdered, and several others are missing, some of whom are supposed to have shared the same fate.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 2.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the Death of the Hon. DAVID WALKER, a Representative in Congress from the State of Kentucky. He departed this life yesterday morning, after a lingering illness of some weeks. He was a worthy patriot, and enjoyed, whilst living, universal respect. In conformity to his death-bed request, the usual ceremonies, on the decease of a Member of Congress, were dispensed with. But both Houses of Congress determined to meet at 12 o'clock to day instead of 11, to give an opportunity to the numerous friends of the deceased to attend his funeral, which takes place at 10 o'clock.—

Nat. Int.

From England, by an arrival at New-York, London papers, to the 18th of January, have been received. They contain nothing of much interest, and in the extracts presented to us, not a word is said about reform or the reformers, except that sir Francis Burdett was to be tried upon the ex-officio information filed against him for his letter to the electors of Westminster, on the murders at Manchester, and that sir Charles Wolessy, major Cartwright, Mr. Wooler, and others, were also to be tried for alleged illegal proceedings at Birmingham and Lancaster.

The winter has been very severe—the ice at Woolwich five feet thick—the mail coaches were interrupted by the depth of the snow in Scotland, which was from six to fifteen feet deep! The provincial papers are said to be chiefly filled with accounts of the distresses of the poor.

France is quiet—Soult has received his marshal's baton of the king, and Vandamme is permitted to return. The bank has a great deal of money unemployed, in consequence of the limited applications for discount.

Ireland is much disturbed—and martial law prevails in several districts.

In Germany great injury has been done by an inundation of the Rhine. The territory of Carlsruhe was almost wholly under water.

The ninth book of the memoirs of Napoleon, written by himself, have been published at Paris—2000 copies were sold in one day, and on the next, the remainder of the edition was seized by the police.

Niles