

at Lord C. Brane had fallen in with three ships of the expedition that left Cadiz for Lima, which he destroyed, and that Sir Thomas Hardy had arrived at Monte Video with 10 ships under his command, viz: two 74's, six frigates, and two others—what does this mean?

Documents relating to our affairs with Spain continued from our last.

The Duke of San Fernando and Quiroga to Mr. Forsyth.

[Translation.]

To the Minister of the United States.

SIR: In consequence of the decision of the king, my master, and in conformity with the communication which my predecessor and I have had the honor to make to you, the moment has arrived, when the person, of whom his majesty had made choice, is about to proceed to America, for the purpose of asking of your government the explanations which his majesty has judged to be indispensable, previous to the ratification by his majesty, of the treaty concluded and signed by Don Luis de Onis.

The Plenipotentiary appointed is the Marechal-de-Camp Don Francisco Dionisio Vives; a distinguished person; in whom the king, my master, has the fullest confidence, and to whom he has given the most ample powers, to settle all the difficulties he so earnestly wishes to see removed, & succeeded, by the establishment, on a solid basis, of that harmony between Spain and the United States, to which their mutual interests so strongly invite them.

As Don Francisco D. Vives will set out immediately on his journey, and proceed expeditiously, I consider the measure now communicated to you, and which you will be pleased to make known to your government, as dispensing with any further discussion here, of the points which form the object of the above named gentleman's present mission; as a continuance of it would only tend to embarrass the course of the direct negotiation about to be established.

I renew to you, Sir, the assurances of my distinguished respect, and I pray God to preserve you many years!

The Duke of SAN FERNANDO and QUIROGA.

Palace, 16th December, 1820.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Galatin to the Secretary of State dated Paris, 22d January, 1820.

According to some accounts the intended Minister to the United States left Madrid on the 9th. The British ambassador here told me that he was still there on the 11th.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Everett, Charge de Affaires at the Hague, to the Secretary of State, dated Hague, January 25, 1820.

I stated in a letter, upon the authority of the Spanish Charge de Affaires here, that Mr. Onis's successor, General Vives, was at Paris on his way to America. It appears, however, that he has not yet left Madrid.

[TRANSLATION]

Extract of a despatch 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 last 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 and concord. That government is too enlightened to take hasty steps, and its rights appear to be too solid not to be weakened by a violent course of proceeding; and 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, and worthy of the generous good faith which characterizes the government of the United States."

## WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES APRIL 29, 1820.

The Rev. SAMUEL HAMILTON, P. E. in the M. E. Church, will preach on Thursday, the 4th of May, at 12 o'clock at the Seminary.

The liberty of speech and of conscience—the freedom of the press—and the right of suffrage, if properly comprehended, and correctly exercised, are the choicest blessings conferred on man. They are our inherent rights, and should be at all times properly guarded and firmly maintained—but these, like every other blessing—like every right, may be abused—may be improperly exercised. An inordinate or intemperate use of any thing which would afford us the most exquisite pleasure, the most permanent benefit, will render the bane of our happiness, and destroyer of our prosperity.

The freedom of the press, we consider is among the first of the above liberties and rights. It is our task, duty and privilege, to exercise it, for the benefit of community at large, and not for the gratification of individual feeling, personal prejudices, or party caprices. We are dictated by a sense of right, and not guided by pecuniary views—and the inconveniences of penury can never compel us to prostitute, abuse and degrade the liberty of the press, for the acquirement of wealth, ease or popularity. We consider this liberty, as only to be used, when men in power, trample on the rights of those whose interest they should protect—Or when men are in nomination for public offices. Then it is necessary, that public reputation should be closely investigated, and vicious sentiments candidly exposed. We wish to offend no one without cause—and wish the friend-ship of none unless we merit it.

We have been led to these observations by several recent applications, to give publicity to productions of personal and individual contentions. Such productions, we are of opinion can have no beneficial tendency, and, only serve to create animosity; call into action the worst passions of the heart, and destroy the sweets of society. We therefore wish to be distinctly understood, that no productions, whatever, relating to individual contentions, can have a place in our columns.

Those gentlemen who have made application to us, we respect. If their feelings have been wounded, there are better modes of obtaining redress, than a newspaper warfare. We shall consider it a peculiar favor not to be again compelled to refuse a place to such productions.

An editor of a news-paper being as good as a senator in Congress, any day.—BLACKMAN.

We are happy to see the above sentiment, so openly avowed—and shall be delighted to see it maintained by a man, who (if we believe his numerous declarations,) stands so high in the editorial ranks.

Honor and shame from no condition rise,

Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

Now if the editor of the *Centinel* "acts well" his "part"—he is as good as General Taylor "any day," and we therefore hope he will take sufficient time to "strictly and rigidly enquire into the" conduct of Gen. Taylor, and when fully convinced of his error, make such acknowledgements as will maintain the sentiment above quoted. We earnestly desire, however, that this should not remain in embryo until the publication of a certain "whole affair" which has long been promised to the world, shall make its appearance.

We are authorised to announce Brigadier General ROBERT STURGIS, as a candidate for a member of our next state legislature.

We are authorised to announce JOHN DECKER, VALENTINE J. BRADLEY, JOHN B. DRENNON, JOHN SCOTT, and JAMES NABB, as candidates for the office of Sheriff for this county, at the next election.

*Fort Armstrong.*—Serjeant Blattenberger and Musician Rigg of the United States Army, attached to the garrison of Fort Armstrong, were shot, scalped and mangled by a party of Winnebago's within a mile and a half of the fort on the 29th ultimo.—Fort Armstrong is one of the posts of the Upper Mississippi. It is situated on a Rock Island of difficult access, in the midst of the river, and between 4 and 500 miles above this place, near the mouth of Rock river.

We are not able to form an opinion whether this massacre is an individual affair, or the commencement of a new Indian war.—*St. Louis Eng.*

From the *Indiana Gazette*. Copy of a letter to the Editors, dated Washington, March 30, 1820.

*Gent.*—The house of representatives have this day passed the bill from the Senate, giving further time to purchasers of public lands, to make payment, until the 31st March 1821, whose lands are subject to forfeiture. The bill has been signed by the presiding officers of the Senate and H. of Representatives, and sent to the Pres-

ident of the U. S. for his approbation. It may be considered a law and I hope will have the desired effect, and afford relief to many.

What the fate of the bill providing for the sale of lands for cash in hand, from and after the 1st of July next, will be, I cannot now say as the H. of Representatives have a quantity of business before them; its passage may be doubted.

Yours respectfully,  
JA'S. NOBLE.

[The following letter from Mr. Pinckney to the editor of the Charleston City Gazette, discloses such sentiments and such feelings, as every Republican in America can but deplore—it savors too much of the sectional distinctions, which have too long existed and are too fast increasing.—It is too true a resemblance of feelings expressed during our late struggle with England, by the eastern malcontents.

To consider any measure, which must in the end be injurious to our common country, a victory, merely on account of its giving an acquisition of power to any section of our union, only evinces a selfish principle, which seldom exists in liberal minds.]

### COPY OF A LETTER

From the Hon. Charles Pinckney to the Editor of the Charleston City Gazette, dated

Congress Hall, March 2, 1820,

9 o'clock at night.

Dear Sir—I hasten to inform you that this moment we have carried the question to admit Missouri and all Louisiana, to the southward of 36 3 m. free of the restriction from slavery, which include Arkansas and the Floridas, and give the Southern interest in a short time an addition of 6 and perhaps 8 members of the Senate of the U. S. It is considered her by the slave holding states as a great triumph. The votes were close, 90 to 89, produced by the seceding and absence of a few moderate men from the north: to the north of 36 deg. 30 min. there is to be by the present Law, restriction, which you will see by votes, I voted against. But it is at present of no moment; it is a vast tract inhabited only by savages and wild beasts, in which not a foot of the Indian claim to the soil is extinguished; and in which, according to the ideas prevalent, no Land Office will be open for a great length of time.

With respect your obedient, CHARLES PINCKNEY.

HENRY MIDDLETON, of South Carolina, formerly Governor, and recently a member of Congress, from that state, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, in the place of Mr. Campbell, resigned.

Nat. Int.

Gov. Clinton has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 300 dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Onondaga County, of JOSEPH MASON, of Preble in said county, who is charged with the murder of William Farrall in the town of Tully, also of said county.

Cayuga (N. Y.) Rep.

The Provincial Parliament which was to meet at Quebec, on the 29th ult for the dispatch of business, was dissolved by proclamation, by the Administrator, James Monk, Esquire, on the 9th, and writs for a new Election to be issued on the 22d, and returnable the 11th of April next. The causes for so sudden a Dissolution, are not yet fully known.

Canadian Argus.

PHILADELPHIA THEATRE, BURNT!

TO THE EDITORS.  
Franklin Gazette Office, Philadelphia  
Saturday evening, 11 o'clock.

Gentlemen.—We have the painful task of communicating to you the destruction, by fire, of that splendid building, the Philadelphia Theatre. That it has been the work of an incendiary, there can be no doubt, as there has not been a performance in it for a week past, the company having left this for Baltimore. It was discovered to be on fire about 7 o'clock this evening. It appeared that the fire had been communicated to the scenery. An attempt was made by the citizens to remove the scenes, whilst on fire, out of the building, but the flame was too extensive, and in a short time the whole building was in blaze. In four hours it was entirely consumed. The large range of buildings on the east, immediately adjoining the Theatre, and known by the name of the "Shakespeare buildings," has escaped, owing to the great activity and exertions of our engine and hose companies. The two buildings on the west, also immedi-

ately adjoining the Theatre, and the property of its stockholders, were considerably damaged. No other injury has been done by the fire. There was a providential fall of snow to-day, which covered the roofs of the houses, and completely protected them from the cinders which fell in showers upon the surrounding buildings, to a very considerable extent. We believe that the Theatre was not insured, and that the valuable property, consisting of dresses, scenery, &c. owned by Messrs. Warren and Wood, was also uninsured.

Cadiz still held out on the 28th notwithstanding all the attempts of the interior and exterior malcontents—The Governor has caused the inhabitants to be disarmed. Inquietude and terror reign throughout the city. The insurgents are still at la Isla de Leon, and quietly wait for the royal army which approaches very slowly. Each party continues issuing new proclamations. The famous Melchor has just been arrested and brought here.—Constitutionnel.

Letter addressed by his Majesty, to the most Noble, most High, and most Heroic City of Cadiz, where it was received the 27th.

"The fresh public testimonies of attachment and fidelity to my royal Person, which have just been evinced to me by the inhabitants of my good city of Cadiz, have excited in my paternal heart, the necessity of manifesting to them how much I am satisfied with their royal sentiments. He who loves you as a father, and who is also your King, will always be happy in causing his satisfaction to be made known to you.

[Signed] FERDINAND.

PARIS Feb. 13.

The Madrid Gazette has not arrived with the post to-day, Cadiz was to submit 31st January, to the Government proclaimed by the insurrectionary army, in conformity to a convention concluded on the 28th between the bishop Cienfuegos and Gen. Antonio Quiroga. We are also informed that Corunna has pronounced in favour of the constitution and cortes. The greatest part of the letters received at Bourdeaux from the 6th to the 7th, have on the head of them "Liberty Constitution."

NEW-YORK, APRIL 1.

Latest from Europe.—By the ship *Cririe*, Captain Haley, arrived yesterday afternoon in 34 days from Liverpool, we have received the London Courier of the 24th of February which contains the following particulars relative to a conspiracy which had been formed by a gang of ruffians, to assassinate the British Minister.

In consequence of private information, received by the civil power, that it was in contemplation of a gang of diabolical ruffians to make an attempt on the lives of his Majesty's ministers, whilst assembled at the house of Earl Bathurst, in Mansfield-street, yesterday evening, Richard Birnie, esq., with a party of twelve of the Bow-street patrole, proceeded about eight o'clock to the place which had been described as the rendezvous of these desperadoes, in Cato-street, on the Edgeware road. They were in a lof deliberating. The only approach to this Pandemonium was by a narrow ladder. Ruthven, one of the principal Bow-street officers, led the way, and was followed by Ellis, Smithers, Surman, and others of the patrole; on the door being opened, about 27 or 30 men were seen within, most of whom were apparently engaged either in charging fire arms, or girding themselves with belts similar to those worn by the military.

There were tables about the room, on which lay a number of cutlasses, bayonets, pistols, sword belts, pistol balls in large quantities, ball cartridges, &c. As the officers entered the room, the conspirators all started up, when Ruthven, who had been furnished with a warrant from the magistrates, exclaimed, "we are all peace officers, lay down your arms in a moment!" All was confusion.—A man, whom Ruthven describes as the notorious Arthur Thistlewood, opposed himself to the officers, armed with a cut and thrust sword, of unusual length; Ruthven attempted to seize the door, and Ellis who had followed him into the room, advanced towards the man, and presenting his pistol, exclaimed, "drop your sword, or I'll fire instantly." The man brandished his sword with increased violence, when Smithers, the other patrole, rushed forward to seize him, and on the instant the ruffian stabbed him to the heart—He fell into the arms of Ellis, and the next minute was a corpse.

Whilst this deed was doing, the lights were extinguished and a desperate struggle ensued, in which ma-

ny of the officers were severely wounded. Surman, one of the patrole, received a musket-ball on the temple, but fortunately, it only glanced along the side of his head, tearing up the scalp in its way. Mr. Birnie exposed himself every where, and encouraged the officers to do their duty, whilst the balls whizzing round his head.

At this moment, Capt. Fitzclarence, (one of the sons of the Duke of Clarence,) arrived at the head of a detachment of the Coldstream Guards. They surrounded the building, and Capt. Fitzclarence, with Serjeant Legge, and three files of grenadiers, mounted the ladder and entered the room, now filled with smoke, and only illuminated by the occasional flashes from the fire arms of the conspirators. A ruffian instantly approached the gallant Captain, and presented a pistol to his breast, but as he was in the act of pulling the trigger, Serjeant Legge rushed forward, and whilst attempting to put aside the destructive weapon, received the fire upon his left arm.

It is impossible to give a minute detail of the desperate conflicts which followed, or the numerous instances of personal daring manifested by the peace officers and the military, thus brought into sudden contact with a band of assassins, in their obscurity, and in utter darkness. Unfortunately, this darkness favored the escape of many of the wretches, and the dreadful skirmish ended in the capture of only nine of them. They were instantly handcuffed together, placed in hackney coaches, and brought down to the police office, in Bow-street, under a strong military escort; and Mr. Brittle having arrived at the same moment, instantly took his seat upon the bench, and prepared to enter into the examination of the prisoners.

James Ings, a butcher.  
James Wilson, a taylor.  
Richard Bradburn, a carpenter.  
James Gilchrist, a shoe-maker.  
Charles Cooper, a boot-maker.  
Richard Tidd, do.  
John Monument, a shoe-maker.  
John Shaw, a carpenter, and  
William Davidson, a cabinet-maker.

Davidson is a man of colour.—At a meeting in Finsbury market-place, he was one of the principal speakers.

Ings is a hoary ruffian, between fifty and sixty. His hands were covered with blood. His small fiery eyes glared round upon the spectators with an expression truly horrible.

On the premises was found muskets, carbines, broad-swords, pistols, locks and cartridge boxes, ball cartridges, gunpowder, haversacks, and a large bundle of singularly constructed stilettes, 18 inches long, intended to screw to the top of a staff.

After the examination of the prisoners closed, they were escorted to the house of correction, Coldbath Fields.

Captain Fitzclarence was very much bruised, and had his uniform almost torn to pieces, in his attempt to seize the conspirators.

Further Particulars.—On arriving at the spot, the officers attempted quietly to gain admittance, but being opposed, it became necessary to force an entrance.—Having got into the stable, a volley was fired by the wretches, who had got into the hay loft; this was smartly returned by the officers, and the contest continued for some time with the greatest determination on both sides. Happily the officers gained the ascendancy: but not until that meritorious officer, Smithers, had lost his life. A number of others were seriously injured.

The horrible plan was, it is said, to have been executed in the following manner:—Thistlewood was to have knocked at Lord Harrowby's door, with a letter purporting to be a despatch, or with a red box, as is used in all the public offices, desiring it to be delivered immediately to the cabinet ministers at dinner, without delay. The servant, it was supposed, would immediately proceed with the despatch, while Thistlewood with another of the conspirators entered the hall as if to wait.—They were immediately to open the street door—others were to come in with hand-grenades which were to be thrown into the house, and in the confusion produced by them, all the rest of the conspirators were to rush into the dining room, where the ministers were at dinner, and the work of assassination was to have been instantly begun.

About the time the Privy Council was assembling at the office of the Home Secretary of State, word was brought that Thistlewood was taken. At half past 2, Lavender, Bisop, Ruthven, and Salmon, proceeded to No. 8 Whitehall street, Moorefields. They found Thistlewood in bed; Bisop darted forward, threw himself