

ly obtained from the chairman of this board, a license or written permission, so to do, on pain of forfeiting for every such sale, the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered before any competent tribunal; *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall extend to any sale by auction, made pursuant to, or in execution of any order, decree, sentence, or judgment of any court of the United States, or either of them, or made in virtue of distress for rent or otherwise for which distress is allowed by law, or made by or on behalf of executors or administrators as such.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, That the chairman of this board may, and upon the application of any person, shall, grant a license or written permission to make sale of personal property by auction; *Provided*, that every person or persons applying for such license or permission, shall, on making application for the same, pay to the chairman such sum as he may demand on behalf of this corporation which will be regulated from two to twenty dollars, according to his judgment of the relative value of the property to be sold.

Passed 27th May, 1820.

R. BUNFIN, Chairman.
V. J. BRADLEY, Clerk.

LATE FROM FRANCE

NEW YORK, MAY 15.

By the Maria Theresa, at this port, and the arrival's at Boston, Bordeaux papers to the 4th, and Paris to the 1st of April are received.

The law to suspend the exercise of the liberty of the press was passed by the French Chamber of Deputies, March 30—for it 136, against it 109.

The students of Medicine at Paris have presented an address of thanks to the 130 Deputies who voted against the law abridging individual liberty. Other addresses of the same nature were preparing at Paris.

PARIS, MARCH 27.

The Danish Press cannot treat of politics, nor give news, without special permission. In Belgium many editors have been arrested. It appears that from the Baltic to the Pyrenees there is a "holy alliance" against the Press.

PARIS, MARCH 28.

Yesterday and this day the commissioners of the Chamber of Peers has continued to examine Louvel the assassin.

We have had communicated to us the minute of a decree by the Holy Office, which was intended to rivit the chains that the people of Spain have just broken. They assure us it was really to be executed. This decree consisted of 12 articles, principally directed to keeping out of the country books that were disliked by those who issued the decree, and further to restrain the domestic press.

PARIS, MARCH 29.

There is a report in circulation that a disposition to revolt has been manifested among the troops in Prussia. Notwithstanding the extreme want of faith of the government, the Spanish news is known to every one. Prussia has not forgotten that a constitution was promised her as a reward for her efforts in favor of national independence. The constitution, unmounted in danger, refused after victory, is the object of all wishes. We are assured that some superior officers, sincere friends to the King, have recited the promises made to the people, and have insisted on the necessity of fulfilling them. These officers it is added, have been broken, and the troops have loudly called for them to be reinstated. We are ignorant of the consequence of this affair.

A daily paper announces as a report, that an explosion, like to that of Spain, seems to threaten the kingdom of Italy. The movement began at Bologna, and the example was soon followed at Milan. A unanimous determination was manifested for the independence of the country. The Revolutionists demanded for their King the Arch Duke Revier, with a constitutional government.

MARCH 30.—They say that a courier has brought to the Austrian embassy despatches which confirm the report, which we have already given, concerning the kingdom of Italy.

A letter from Bordeaux, of the 4th ult. states, that the troops are on the march to Bayonne; probably a storm is gathering which may burst on Spain. The Holy Alliance will perhaps assist Ferdinand. If they do, farewell to the tranquility of Europe for a long season.

A transcript to the above says, "Italy is in a state nearly like that of Spain, owing to the establishment of the Cortes."

"The two late laws passed for the restriction of the press and against personal liberty, are extremely unpopular."

From the continuation of the discussion of the law against the liberty of the press, it is probable it will be completed and promulgated on the "dark day." It is said Mina has intercepted a correspondence from Madrid, of the highest importance; and he will not communicate it, but to the Cortes.

An ultra journal announces this day, with a triumphant air, that Alava, Guipuscoa, and Biscay, are nearly in insurrection, to re-establish the throne and arbitrary power.

It is confirmed that agitation prevails at Portugal. The British pride, before which every labored himself, excites at this day a daring indignation. The English are often publicly braved, and advised to relieve the country from their presence. We are assured distinguished persons have already been designated by an independent party, to propose to the Cortes at Madrid a Federation between the two people of ancient Iberia.

PARIS, MARCH 31.

Persons of all classes eagerly subscribe for the relief of the victims of arbitrary power. Among the signers are Laffitte, Benjamin Constant, and many other Deputies.

What a satire on the ministry! What a characteristic trait of the system to which France is delivered!

Now that the discussion upon the liberty of the press is terminated, it is thought that M. Clauselde Couserans will develop his project of an accusation against the Duke de Caze. He engaged, in the face of all France, to do it.

BORDEAUX, APRIL 4.

The Spanish nation proceeds in the work of reformation with a calmness which becomes a people determined to be free. Letters from Cadiz confirm the previous accounts of the tranquility of that city. The government is occupied in forming a corps of 20,000 men, to support the new constitution of the nation, and to act against those who may disturb the public peace. The prefects, sub-prefects, and municipalities, are organized, and co-operate with the government in maintaining tranquility.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.

The subjoined articles in relation to this interesting subject, extracted from foreign papers, are entitled to serious consideration:

We copy the following from Bell's Weekly Messenger, of March 19.

"An article from Italy contains a point of intelligence of some importance, inasmuch as it appears to confirm a very probable opinion that the powers of Europe will give a timely attention and interposition in the affairs of Spain. It is prudent they should do so, provided only that such interferences be made with a due respect to the rights of the people as well as to the interests of kings. The article to which we allude, states that his Grace the Duke of Wellington will shortly be charged with a most important political negotiation; it is stated that he is to confer with the Ambassadors of the other great Powers at Paris, respecting the affairs of Spain, and that he will then go to Madrid to lay the result before the Spanish government. The Ambassadors, it is asserted would receive special instructions from their Courts, and that this important business would be treated with entire unanimity by all parties.

"We must only express our hopes, that, if Ferdinand be retained upon the Spanish throne, the people will have some better security for his adherence to any royal charter he may give than his bare word."

The St. James Chronicle, a paper of respectable authority, gives to the Spanish news, however important it may be, a more intense interest, by the publication of the following intelligence:

"We do not speak from light authority when we state the fact, that the neighboring kingdom of Portugal is forward in its preparations to follow the example of Spain, and that the consolidation of the whole Peninsula into one powerful free monarchy is at hand. This is, we believe, the first public intimation of the probability of an event which must exercise an important influence upon the fate of Europe."

MADRID, MARCH 21.

Yesterday we had a double fete at the court, to celebrate, at the same time the birth day of the Queen, and the anniversary of the publication of the constitution.

The Junta have required the dismissal of all who were of the 70 who petitioned for the overthrow of the Cortes.

All the political chiefs (prefects) nominated by the Cortes, are restored to their offices.

The Secretariat of the Cortes is also re-established. Its offices, seal's, papers, and the original of the constitution, have been restored to it. All

the clerks are restored to their posts. Madrid is inundated with pamphlets, gazettes, and handbills, which are showered on the people from every quarter.

REJOICING AT HAVANNA.

Our correspondent at Havana has transmitted us, via Savannah, a minute description of the proceedings at that place, on the reception of the King of Spain's recognition of the Cortes. The proceedings of the 15th and 16th of April have been already received and published in this city; we therefore, only extract from his letter the following account of those subsequent.—*Char. City Gazette.*

"On 17th April the Heads of Departments met at the Council Chamber, where they went through the necessary forms required to their offices; from thence they proceeded in procession to the Cathedral, where some religious ceremonies and music, were performed.

"On the 18th, all the military, consisting of ten regiments, assembled on the parade at 8 o'clock, A. M. where the Captain General administered to them the oath.

"On the 19th, the Heads of Departments, with the officers and citizens, formed in a procession, escorted by a detachment of troops, re-placed in due form the stones which were erected in honor to the Constitution, in 1812. I believe there has not been any officers removed, except the Governor's Council, which are now elected by the people.

"During three days the city has been elegantly decorated with curtains and colors, handsomely displayed from the windows and balconies; and salutes were fired from the forts and shipping. The illumination was very brilliant, and many transparencies faulcifully displayed, with appropriate mottoes, which shew the patriotic spirit and love of liberty which the Spaniards now dare to express. The officers and soldiers conducted themselves in a manner highly honorable, and worthy of praise; not a drop of blood has been spilt through the whole scene; every thing is now peaceable, and all appear satisfied and pleased with the change of affairs."

THE MISSISSIPPI PIRATES.

From the Belize, April 19.

Arrived at the Belize, the U. S. Revenue Cutters *Louisiana*, captain Loomis, and *Alabama*, captain F. I. Costigan from a cruise. On the 16th they visited Breton Island, a notorious resort for pirates, particularly the celebrated Patterson. After landing twenty-five men, well armed, and traversing the island throughout, they set fire to the houses and the woods on the island, and entirely consumed every thing that was standing. A report had long been in circulation, that large sums of money were buried on the Island, but they did not succeed in finding any. It is understood they are bound to the westward, to break up the haunts of the pirates in that quarter.

We publish the subjoined extract with reluctance, and should not have published it at all if it were not made in some sort a national matter, by the circumstances attending it. If private accounts of this affair did not go far to exculpate our officers, we should say they were to blame for not having before now entirely suppressed a practice which has procured some jealousy already, if not enmity, to the Navy.

Nat. Int.

NEW LONDON, MAY 10, 1820.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Gibraltar to his friend in this city, dated March 14.

"On Saturday last there was a duel fought on the neutral ground, between one of the lieutenants of the U. S. ship *Gurniere* and one of the lieutenants of this garrison: they exchanged three shots—the English officer received a wound in the groin—the American officer sustained no injury. On Sunday next day, no person, of any nation, was allowed to go inside the gates of the garrison or town of Gibraltar until 2 o'clock, P. M. and even at this time there is no American navy officer or seaman allowed to come on shore. Merchant vessels have their usual privileges. On Monday last the frigate *Gurniere* and brig *Spark* sailed up the Mediterranean. The commodore's ship the *Peacock*, remains here in the bay. The Navy Agent is trying to settle the disturbance. I am informed, however, that the officers of the garrison of Gibraltar have challenged all the officers of the U. S. squadron."

Salem, Mass. April 4.

Jonathan Knowlton of Gloucester, had a ball dropped out of his back last week, that he had received on his retreat from the battle of Bunker's Hill, in the American Revolution.

ATTENTION!

We copy the following article into our paper, because we think it ought to have an influence upon the extravagant prices paid in the western country for many articles. It is hoped all classes of the community will reflect on the great difference between the prices annexed to the different articles enumerated, and those paid here for the same.

Cumming & Shoemaker, Philadelphia, advertise—Philadelphia made gentlemen's boots at \$4; Waistcoats ready made, \$1; ready made, muslin Shirts, 80 cents; fine fashionable Hats, \$2; Vest Patterns 50 cents; silk Umbrellas, good quality, 24 cents; Windsor Soap, 2 cents a cake, &c.

CONVEYANCING.

Deeds, Mortgages, and all other instruments of writing, drawn upon the shortest notice, at reduced price.—Apply at the Vincennes Post-Office.

Jan 1—got.

WASHINGTON, MAY 16.

The First Session of the Sixteenth Congress was terminated about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the adjournment of the two Houses *sine die*.

Nat. Int.

The session closed in perfect harmony. The President attended at the Capitol to receive and sign the bills; and the Heads of Departments were also there during great part of the day. No session of Congress, that has passed under our observation, has been marked by more deliberation and coolness in its closing scene.

ib.

The bill to provide relief for sick and disabled seamen was lost, by the disagreement between the two Houses, respecting the amendments thereto proposed by the House of Representatives.

ib.

M. GASPAR DEABATE, Consul General of the King of SARDINIA, to reside in the United States, has just arrived in this city.

ib.

The new Ship of the Line New York, will, it is said, be launched the latter end of the month. She is coppered and painted.

ib.

The line of battle ship Massachusetts (by which name we hear she is to be called,) now building at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, is the theme of admiration among all connoisseurs in ship building, for the beauty of her model, her strength of materials, and the solidity of workmanship.

She is larger than the Independence, Washington, or Franklin, and is about the tonnage of the Columbus, recently built at the Navy Yard in Washington. The Massachusetts is the second ship of the line built under the superintendence of Commodore Hull.

Old *Ironsides*, or the frigate Constitution, is undergoing a thorough repair, at the Navy Yard, preparatory to her being sent to sea. Upon examination she fully justifies the cognomen which she bears. Her lower timbers are as hard as iron, and her upper works, with the exception of the ends of her bows, prove to be much better than had been anticipated.

Boston Intell.

New Spanish Minister. Capt. Dickerson arrived at Baltimore from Smyrna, via Gibraltar, was informed at the latter place, by a gentleman who came along side, that the constitutional government of Spain, had appointed at Ambassador to the United States and that it was probable he had already sailed for New York. It was supposed his mission related to the Floridas.

On motion of Mr. Milroy, the

solution was amended by inserting the words "be referred to the committee appointed on the subject of banks generally," instead of "be referred to a committee of five members."

Air. Blake moved to amend the

solution by striking it out from the words "committee on Banks generally" to the words, "and that they leave it to the leave" &c.

And on the question,

Shall the resolution be so amended?

It was decided in the negative, and the yeas and nays, being called for by Messrs. Ross & Milroy, were as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Alien, Blake, Chambers, Ewing, Jelley, Morgan, Silliman, [of Jefferson County] and Warner.—8.

NOES.—Messrs. Chrisler, Dunbar, Evans, Graham, Grass, Hill, Holman, John, Lindley, Lynn, Maddox, Merrill, Milroy, Ross, Sailor, Thompson, and Zenor.—18.

Mr. Sullivan moved to amend the

resolution by inserting after the words "that they have power" the words "by special leave of the House."

And the question being taken on the amendment,

It was decided in the negative.

Mr. Thompson moved to amend the resolution, by striking it out from the words "proceedings of the banks and branches in this state, to the end," and inserting in lieu of the same, the words "and if they deem it necessary, that they visit any bank or office of discount and deposit in this state, and inquire into the evils complained of and report their proceedings thereon."

And the question being put,

Shall this amendment be adopted?

It was decided in the negative. The question was then put,

Shall this resolution pass?

And Mr. Blake having called for a division of the question, it was accordingly put,

Shall so much of this resolution as refers to the memorial aforesaid, to committee appointed on the subject of banks generally, pass?

It was decided in the affirmative.

The question then being put,

Shall the rest of this resolution pass?

It was also decided in the affirmative.

And the ayes and nays being called for by Messrs. Blake and Milroy, were as follows, viz :

AYES.—Messrs. Chambers, Chrisler, Dunbar, Evans, Ewing, Graham, Grass, Hill, Holman, Jelley, John, Lindley, Lynn, Maddox, Merrill, Milroy, Ross, Sailor, Sutherland, Thompson, Thompson, and Zenor.—22.