

Diocese. Acting in obedience to their private regulations, in preference to the commands of their Spiritual Chief and the laws of the Empire, the Jesuits exerted themselves to maintain their independence contrary to the edict of 1764, which enjoined them regardless of any such regulations, to obey the Archbishop of Moscow.

In 1809, the Jesuits received permission to officiate in one of the Catholic churches at St. Petersburg, and the Principal of the order, relying on a statute, promulgated the 12th February, 1769, organized a college, in which children, without distinction of religion, were soon admitted. The Jesuits, however, going beyond the limits of this statute, employed every kind of seduction to convert to their persuasion the children who were entrusted to their care, as well as other persons belonging to the communion of the established church.

Placing themselves constantly above the laws, the Jesuits, notwithstanding the Imperial edict of the 14th May, 1801, persisted in withholding all accounts of their management of the funds of the Roman Catholic Parish; they employed the revenues of their college at their own discretion, and, far from discharging the heavy debts which were owing in behalf of the church, did not scruple to contract new ones. To this it must be added, that the Jesuits could not even conciliate the confidence of a paternal government by presenting, in the states which were left to them; an example of that peaceful prosperity which Christian charity promotes. The miserable condition of the people upon their lands showed that their acts and their professions were at variance.

So many encroachments, and such repeated violations of the civil and ecclesiastical laws, determined the Emperor to expel them in 1815 from St. Petersburg, and, at the same time, to prohibit them from hereafter entering either of the two capitals.

Although fully impressed with the necessity of this act of justice, the Emperor was, notwithstanding, solicitous that no consequences should result from it which might be prejudicial to the Roman Catholic Church. The debts which pressed so heavily upon the church, amounting to 2,000,000 rubles, were discharged by the Imperial Treasury; it was also provided that the service of the church should not suffer the least interruption.

The Jesuits, although they must have been well aware of the reprehensible light in which their proceedings were viewed, did not, however, alter their conduct. It was ascertained by the civil authorities that they continued to seduce to their communion those children of the orthodox church who were under their tuition at the college of Mohilew, an act indirect contravention to the obligations which are imposed upon a tolerated persuasion in consequence of the protection it enjoys. The Jesuits were accordingly forbidden to admit into their schools any other children than those belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. Without any regard to the Briefs of the Holy See, and the regulations of the Empire, by virtue of which the United-Greeks are prohibited from submitting to the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Church, the Jesuits made efforts to bring about their conversion in the very presence of the Greek priests. At Saratof, and in different parts of Siberia, under the pretence of exercising their functions, they introduced themselves into countries where their services were not required; and their ardent wishes of making proselytes was again manifested in the government of Witpask.

The Dt. of Worship pointed out these transgressions to the principal of the order, so far back as 1815.—These warnings were useless. Far from following the example of the established church which refuses to employ any means of seduction and artifice, the Jesuits continued to disturb the Protestant settlement, and did not hesitate even to use violence for the purpose of taking away Jewish children from their parents.

Such is the simple exposition of facts. It is unnecessary to detail all the circumstances which aggravate them, as they will readily strike every impartial mind.

Perhaps, in 1815, their expulsion from Russia would have prevented the serious difficulties which absolutely require such a measure at the present moment. But a noble reluctance to take back a favor, before weighty motives rendered it necessary, and the paternal solicitude of the Emperor, that no inconvenience from the want of priests, should be felt by his Roman Catholic subjects, together with desire of seeking the place of the Jesuits supplied by ecclesiastics well versed in the modern languages—influenced by those considerations, the Emperor determined to mitigate the punishment which this order had so well merited. Since, however, their infractions of the laws of the empire, and of the engagements which they contracted towards the government at the time of their reception in Russia, have only become more numerous, in consequence of this delay; and it being ascertained, that the other monastic orders are competent to furnish as many priests as may be necessary, the Minister of Worship has found himself compelled to submit to the Emperor's approbation the following measures:

1. The definitive expulsion of the Jesuits from Russia, and a prohibition to their return hereafter, in any shape, or under any denomination whatsoever.

2. The abolition of their Academy at Polotzk, and of the schools which are attached to it. The students of these establishments, who wish to belong to the secular clergy, will pursue their studies in the seminaries of their dioceses, or in the seminary which is annexed to the university of Wilna. Those who actually belong to the regular clergy will continue their studies in the convents. Finally, those who do not wish to be educated for the church, may study in the establishment, annexed to the Universities, or even in the Universities themselves. In case of necessity, there will be organized, in White Russia, new seminaries of education.

3. The Metropolitan Bishop will send immediately a sufficient number of priests to take the place of the Jesuits, in all parishes in which the knowledge of the Polish language is necessary for the clergy. They will be equally succeeded by other ecclesiastics in all parishes in which the inhabitants are not acquainted either with the Russian or the Polish language; but as the Jesuits who fall within this last class cannot be replaced immediately, their departure will be postponed till the arrival of their successors.

4. The Jesuits who are domiciliated in the governments of Mohilew and Witpask, will be transported beyond the Russian frontier, with the least possible delay; those, however, who have the management of any property belonging to their order, will not depart until they have first delivered it up.

5. 6. Relate to measures of precaution, to be observed on the receipt of their moveable and immoveable goods.

7. The funds which will be delivered up by the Jesuits, will be placed at interest in the institution for public relief.

8. The Chambers of Finance are entrusted with the administration of the real estates of the order. The revenue derived therefrom will be appropriated to the benefit of the Roman Catholic church, and to benevolent purposes.

9. The government will provide provisionally for the expenses attending the expulsion of the Jesuits.

10. The civil authorities will inform the government of their departure, and of the route which they have taken to the frontier.

11. The Jesuits who are natives of Russia, and who have not yet taken orders and are desirous of quitting their Society, are permitted to remain in the Empire, and either to return to their families or enter into any other monastic establishment.—The same liberty is granted to those who, having pronounced their vows and taken orders should wish to obtain from the Holy See its authorization to enable them to enter into any other monastic establishment, or to belong to the regular clergy.—They may address their petitions on this subject to the Imperial Government, which will transmit them to the Pope, and support them with its influence.

The Emperor, having approved the whole of these measures, has directed the Minister of Worship and Public Instruction to make his report to the Senate. His Majesty has ordered, at the same time, the Department of the Interior to charge the local authorities entrusted with the expulsion of the Jesuits, to use their utmost endeavors in order that old age and bodily infirmities may receive all the care and attention which humanity and the precepts of our religion enjoin us, under such circumstances, to extend towards them.

Nat. Int.

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.

National Painting.—It is with great pleasure we learn that Col. Trumbull's splendid painting of the "Surrender of Lord Cornwallis," executed for the Federal Government, and designed for the Hall of

Congress is finished and is about to be exhibited to the public at Washington in this city.

FROM AFRICA.

From the Boston Patriot, July 10. Extract of a letter from the Cape Verde islands, to a gentleman in this town, received by the brig Rebecca, dated

"Vana-da-Praya, St. Jago, May 29th, 1820.

"The Slave Trade, which has been carried on to such an alarming extent the last year, has received an important check by the arrival of the United States' ship of war Cayenne, capt. Trenchard, on his station, who entirely cleared the coast of every slaver on the 17th ult. Though he had the good fortune to capture a great number of slave vessels, yet, as they were so completely covered with Spanish papers, he, though reluctantly after taking out the Americans, manned four prizes, which he ordered to New-York.

England has been endeavoring, with redoubled energy, to suppress the horrible traffic in slaves the last year; and although her squadron have rendered great service in the cause of humanity, yet nothing has had such an effect on the slavers, as the arrival of a single American ship of war.

It is a fact too notorious, that scarce a vessel proceeds to the coast for slaves but what is wholly or in part owned in America. Capt. H. Leeke, commander of H. B. M. ship of war Myrmidon, said at this place the other day a large elegant schr. which he had previously captured, and which had been condemned at Sierra Leone, for illicit trade in slaves, formerly the property of John Dooley, of Bristol, who had an other schooner condemned a few months since, engaged in the same traffic. The brig Rambler, Churchill; Jacquemel Packet, Tylor, late Lawton, &c., Sawyer, all from Bristol, who were reported to have been captured, have succeeded in getting off with their cargoes. Robert F. Green, of Providence, late commander of the schr. Lisboa, alias —, captured in the act of embarking slaves, is at Cape Mount with 300 slaves, waiting an opportunity to ship them to Havana, or to have a vessel sent out for them.

The manner in which many of the slavers carry on the trade is this:—they sail from the United States to some port in Cuba, with a cargo of blue and white cottons, India checks, nankin, powder, tobacco, &c. where they make a sham sale of the vessel for the purpose of procuring a set of Spanish papers, and the officers make oath that the cargo, entitled to debenture, has been landed, and procure the requisite certificates, when every article remains untouched on board. They then take on board a Spaniard, who passes for the captain, but perhaps his first voyage to sea; hoist the Spanish flag, and proceed to the coast of Africa, north of the line, keeping three log books, two in Spanish, one true and the other false, and one in English; on arrival the supercargo lands with the goods, under cover of the guns of the vessel, on the beach, in huts erected for the purpose, and sends circulars to all the neighboring kings, acquaints them of his arrival, and that he has a handsome assortment of goods, which he wishes to dispose of for slaves in a given number of days. They immediately flock to his depot with their slaves, which they exchange for goods at the rate of 100 bars per head; in the mean time the vessel is preparing rice, wood, and water, and when the slaves are collected they are all embarked in one day and the same night, generally succeeds in getting off. Their next plan is to arrange the log book to be produced in Cuba, which must shew that the slaves were shipped south of the line, and the vessel with her cargo is then admitted to entry.—When overhauled by English or Patriot privateers, they exhibit American papers; and when by the Americans, Spanish papers; by which means many escape capture and condemnation.

When Captain Trenchard left the coast, the rains set in, and about half the Cayenne's crew were seized with the African fever, few of which died; but, since her arrival here, they have recovered in a wonderful degree, having but one man dangerously ill in the hospital—a proof of the healthiness of this place.

A Patriot privateer, under the command of Capt. Moon, entered the harbor of Bonavista on the 10th of this month, and cut out a schooner belonging to a club of unfortunate Spanish slave dealers, who had lost, by capture and condemnation, their several vessels in which they went

to the coast, and who had united themselves into a club, purchased, by disposing of their effects allowed them when captured, the schooner, at a prize sale at Sierra Leone, and came over to Bonavista with a view of procuring a credit for a cargo, and return to the coast, and to load the vessel with slaves; but their prospects were again blasted, and they left penniless, must return to their friends before they can make another attempt in the wicked traffic which they are so eager to pursue.

It is a circumstance a little extraordinary to me, that the agents sent out to select a suitable place on the western shores of Africa, for colonizing the free blacks of the United States, should have selected the island of Sherbro. Though it is fertile, yet, possessing no harbors for large vessels, and not situated to command much trade with the natives, besides its being the most unhealthy spot on the coast, it really astonishes me, fearing that three fourths of those already on the island will not survive the present season. Bulani, situated at the mouth of the Rio Grande, is a fertile, healthy island, with good harbours, and its local situation for trade the best of any unoccupied on the coast, and will destroy the slave trade carried on by the Portuguese up the river; and no one declares it unhealthy for this part of Africa, except the English—who would be jealous of a rival neighbor.

A Moor, who has arrived at the Gambia, from Tombuctoo, reported that Dr. Dorket, who was attached to the expedition to explore the interior of Africa, but who was disgusted at the tardy operations of Major Gray, and left the expedition with about 20 followers, had arrived at Tombuctoo, where they were all seized, stripped, and held as slaves.

FROM CARTHAGENA.

NEW YORK, JULY 17.

We learn, by the Rebecca Ann, that the news of the adoption of the constitution in Spain was officially received on the 7th ult. and, after some difficulty with the government officers, was finally proclaimed at Carthagena, on the 10th, when great rejoicings took place. The Vice Roy was reduced to the rank of Lieut. General, without any command. The former commandant of the troops was obliged to retreat to Tobago. The Constitution was proclaimed in the building hitherto called the Inquisition, on the 9th of June, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by great rejoicings, such as ringing of bells and firing salutes. A grand ball was given on the evening of the 10th to all the officers and distinguished persons of the place.

On the 10th of June, Admiral Bion landed at Sorinella, south of Magdalina, 28 leagues north of Carthagena. Nearly the same time, Bolivar's army were to the east and south, within three days march of the city, said to be 10,000 strong. On the 18th, the regiment of Leon, consisting of five hundred troops, nearly the whole garrison, marched against Bryon, or for his quarters, leaving the city nearly deserted. At the same time martial law was declared, and all the male inhabitants took arms to guard the city. Previous to this, the inhabitants had not been allowed the use of arms.

Considerable dissatisfaction existed among the troops at Carthagena, in consequence of their not having been paid off. The Vice Roy had collected money from the different revenues for the purpose of paying the soldiers instead of which he sent it to Havana.

The following interesting article is copied from the Louisiana advertiser, a valuable paper published in New Orleans, to which we invite the serious attention of our readers.

TEXAS.

As this section of the country is becoming important, as interwoven in our relations with Spain, the following notes relative to it, are given from the information of an intelligent traveller.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.

The country extends from 25 to 50 degrees N. and possesses all the varieties of climate between these parallels. On the seaboard and from thence to the mountainous regions the distance is about 300 miles, and the whole country may be called Table land consisting of woodland & prairie undulating and extremely fertile. The growth of the wood is generally oak, magnolia, white maple, hickory, with the exception of the pine barrens upon the Sabine river and some cypress on Red river. There are no marshes in the country, but the face of it is extremely picturesque, resembling the Island of Cuba, but more fertile. The humidity resulting from the marshes of Mississippi, are here unknown and the heat of summer is relieved on the seacoast by the regular trade winds.

BAYS AND RIVERS.

There are three important bays which indent the coast. The bay of Galvez into which you carry 2 1-2 fathoms at low tide. The bay of St. Bernard into

which there are three fathoms, and the mouth of the Rio del Norte into which you carry three and an half fathoms, and which can easily be cleared to give 24 feet, as the bar is not more than fifty feet wide of hard sand and mud. [In going westward you pass the Sabine; and the Nacher, Toyar and Angelina rivers, which empty into it—the Trinity and Brasses empty into the bay of Galvez—the Colorado and Flores, into the bay of St. Bernard, the Desaguadera, Magdalena, St. Marco, St. Antonio, St. Jose, Trio de las Nuaz de Ima and five or six others empty on the seaboard between the bay of St. Bernard on the Del Norte. Of these the Brasses is about one thousand, the Trinity six hundred and the Colorado 800 miles in length. You next come to the Guadalupe and then to the great river of the north called by the Spaniards Rio Bravo del Norte, which is nearly four thousand miles in length, having its rise in the same mountains with the Missouri.

Ten degrees from the mouth of this river, in latitude 36, are the rich mines & the populous province of Santa Fe.

In a straight course from the mouth of the Rio del Norte it is but 700 miles to the Gulf of California on the great Pacific ocean, and a canal of 300 miles, would connect the navigable waters of the Atlantic, with those of the Pacific ocean. This is the point to which the American characters, and institutions, and laws, &c. language, ought to extend. And the mouth of the Mississippi, as the emporium of the valley which bears her name, and the mouth of the Bravo, as the emporium of the wealth of the Indies; ought to stand as one of the proudest cities of the world. Compared with so proud a vista, what are the sands of Florida. What the harbor of Pensacola in comparison to the mouth of the Del Norte. That American statesman who would relinquish our hold upon Texas, ought to be proscribed by public opinion. The mines of Texas are 1st. the silver mines in the vicinity of St. Antonio. 2d. The copper mines on Red river. 3d. The iron mines near Nacogoches, and 4th. The lead mines on the Brasses.

The silver mines are indefinite almost in extent, and were formerly worked to great advantage by Spain—but since the Americans have settled in Louisiana, they have stopped them entirely, for fear of exciting the curiosity of the American people.

The copper mine on Red river is about 200 miles above Arlan point, and it is indefinite as it respects extent; the writer has seen the ore essayed by chymists, and its production is unparalleled in the history of copper mines.

The lead and iron mines have never been worked.

Throughout the whole province of Texas, there are immense herds of wild cattle, horses, mules, hogs, sheep, buffalo and deer. The bays and shores abound with the best fish and oysters. The expense of opening farms is comparatively nothing. All that is to be done is to burn the grass of the prairies and commence with ploughing.

There were formerly populous settlements on the Brasses, at Nacogoches, St. Antonio on the Trinity and the Colorado. These have been nearly abandoned since the troubles. About 800 families republican Spaniards are in exile on this side of the Sabine, and the royalists have emigrated for safety on the other side of the Bravo. The whole Spanish population now about 3000 souls, and the Americans about the same number—but of the former, excepting three or four hundred, there are none attached to Ferdinand or the Inquisition.

INDIAN POPULATION.

It appears from a statement in the Cincinnati Gazette that the Indian tribes inhabiting the province of Texas, amount to about 25,000 souls, and that they can bring into the field 3000 warriors.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

In 1812, a packet sailed from New Orleans, bound, we think, to France, in which a number of ladies and fewer gentlemen embarked. Among the former was a French lady whose known wealth was perhaps the cause of a disaster, which in all its details is still left to be imagined, though there is little doubt as to its nature. Some months passed away and no intelligence was received from the vessel or its ill fated passengers; but as a married daughter of the lady whom we have just mentioned, was one morning walking the streets of New-Orleans, she saw (and talked at the sight) her mother's jewels on the neck of a woman whom common fame reported to be the mistress of Lafitte.—This man stoutly denied that he had any hand in the deed by which they fell into his hands, but alleged that he had won them by gambling with the pirates, whose seat was then at the Island of Barrataria. Vessel or passengers was never seen or heard of; and if their bodies were suffered to have a grave in the Ocean, unpolished by those ruffians, it is not doubted in New-Orleans that they were each and every one murdered. Whether the fifteen recently recovered or any of them were stained with this piracy we know not; but we presume the fact can be ascertained; and if mercy be allowed to them, it will be so much the greater, but if punishment be demanded, it will be better deserved.

Union.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITORS.

Hunting-town, Calvert County, Md. July 3.

"I am sorry to be obliged to inform you of the Death of General JOSEPH WILKINSON. He departed this life the 28th ultimo, at his residence in this county, in the 67th year