

Individuals of both nations against the law of nations or the existing treaty; and no determination having been fixed for the ratification, the said convention was ratified by the President of the United States, with consent of the Senate of the same, a year and a half after its conclusion, and, on the part of Spain, the ratification was further deferred, on account of the desire manifested to regulate, at one and the same time, not only the point determined on by the said convention, but also those which had remained undecided on in the same, and others of a different nature, though of not less importance, which could not take effect on account of posterior occurrences in Spain, which are quite notorious, and I now, considering that, in the present circumstances, to carry forth into use and due effect the stipulations of the said convention of 11th August, 1802, far from impeding the course and desired termination of the other questions depending between the two governments, may contribute to facilitate the most prompt and satisfactory arrangement of all of them; and having seen and examined the said convention, which contains 7 articles, the form and tenor of which is as follows:

[Here the convention.]

Therefore have concluded to approve and ratify whatever the said convention contains in its several articles, as, in virtue of these presents, I do approve and ratify, in the best and most ample form that I can; promising, on the faith and word of a King, to fulfil it and observe it, and to cause it to be fulfilled and observed wholly as though I myself had made and signed it. In testimony whereof, I have ordered to be dispatched the present, signed with my hand; and with my secret seal, and attested by my own written Councilor and first Secretary of State and of the Navy. Given in Madrid, this 9th of July, 1818. YO EL REY.

JOSE PIZARRO.

Mr. Irving to Don Jos. Pizarro, at Seccion. MADRID, July 16, 1818.

SIR: It was not till the evening of the 15th inst. that I had the honor to receive your excellency's note of the 9th, communicating to me a copy of his Catholic Majesty's ratification of the convention made between the United States and Spain on the 11th August, 1802.

In the late conferences which I have had with you, I have received with great satisfaction the assurances which you have given to me of your sincere desire to terminate by a general arrangement all the questions in discussion between our two governments; I do full justice to your conciliatory dispositions of your excellency, and am persuaded that the pressing importance of such an adjustment has not escaped your enlightened mind, but however painful may be the disappointment of his Majesty at finding that a favorable conclusion to the negotiations has not resulted from the instructions heretofore sent to Don Luis de Onis, I cannot but remind you that I have not omitted to assure his Majesty's cabinet, through you, that these instructions would be found to be wholly inadequate to the object, the causes of their failure are so perfectly apparent in the correspondence between that Minister and the Secretary of State of the United States, which, by order of the President has been laid before Congress, that I may be excused from entering further into the matter.

I receive with pleasure whatever may contribute to the great object in view; and though the convention of 1802 embraces but a portion of the claims of the United States of the same nature, yet, considering it as a preliminary to a similar adjustment of the whole of such claims, as well as of those for French stipulations, specially provided by it, and trusting that it may, as your excellency hopes, lay a foundation for an amicable settlement of the territorial questions now in discussion, I have lost no time in transmitting a copy of your communication to my government.

I understand also, with your excellency, that this ratification be no obstacle to any general transaction on the whole of the matters in dispute, which may be hereafter made, and that it is not to interfere with, but to be made wholly subordinate and subservient to whatever arrangement Mr. O. may possibly have entered into with my government, in pursuance of the instructions which you have lately sent to that minister.

I desire to avail myself of your obliging offer to transmit my dispatches for the United States by Don Jose Martinez, and request that you will be pleased to inform me when that gentleman will leave Madrid.

I renew to your excellency assurances of my distinguished consideration.

GEORGE W. IRVING.

[To be continued.]

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.

The ship Triton, Captain Holcomb, arrived here yesterday 48 days from Liverpool.

The Triton brings dispatches to the Secretary of State of the United States, containing the Treaty of Commerce concluded by Mr. Rush and Mr. Gallatin with the British Commissioners.

The London Courier of October 23 contains the Commercial Treaty between this Country and Sweden, negotiated by Mr. Russell.

The British army is to be reduced 35,000 men. Orders have been issued to the recruiting offices in London, to suspend recruiting men for further orders.

The King of England has completed the 58th year of his reign, being two years longer than any monarch who ever before reigned in England. On the demise of the Queen, it is said to be the intention of the ministry to propose to parliament a greatly diminished establishment for the King's Windsor. The case of his Majesty is to be added to the Duke of York, who has an additional allowance for his services.

### FROM THE LONDON OBSERVER OF OCT. 25.

*Dj* enters into the subject, but in uncertainty, and which were left for arrangement between this country and America, at the conclusion of the late war, are said to have been the greater number of them, happily settled by the commissioners appointed for that purpose on our part, and Mr. Gallatin on the other, before that gentleman quitted England. The boundary, which was left unsettled in the treaty at the end of the revolutionary war, is now accurately fixed. Thus, if true, is a great point. The right of fishing, and drying fish, on the coasts of Newfoundland is clearly defined; and the terms of intercourse between our West India Islands and the vessels of the United States are specified and agreed on. These also are matters of considerable weight; but the greatest difficulty remains behind, and it is probable for this reason, that it is the greatest, that it remains—the right of visitation, and the power of apprehending the seamen of each country, when found on board the ships of the other, is still unsettled.

A letter from Manchester, October 27, says:—The cotton market was more brisk to day than for several weeks past, and several extensive sales were effected; but I cannot quote any amendment in the prices, owing to the large importations.

LONDON, NOV. 1.

Her Majesty the Queen, we are sorry to say, still languishes under the most distressing exhaustion, and since her last paroxysm, the more violent symptoms of her disorder have by no means so entirely subsided as they have done heretofore. Notwithstanding she appears by the bulletins to have slept well every night, yet her repose has not produced the slightest refreshment.

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

All the allied Sovereigns and their ministers, except the Emperor of Austria, have left Aix-la-Chapelle, and have repaired to the frontiers of France, in order to review, for the last time, the Army of Occupation before its final departure.

Some transports are expected to leave London in a few days, with no less than 1500 volunteers, engaged in this country for the insurgent army of South America.

A private letter from Madrid speaks of the great embarrassment in which the new minister of finance is placed. He cannot raise the loan by any means.

The private correspondence from Aix-la-Chapelle informs us, that the decision of Congress on the question between Bavaria and Baden has actually taken place, and has been highly favorable to the latter state. The Grand Duke is to retain the whole of his dominions, except that part comprised within the Tauber Circle, which is to be immediately surrendered.

The Austrian troops commenced their retreat over the Rhine on the 16th. It is said considerable desertions had occurred.

### From a Boston Paper.

According to advices from Spain, "confusion worse confounded" is the order of the day there. Misery is daily spreading throughout the country, and robberies are increasing. The highway men make their appearance chiefly in the Sierra Morena; and from their numbers and order, bear more resemblance to detachments of regular troops than to gangs of robbers. Money is growing more and more scarce, and trade is rapidly declining. The house of Terry of Madrid has become a bankrupt, and has involved in its fall several others, including the houses of Morera and Sanchez Foscano, two respectable commercial establishments of the city. Public credit is as bad as private, and the new ministers know not what course to pursue for the relief of a warth in the treasury. A contribution of 10,000,000 reals (21,000) is now spoken of as about to be levied on the whole kingdom; and this at a time when it is not possible to collect the usual taxes. King Ferdinand, in tearing a list of proscriptions recently presented to him, is said to have exclaimed, in a fit of passion, "I know not what to do; one advises me that this is white, another that it is black." Cangua Argules, formerly a member of the Cortes, who was set at liberty by the late ministry, in consequence of their wishing to profit by his great knowledge in political economy, has again been thrown into a dungeon.

Letters from Havannah say, that the market at that place, was overstocked with American productions, of every kind, and, as a natural consequence, the prices reduced exceedingly. Coffee, from the rainy season, was very backward, and when brought to market, would probably command 50 sous per lb.

On Thursday his Excellency the Prussian Ambassador Baron Humboldt, Counselor Bornemann, & Mr. Roehrd, delivered to the deputy Governor of the Bank of England, in the presence of Mr. Baring, Notary, the deed of mortgage, as securities for the due payment of the loan of five millions pounds sterling, lately contracted for by Mr. Rothschild, on account of the Prussian Government.

### FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Baltimore, December 31.

This morning arrived the schr. *Wida*, Capt. Dickson, 96 days from Cuzimbo, with copper. John Daniel sailed 27th November. Account were received a Coquimbo, that on the 6th September, the Royalists had evacuated Concepcion, after blowing up the fortification. An illumination took place on the occasion. The expedition that had been fitting out at Valparaiso against Concepcion had in consequence, turned their attention to Lima, with redoubled vigor, and intended shortly sailing.

An embargo had been laid at Valparaiso, for orders for enforcing it at Coquimbo had just arrived, when the *Midas* immediately got

under way and swept out, giving information to several vessels, who did the same.

Director O'Higgins was at Valparaiso superintending the fitting out of the expedition, consisting of the following vessels, under Admiral Blanco: San Martin, 64 guns, formerly the Cumberland ship, Indianman; the *Lautaro*, 54 guns; Coquimbo, 24, formerly the *Avon*, of Baltimore; the *Arcarain*, 18, formerly the *Columbus*, of New-York; the *Eagle*, 18, a prize taken from the Spaniards; the *Maypo*, 16, formerly the *Ariel*, of Baltimore; the *Santiago*, 14, formerly the *Lancaster Witch*; 3 gun boats, several other armed vessels, besides a number of transports. Gen. San Martin was at Mendoza, on his way to Santiago, with a reinforcement, money, &c. Capt. Dickson, after leaving Coquimbo, was becalmed several days, in sight of Juan Fernandez and Massafredo, saw two brigs, apparently cruizers, off Parnamuco.

### AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington to his friend in Lawrenceville, has been obligingly handed us for publication. Mr. Burgess it will be recollected, was one of the agents sent out last year, with Mr. Mills by the American Colonization Society, for the purpose of examining the country and ascertaining whether a suitable place could be procured for the establishment of a Colony of coloured people in Africa. Mr. Mills died while absent—Trenton Fed. Georgetown, Nov. 10.

### REV. AND DEAR SIR,

Mr Burgess from the Western coast of Africa, is now in the City of Washington. I had a long conversation with him a few days ago. He has with him many curiosities, some of the productions, others the manufactures of the country. Among these are two kinds of rice, three kinds of cotton, a kind of grain. The manufactures are leather tanned by the natives. Handals made of that leather, a blanket mas. &c. &c. Many of these articles he purchased for one leaf of tobacco. Mr. Mills and he hired John Caziel, an interpreter to go with them. Mr. Burgess told me he was a sensible man and a christian. John introduced them to all the king, who live along the coast, and as far as fifty miles in the interior of the country. Mr Burgess says, land enough that is good may be had from the kings; for it seems they hold all the lands. The price for a large tract, say 10,000 acres, he says will be a few goods beads &c. He says he told these that their children, grand children &c. wanted to come back to them, which seemed to please them much.

Nothing now remains to be done to effectuate this mighty scheme, which if effectuated will, I venture to say, fill heaven and earth with joy, but the concurrence of Congress of the United States. Do all you can, dear sir, in New Jersey were I now a young man, if required, I would go with the first colonist myself, for Mr Burgess says the water is excellent, the land good, and the climate healthy, and the prospect of doing good as promising as one could wish.

### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Havannah, Dec. 18, 1818.

You have enclosed, our latest Price Current, by which you will perceive that American produce holds out more inducement to shippers. Four commands its quotation readily—arrivals of this article merely keep pace with the consumption. The bakers have no stock on hand, and considerable must arrive before we shall have any material change in the price.

Coffee has been pushed into the market so suddenly (and just at a moment when we received the intelligence of a depression of Colonial Produce in the U. States) that the price has declined 5 and 6 cents; but, as the crops have fallen short of general expectation, the impression is that it will maintain its present quotation.

A fleet of 17 sail of Spanish merchantmen, under convoy of the Spanish frigate *Sabina*, arrived here a few days since from Cadiz—they bring 400 troops and a vast number of passengers, but no news of any importance.

The President's Message was received, read and admired by the people, as a most finished piece of hypocrisy—they ask why was not Gen. Jackson punished for his unauthorized attack upon Pensacola.

Prices at Havannah.—Flour, sup. Philad. 827. Do. Richmond, 24 Do. N. Orleans, 23

Tobacco.—A letter from Bremen, under date of the 21st October, received by the Chatsworth, to a commercial house in Baltimore, says:—The Dutch market languishes in some measure, under the influence of a heavy duty having been laid on the consumption of tobacco, in the Prussian Provinces on the Rhine.—This measure our friends in Holland inform us by the last mail, confines them to the supply of their own country for sales of this article.

Augusta, Dec. 24.—A gentleman of this city, who from Pensacola the 6th inst. informs us that 500 Spanish troops, destined to garrison that place, were immediately expected from the Havana. A number of strange sail had been reported off the Bay, and were supposed by some to be Patriot Privateers, waiting to intercept the transports in which the above force had embarked.

Large purchases of real estate in & about Pensacola had been made by many of our citizens, under the impression that the Floridas were ceded to the U. States. As none but subjects can legally hold a freehold under the Spanish government, great losses will no doubt be sustained by such persons as have ventured in this premature speculation.

### ROUSE'S POINT, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

A late Plattsburg paper, after quoting the Montreal article, that Rouse's point is found to be on the Canada side of line 45, adds: "To show the incorrectness of the above, it is only necessary to state, that line 46 has not been

laid down by the commissioners appointed for that purpose.

The following article on this subject, from the Montreal Herald, is not without interest.

Montreal, Nov. 24.

MR GRAY:—Observing, in your last Herald, that the point lately built by the Americans, at Rouse's Point, is said to be on the north side of line 45 I can with difficulty conceive that so clumsy a mistake could be made by the able men whom they have no doubt selected for so important a purpose.—This leads me to make a few observations on the inconveniences arising from fixing a boundary between nations by astronomical means, instead of definite and fixed points on the land, which would take away every possibility of altercation. Did we not know that this astronomical line was determined upon at Paris in 1762 or 1763, by men who were ignorant of the topography of this country, it might appear to have been chosen in the spirit of inveterate hostility; to say nothing of its running through the village of St. Regis, its cutting off Windmill Point from the Seigneurie Foucault, passing through Missisquoi Bay, and other mischievous effects especially the deprivation of the property of lands regularly granted by the French government, by the assumed authority of the then province of New York, a very few years before they revolted, when their legislature represented the Canadians as unlikely to become good British subjects, and in consequence covered their lands south of 45 degrees, with grants of their own; neither shall I enlarge on their sort of civil war with the New Hampshire government, about grants of land by that province, on the east side of Lake Champlain, which gave rise to the present state of Vermont. I shall only observe that the point opposite Rouse's, on the east side of the Richelieu, was determined, I believe, by Major Holland and others, in the year 1764, when the obliquity of the ecliptic was 23 28 12, and in 1788, is nearly 23 27 45; diminution in 24 years, 00 00 27; now if this variation has not been attended to, the line will seem erroneous. And it is a reason for entering into this detail, because all observations of latitude in different times taken from the sun's altitude, require to be illustrated by a previous knowledge of the state of this question.

The east and west line was drawn by John Collins, surveyor general of Lower Canada.

R. L. G.

### FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER OF TUESDAY.

Valuable improvement.—A few days since we had occasion to call at the shop of Messrs. Van Vechen & Seymour, Blank Book Manufacturers & Fancy Binders, where we witnessed with much pleasure an improvement which cannot but be interesting to the merchant and mechanic. It was a machine which ruled both sides of the sheet at once, and with a rapidity and beauty truly astonishing. By means of this labour saving machine, (the inventor of which we do not recollect) paper can be ruled at about 75 per cent. cheaper than heretofore. Those acquainted with the process of ruling for Blank books, can appreciate its value when we inform them that two lads in the shop have repeatedly ruled a ream of paper on both sides, in twelve minutes. The gentlemen above mentioned have purchased from the patentee the exclusive use of the machine for this city and county.

The proprietors of one of the public stages, running between N. York and Albany, have been severally fined, for misconduct, in their drivers, towards certain passengers, who had the spirit to resent their abuse, and to prosecute to conviction, their employers. Judgment awarded against each of them, 100 dollars, damages, and costs of suit.

### CONGRESS.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 23.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, his private secretary, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of this House of the 15th inst. a report of such further correspondence and proceedings in relation to our affairs with Spain, as it should not be inconsistent with the public interest to divulge. The message, report and documents accompanying it, (comprising a volume of about 30 pages) were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. it was Resolved, That the committee on post offices and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the mail by steam boats, or otherwise, on navigable waters, in the same manner that he is authorized to contract for the transportation of the mail by land.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of instructions given by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the 8th section of the act of the 21st April 1805, to the several boards of land commissioners in the state of Louisiana, and territory of Missouri, rendered in obedience to a resolution of this House of the 17th instant; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from Thomas Dunn, the Sergeant at Arms of this House, stating that John Anderson has instituted a suit against him on a charge of false imprisonment, in consequence of his having arrested and held in custody the said Anderson, under an order of the House; which letter was referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, it was Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment by the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of the Clerks of the several district courts of the United States, and also to require from them greater security for the performance of their duties.

Mr. Palmer moved the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are ne-