which the court had not ordered, merely of his for any act of reparation. Two persons were own authority, although before he ordered any taken in the Spanish territory acting with hossentence to be inflicted, he should have first tility against the United States, and we gommunicated the business to the President of to death. It was the government possessi he United States, to receive his orders. In territory in which this ac. was done, that had a stead of this, he acted entirely from his own impulse and authorsty. Such conduct as this was or sanctioned by the American government, It uhparallelled in the history of civilized nations. was done without their knowledge; and the and must be regarded by every liberal man question now was, whether this should be conwith disgust and horror. Here a military officer attacked a neutral territory without an necessity, caused two Englishmen found there to be tried. reversed the milder sentence passed seek reparation, we must not relinquish our deon one, and ordered them both to be executed in direct opposition to the laws of their own country. It was necessary to make such a conduct as this by a publick declarate n of abhorwrence in order to present its being ever acted by any necessity to do so -If a British subject upon as a precedent-that it might never be thought proper to engage in the service of a held out for a dreadly example of initation. foreign state without the consent of his own go-Notwithstanding this conduct, and the circum vernment; if he joined that state in carrying on Stance of the American Government not having war against another and both the states were at noticed it, he had the best wishes towards peace with great Britain, such subject foriested that Government; he hoped they would long all protection from his own government, and live in peace and harmony with this country; must be subject to all the consequences resultthat they would spread innumerable bless is g from such a state of hostility. By the law sings over the world, that they would be of nations, this principle must be admitted, and the depositories of every thing that was no- by sound policy it must be adopted. We were ble and estimate in life, and that instead of not bound to protect a d seek reparation for nctioning acts of injustice, they would go on all the British adventures who might be put to toms that prevailed in the world. But, with It was a thing never require I, and would be most respect to the act in question, he should leave impolitic. If two men, therefore, natives of Bri-It to their Lordships to determine what judg- tain, engaged in a foreign service, without the ment was to be pronounced upon it. He hoped consent of their government, their fate must be that our Government would be fond to mark it considered the same with that to which the pewith that detestation which it merited. He sons it whose service they engaged were subject should now have done with this part of the sun. The person named Ambrister had borne some for lect, and come to another which was of the the Seminole Indians against the Americans. atmost importance-he meant the act by which The other had applied to the Governor of the the Government of Spain had ceded the Floridas. Baham a Islands for liberty to carry on trade with to the United States. He declared it as his them; and he did act as their agent. Did they opinion, that of all the events that could happen not, therefore, enter into the service of those at this time, there was not one which so deeply tribes, in such a way as to forfeit all protection affected the commercial interests of Great B is from their own government? The act of Gen tain as the cession in question. He hoped he Jackson must be decided between him and his would long continue to live in a state of peace lown Government ; and it would then be for that with the United States; but as none of their G vern tent sav, whether it was right or wrong lordships could tell how long that peace would for their G nora to exe eise such power. T last, or how soon a war might agai, break out ludians at first, applied to the Spanish Governbetween us and that nation ; should it unfortu. ment for crows, and not receiving through that nately happen, the possession of the Floriday by channel were supplied by Arbutanot. Some the United States, would place the whole of our persons detended him on the ground of his be West India trade at the mercy of the Aneri- ing a British merchant at Bahama. If he had cans. They would thus have possession of so done no more than act as a merchant, he wa many commodinus ports, and would be enabled entitled to British protection; he ought not now to send out so many armed cruizers, that not to oe deprived of that protection for selling one of our merchant vessels, passing into or arms .- But this was not the fact : Mr. Arbuthnos ont of the Gulf of Florida, could escape them. had entered into the service of the Indian tribes The Americans would thus be able to annitiate and therefore forfested his protection. There the whole of our trade in that part of the world, fore, so far as regarded him and Ambrister, a and give an influence to black governments in ider of Butish character was at an end .- I'nere the West Indies, that mig the destructive of was another point which went to show that he our interests there. On all these grounds, it was an agent fir the Indians ; this was a copy was greatly to be lamented, that every possible of a letter to the Governor of the Bahama, in means shad not been taken to prevent such a which he sought for a licence to trade, to pay cession as this taking place. When the peace his expenses incurred as a lagent. And from of Utrecht was made, the British negotiators all these facts, it was clear he was merely a sions as this; and it was accordingly provided in me shant for the purpose of forwarding his Fica. But, although I ng negotiations for the were subject to, for some of the Indian Chiefsecurity of the different countries of the world were put to death by the American governhad been carried on at Vienna, no one concei- ment when they were taken. He did not mean wed it necessary to make any provision that to question the impropriety of an act which all thould have the effect of preventing the ag- persons mustecondemn - e meant the putting grandizement of the United States It had the Englishmen to death- (Hear, hear !) But been stated, from high authority, that the trea it was not one for which our government was ty of Utrecht should be considered as the com- bound to seek reparation; which, if oace begun, mon faw of Europe, and in this instance, its best must be persisted in. principles were departed from. Aft rail the The Marquis of Lansdowne explained. He sassifices which England had made during the did not mean to say that the act of Gen. Jack late war, it was as little as she could expect, to sou was one for which our government wahave a security of this kind from Spain, against bound to seek reparation, or for which they so great a danger as this After having done could be justified in going to war with Ameri so much for Spain, it was not too much for En | ca. His object was to have a public disavowa gland to expect from her, that she should be of the act, and to settle the law of pations on found never to make any cession so destructive this point. A principle of honour and of inter to our best interests. On this pare of the sub- est must induce the government of the United lect, however, he did not mean to move for any States to disavow the act. This was the view paper but if any statement that might serve to he had of the subject. There certainly was a elucidate it could be made, he hoped such state- great distinction between Ambrister and Arment would not be withheld He should, how outhnot, for the latter did not appear to be so ever, move for copies of any communica ions engaged as o lose the protection of his own that might have been received by government country. No more was pretended than that he tending to show such a disav awal on the part of had been a channel of communication for the the American Government respecting the atro- Indians ; and he acted in a civil not in a milita closs act in question, a. should prevent a sime-ry capacity. As to the cession of the Floridas. far act in future from being co-sedered as con- at he meant to say was, that the proud situaformable to the law of nations. The nobe Mar- tion in which England stood at the general trea quis concluded with moving for papers to this ty fpeace, gave her a right to require from

Earl Bathurst said, he should not follow the Nonle Marquis in all the arguments be had used the Congress of Vienna. It had been the con h had declined making any motion on that part events of this kind, and to enter into stigulaof the subject. He did not see any reason why hims to prevent their taking place. Hitnerto one government had not a right to cede a por-tion of its own territory to anothe government, to rely for her security; and it was an essenwithout any right on the part of a third govern tial part of this palance of nations to prevent ment to find fault with such an act. And he the Floridas from being ceded to the U. States was sure the house must see how dangerous it would be to lay it down as a principle, that not one country could cede territory to another, without the British government being made resconsistent with our own security, as that of alluded took place, he would not press his moabout from one country to another for the tion essions. At the time the treaty of Utrecht was rie, the Floridas was not in the possession of the Spanish government. He should now pro-The Noble marquis must see how exselv delicate it would be to lay before the the been made to government respecting the residuals mentioned by him ; and even if

entenced to twelve to death, was of such a nature as to make it in-Imprisonment. Notwithstanding this cumbent on the British government to call for right to complain of it; and the act was not done sidered an act which called upon our government to seek for reparation : This was a question of very great delicacy. If we should once mand, but push it to the utmost extremity; and therefore it is proper to consider how far it was politic to run the risk of doing that which might lead to hostili y. when we were not called on proving and correcting the barbarous cus. death for joining in the wars of neutral nations.

Spain, that no such cession should take place. The thing should have been guarded against at respecting the cessen of the Plaridas, because stant policy of this country to look to probable -an event which will hereafter be bitterly de plored as injurious and fatal to the interest of Great Britain in case of any future war with the United States. As, however, he understood that some of the communications to which he

The Earl of Liverpool explained what had been said by him at the commencement of the Session. All he said was, that he should be ready to give every explanation respecting Ambrister and Arbuthnut, when the resnit was known. He was ready to admit that no acts, considered as noral acts, could be so atrocious as those to which the noble Marquis adverted. -(Hear ! )-On the first knowledge of this business, it was not overlooked by his Majesty's

said be found assisting a Foreign Power have but a very imperfect communication. It jupon the most mature consideration, they, re-; courts, (places the U. States, he might be said, that the act of putting these men solved to do the act they did. It was on such principles that a country could preserve its 56 barriers, 16 gates, 16 bridges, 33 market pla-peace and its honor. The government were ces, 390 churenes, 4 temples, 12 palaces, 24 hose not, in this case, bound to seek reparation; for pitals, 57 establishments for public instruction. the execution. He (Lord B.) contended, that if a person embarked in war against a nation such as the institute, the Execution. and in the other instance to inflict a punishment the British government was not bound to call with which his own government was at peace. the Special Schools, the Literary and Scientific he did so at his own peril. In the treaty concluded in 1794, between lord Grenville and Mr | 12 theatres, &c. &c. Jay, it was provided, that no subject of either country should engage in any war against the try, and 256 cavairy The Gendarmerie conother nation ; and that if they were found so en gaged they should be treated as pirates and punished as such. Now, although he did not approve of the conduct of General Jackson, and considered it contrary to the law of nations, it was not that sort of conduct which could justify this Government in seeking for reparation... The offence was not one against us but against the nation in whose service these two men were employed. It was said that Arbuthnot did not bear arms ; but he was a civil and political ser- pletely surprised, and is stated to have had not vant assisting the power in question, and that was the same as if he had been in the military service of that power. He acted in all respects a. the agent of the Indians ; he excited them ; which are expected to join M'Gregor .- Column he asked for arms and ammunition for then use, bian. and, of course, indentified himself with then Return of the officers who were killed, wounded interests. Therefore, although every one must view the conduct of General Jackson with horrur, we were not bound to call for reparation. may : It was well known what passed in the American Congress on this occasion, and that must wounded, since dead; Rafter, prisoner; John he satisfactory to every body. As to the ceston, escaped: Maj. Baldwin and Brigade Maja sign of the Floridas, if we had a right to prevent Ross, prisoners : Captain Acton, missing, sup-Spain from making that cesssion, it would have posed to be killed : Gutleuston, escaped ; Gone heen inconsistent with ju-tice, generosity, and don, wounded, prisoner: Dawson, Nelson, Par policy, to insist on Spain giving that guarantee; larios, O'Shaughnesseg, Frost, Farnham, O'Cale f rit would be calling on her to make a sacrifice gan, and Black, prisoners : Leuts, Moure and which she was unable to make. What might Scargill, prisoners; Colecough, escaped; Finbe the result hereafter on the destines of both ney and Nasan, prisoners; Dixon, musings nations, must be left to that Power who regulat- M'Bean, Smith, and Dudley, wounded and pried the affairs of the world. And no man could soners : Bennet and Orkiey, prisoners ; and see what might hereafter be the effect, even on Mackay, missing ; Ensigns Haddock, Banama, the United States themselves of this vast exten and Plythean, prisoners; Semfull, e-caped

House, at half past seven, adjourned.

MUNGO PARK.

To the Editors of the Liverpool Mercury. Mercury, if not, you can as easily burn it. and Roberts, prisoners; and Rvan billed. Your's, &c.

Liverpool, Church-street, May 6 1019

.. December 18, 18.8. " On my landing at Juddah, a place where I lid not expect to hear an English word, I was accosted by a man in the complete costume of he country, with, Are you an Englishman, bir i' My answer being of course in the affirnative, appeared to give him pleasure beyond xpression. 'Thank God !' he exclaimed, 'I me more hear an English tongue, which I have ot done for fourteen years before,' I have seen much amused by him since; his account if the Abyssinians, the inhabitants of a country that has absorbed 14 years of his existence, is truly interesting. You must no doubt have heard or read of him : he is that Nathaniel felt how important it was to prevent such ces men heat, but was assuming the character of a Pearce spoken at othy Mr. Salt, in his account of his travels in Abysinia. He was left there all the manure that has been made in the bara that treaty that Spain was not to give up to any views as another—Besides, he was not subjected by Lord Valentia, and has been the greater power, any portion of ner territories in Ane. It greater severcity than to se whom he served part of the time in the service of one or other of the chiefs in various parts of the country. At the fine I met with him, he was endeavoring to make his way to Tomouctor, where he Don't mind those who say it is good to summer. At the time I met with him, he was endeavorsays Mungo Park is still in existence, detained by the chief. He says the whole counto v almost idolize him for his skill in surgery, astronomy, &c. &c. They say he is an augel, come from the heaven to administer comforts o them; and he explains to them the motions and uses of the heavenly bodies. He is, Pearce says, very desirous to make his escape, but finds it impossible. 'What !' say they, ' do .ou suppose us so foolish as to part with so invaluable a treasure? If you go away, where neath. are we to find another possessing so much knowedge, or who will do us so much good ?'- Pearce appeared to have been resolutely bent on endeavouring to reach Tombucotvo, but had for some time been laboring under severe iliness." - &c. &c. &c.

> At the Old Baily Sessions, in London, on the sth M .y, the recorder passed sentence of employment. death on thirty two persons, tour of whom were lemales. .t the same time eleven were sentenced to transportation for life ; one for 14 years, and seventy-two to a shorter period .-- Thirty quariers of herds grass and two pounds of closere ordered for imprisonment from six to 12

> > OF PARIS.

The population of Paris, (not including the rural communes,) by the census of 1817, amounts to 713,966 individuils; of whom 3 35,247 are males, 33.,505 are females, and \$6,794 not particularly designated, but included under the collective designation of noth sexes. Houses maies 10,451; females 12,955; 4,337 were born in the hospitals.

Children not born in wedlock amount to 8.350 o' whom 3.898 were porn in the hospitals. or h 8 353 illegitimate children, 1,118 poys and 9.0 girls have been acknowledged by their parents: 6,255 remain unacknowledged .--Deaths 25.760; of whom 12,692 are males and deaths 700 Marriages 7,455. Children born out Adoptions 20. In 1817 the number of births amounted to £3,759? that of the deaths to21,114, and the marriages to 6,382.

They reckon in Paris 4,119 streets and lanes. 111 passages, 32 quays, 18 boulevards, 87 pla- nity, depends on the success of your labors's ware said before the house, he would then Government. They did make inquiries; and ces or squares, \$1 crossways, 121 entrys, \$4 therefore your occupation is the most honorable.

avents a, 10 public is, &c. 15 museums, 6 public libraries. Institu

The National Guard consists of \$1,899 infansists of 1,021 men, and 471 horses, and a bate tallion of suppers, &c. of 5.5 effective men.

New York, June 21

M' Gregor's defeat .- The account of there capture of Porto B. no-of the escape of M'tire. gor, and capture of all his troops is detailed in the Jamaica papers, but does not essentially differ from that atready published. It is equals y disreputable to the general, who was come a single picquet posted outside the town. Tre Spaniards jost but four men - The patriot flag is kept flying on the fort. as a decoy for vesseis

made prisoners, escaped, and were missing, on the 6th inst. betonging to M' Gregor's ari

Sir Gregor M'Gregor, escaped : Cola. O'Haraa Steward, killed ! Coates and M'Donald, prisone The motion was then negatived, and the ers; Booth and Ogahagan, killed: Howard, Shields, Baldwin, Soutlard, and Howell, prisons, ers : Cadet Bret, wounded and prisoner : Supgeons Burton, Matherhead, and Ryan, prison ers ; and M'Donald, escaped : Assistant Bure Gentlemen .- I have this morning received a geons Kernah and Haslett, prisoners: Deputy etter, via Malta, from a brother of mine at Paymaster General Binstead, missing, sup-Juddah, on the Red Sea, from which I send posed dead : Deputy Commissary General Walyou the following extract : if you think any ker, Assistant Commissary General Harwood, credit is due to the assertions of Pearce, you and Deputy Assistant Commissary General can (if you think proper) give it a place in the Francisco, prismers; Commissary Clerks Bruin

## Agricultural.

From the Concord Owerver. AGRICULTURAL AND MORAL.

Mr. Hough, Your old agricultural correspondent wishes to say a few words to his brothes tarmers, at this season of the year. The seed time is a very important crisis with the farmers His success through the year depends vers much on the improvement of this season. has no high spinion of theories and speculations, and new inventions in farming. He has said that the whole mystery of Agriculture is labor and manure. Any man of ordinary judgment can apply the labor and manure to advan It is the manner of our mother earth to be b tiful to those who are bountiful to her.

yard during the winter, on the land; and then throw out all the straw and rubbish that remain in the barn, into the yard Let the cattle he over manure. Keep as much hay as you please over the summer after you have well wintered the cattle; but don't keep any manure; it will do no good around your barn, but damage;it will rot the boards, and the foundation timbers. Remove every shovel full ; for the land needs it. Take it out from under the sills of the barne and it would not be amiss to take up the bara floor, and remove out the manure that is under-

When you plough don't break up more land than you can enrich. It is a fault among us; that we improve too much tillage land and don't make it rich enough. If you break up but little, you can work it better, and mare it more rich, and probably you will have as much produce as you would if you should try to cultivate more? and it will make farming a much more pleasant

When you lay down land, be liberal in the use of grass seed. Don't sow chaff which is scraped up in the barn ; but buy good seed-6. ver seed to the acre, will do no harm. And one thing more is very essential, to secure your crops, and have pleasant neighbors-that is, keep an eye to your fences, and keep them

While you are removing the manure from your barn, or setting your fence or following your plough, you will not look so sleek as dance ing masters ; but no matter for that ; you are doing more good-you are doing something to 26,801. Bi the for 1818-24,406, of whom were increase the common stock- the means of sub-«istance --- the real wealth of the nation; but they are not. Let them dance ever so much, and they are doing nothing to increase the means of subsistence; they are not using means to cause one blade of grass or kernel of corn to grow; they will not dance long without something to eat; and for . s they must depend upon you --- & they must purchase it. They don't .3,104 females. Of the whole number, 15,725 improve the minds of youth, and Agricola bedied in their own houses, and 9,981 in the hos- heves they don't improve their manners either pitals, prisons, &c. Excess of births over the He has known farmers send their daughters to a dancing school : and he has been sorry to see of wedlock but acknowledged in consequence the modest and easy courtesies which their moof the subsequent marriage of their parents 479 there taught them, distorted and spoiled by dancing master. Be that as it may, your employment is honorable; and to all the purposes of this life, it is pre-eminently useful. All other business and the comfort of the whole commu-