

y, and as we never wished to see diminished our honor and applause by which they have been repaid, we have no desire to lessen that attitude by which they are kept in enthusiastic recollection: but the interests of Law and Justice must be placed above all personal considerations, or they are nothing. We are anxious that Jackson should not tarnish his laurels; we are anxious that he should not wound the honor of the country; we are more over anxious that he should not leave a stain on her history.
 Charleston Ed.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—The ship Triton, arrived at Boston, has brought London papers to Nov. 21st.

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

The London Courier of Oct. 23, contains the commercial treaty between this country and Sweden, negotiated by the hon. Jonathan Russell.

The British army is to be reduced 33,000 men. Orders have been issued to the recruiting parties in London, to suspend recruiting men until further orders.

The king of England has completed the 55th 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 at Windsor. The care of his majesty to be confided to the Duke of York, who is to have an additional allowance for his services.

The conference at Aix-la-Chapelle, so far as the sovereigns took a part in it, is concluded. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia left that place on the 20th ult. and have proceeded to Paris. The fortress of Valenciennes has been delivered up to France; being the first fortress that has been restored.

FROM THE LONDON OBSERVER OF OCT. 25.
 Diferences with America adjusted.—The matters, not in dispute exactly, 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 greatest 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. This, 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, and the greatest difficulty remains behind, and it is probable for this reason, that it is the greatest, that it so remains; the right of visitation, and the power of apprehending the crews of the other, is still unsettled.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 25.
 The approaching departure of Lord Castlereagh for Calcutta has been announced here; but his Lordship has not yet quitted the city, and every thing concurs to show that it is not likely. There still remained upon the last list of conferences, fourteen questions in ribe. The affairs of America and Spain will not be the subject of a particular decision; but the Sovereigns assembled in Congress, will recognize, as a principle, that neutrality for all the European Powers, is the only state of things which is suitable to the commerce which they wish to maintain with the new world, and which will permit them to await with confidence, the results of the actual war.

There was a conference yesterday at Prince Hardenberg's, but it did not continue more than an hour and a half. It related to the affairs of Germany. After the conference the President of the Diet had a long interview with M. de Hardenberg, and in the evening he despatched a courier for Frankfurt.

Notwithstanding the great number of questions which are yet to be submitted to the discussion of the ministers, all the persons attached to the different embassies persist in believing that the operations of the Congress will be entirely terminated by the 15th Nov.

A council of the Cabinet Ministers was held yesterday. The deliberations occupied a long time. A constitution was also held at the office of the Home Department.

A letter from Manchester, Oct. 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.”

We have received a German mail. The affairs of Baden, both as connected with the internal and external policy of that state, seem to excite an inexplicable degree of interest.—We are now assured, however, that all further views of military preparations are at an end.

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 hitherto.) Notwithstanding she appears by the bulletins to have slept well every night, yet the disease has not produced the slightest relief.

The Paris papers of Wednesday have arrived. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia left Valenciennes on the night of the 24th, and after visiting Maubeuge and Sedan, they were expected to arrive in Paris on the

morning of the 29th. It is said the King of Prussia will leave Paris on the 31st. It was not supposed the Emperor of Russia would stay longer than one day, but depart on the 28th. The French funds continue in rather a depressed state. On Tuesday the 5 per cent left off at 74 1/2.

From London papers of Thursday Evening.

This morning Paris papers of Monday last were received. The grand review of the British, Russian, and Prussian armies took place at Farners, on the 22d, by the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington. The Sovereigns, with the gallant Duke, enjoyed on the day following the magnificent spectacle of a sham fight, in which all the troops previously reviewed, were engaged. In this fight the Russians represented the victors, in honor of their Monarch. Some serious accidents occurred during the day. The mutilation of an unfortunate Englishman is particularly noticed.—Each day the Sovereigns honored the Duke of Wellington with their presence at dinner, which is said to have been magnificently prepared in a Chinese pavilion, ornamented with trophies of arms and the United flags of every nation, the appropriate emblem of universal peace.

Extract from a letter dated Calais, Oct. 27.—The troops are coming down to embark very fast; 4 to 5000 men will come in to-morrow. The weather is very fine, and consequently the embarkation is uninterrupted.—The cavalry corps are already arrived in their old quarters near St. Omer and Calais.

Valenciennes, Oct. 25.—Several foreign regiments commented their route of evacuation to-day. Within the last three days, numerous French officers have arrived at Valenciennes.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 31.
 All the allied sovereigns and their ministers, except the Emperor of Austria, have now 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, enrolled 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 15th. It is said considerable desertions had occurred.

LONDON, OCT. 21.
 TREATY WITH THE U. S. A.—We yesterday announced the departure of the American Minister, Mr. GALLATIN for Paris.—The result of his negotiations with our Ministers, during his visit to London, has been that he has concluded a treaty with the British Commissioners, by which all the chief points in negotiation with the United States, were happily and satisfactorily adjusted. The boundary which has been in dispute ever since the treaty of the Earl of Strafford, is now actually fixed. An arrangement has taken place as to the American right on the shores of New Foundland. Provisions are also agreed on for the intercourse of the vessels of the United States, with the British West India trade, and the duty unsettled point is that of the right of visitation and seizure of crews found on board of the ships of either country during the war. It is said that on this point Mr. Gallatin was to refer the proposition which has been made by the British Commissioners to his government. The treaty itself, we presume, will not be made public till the return of advice from America, but reports state that the above is the substance.—Globe.

LONDON, NOV. 1.
 A REVOLUTIONARY EXPEDITION.—It is understood that Sir Gregor McGregor's expedition will receive a considerable accession of force from continental volunteers. He has chartered ten transports. It is rumored that they will rendezvous at Old Providence, on the Aquila shore, where commodore Perry has a ready-made lodgement; and thence, that Sir G. will direct his future movements according to circumstances, so as either to open a direct communication with the Independents in the interior of New Granada, or to produce an important diversion in their favor, by landing on the Isthmus of Darien. It is by some conjectured, that his ultimate views are not unconnected with the intended operations of Lord Cochrane in the Pacific. It is no longer a secret that his Lordship has proceeded to take the command of the Independent naval force at Valparaiso, and it cannot be doubted that a successful attack upon the wealthy Spanish settlements to the northward of that port is contemplated by that enterprising officer. Hence, it is not unlikely that a part of the force now on the eve of sailing, may be destined to penetrate across the Isthmus, and to be employed by his Lordship as a corps of debarkation. Two of Sir G's transports left the river on Monday last. They had a considerable supply of arms on board. Large orders have been given for muskets to the Birmingham manufacturers.

Extract of a private letter from Madrid, dated October 2.

There has been a talk of a voluntary or forced loan of 7 to 12 or 10 millions. Every report that has been made has failed. The Bank cannot even pay the holders of its shares. The new Minister must have recourse to other measures. It is impossible to guess what

plan he will adopt. He is placed between the necessities of the State and the fate of his predecessor. The public justly appreciate the embarrassment in which he is placed, and even go so far as to hint at his successor, as well as the successor of the Marquis de Casa Irujo. This is premature; however, the Ministry, as it is now composed, can evidently be but temporary.

Mr. Caray has arrived at Saragossa, where His Majesty has been pleased to leave him the direction of the canal, with which he was charged before he was called to the office of Minister. M. Pizarro, it is said, is not so well treated; he is placed under rigorous surveillance, and people even go so far as to say, that it is intended to bring him to trial. Count de Montijo is still in banishment at Burgos.

His Majesty the Emperor Alexander has been pleased to make our Sovereign a present of three beautiful frigates, which are every moment expected. It is said they are in the place of three of the ships bought in Russia, which were found to be in bad condition.

Law Intelligence.

FR M THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.
 The offence of passing counterfeit Bank Notes, having for some time past become so frequent that many persons have almost persuaded themselves that it is a trifling circumstance, and may be done with impunity, to correct this mistake, I send you the enclosed brief report of a case tried in the criminal court of this county.

NEW CASTLE, DEC. 21.
 In a court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Good Delivery, held at New Castle, for the County of New Castle, for the December term, 1818.

JOHN ROBINSON, now, or formerly a resident of Mill Creek Hundred, in the county of New Castle, was indicted, tried and convicted of passing a counterfeit three dollar note, upon the Farmer's Bank of the State of Delaware, payable at the Wilmington Branch, and thereupon, was sentenced by the court to pay a fine of \$500 and be imprisoned and kept in solitary confinement for the space of three months; and that he should forever wear the letter F, male of scarlet cloth, sewed on the outside of his garment, on the back between his shoulders, of at least six inch square; and that it should be the duty of any constable within this state, as often as he should see the said John Robinson in the state without such badge, to apprehend him and take him before some Justice of the Peace, who should, on proof thereof made, order the same or some other constable, to give him, the said John Robinson, ten lashes on his bare back, well laid on; and if any constable or Justice should refuse or neglect so to do, he should be indicted, and fined any sum less than 20 dollars, nor more than 100 dollars, with costs; and the said John Robinson was committed to the custody of the Sheriff until the fine and costs of prosecution should be paid, and the punishment inflicted.

DOMESTIC.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 21.
 This morning arrived the schr. Misg, Capt. Dickerson, 90 days from Coquimbo, with copra to John Doumel; sailed 27th Nov. Accounts were received at Coquimbo, that on the 6th September the royalists had evacuated Concepcion, after blowing up the fortifications, &c. An illumination took place on the occasion. The expedition which was 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, and orders for enforcing it at Coquimbo had just arrived, when the Misg immediately got under way and swept out, giving information to several vessels, who did the same.

Director Diggins was at Valparaiso superintending the fitting out of the expedition, consisting of the following vessels, under Admiral Blanco: San Martin, 62 guns, formerly the Cumberland Ship, Indiaman; the Lintaro, 54 guns; the Coquimbo, 20, formerly the Avon, of Boston; the Arcadian, 18, formerly the Colabaue, of New York; the Eagle, 48, a prize taken from the privateers; the Maypo, 16, or nearly the Ariel, of Baltimore; the Santiago, 14, formerly the Lancaster Whaler; 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.

WILMINGTON, N. C. JAN. 2.
 Confirmation.—In the recorder of the 5th of December last, we re-published from a Charleston paper, a statement made by a Captain Barker, relative to the piracy and destruction of the schooner Mary Ann, of that port. The Captain Emanuel Fernandez, and the mate, Thomas McGowen, are now in this place. They state that they sailed from Charleston on the 24th of August last; bound to the Matanzas; that on the 13th of September, off that place, they were boarded by a Patriot privateer, who took out the cargo and sunk the vessel. That two days after the capture of the Mary Ann, they took a schooner of and from New York bound to the Havana; she was called either the Eliza or Jane Burr; they took out a part of the cargo, to the value of \$5000; as Captain Fernandez was informed afterwards by one of the passengers who he saw at the Matanzas. The pirates compelled Captain Fernandez to navigate the schooner to a port in St. Domingo, where they landed the cargo taken from the Mary Ann. That on the night of the 14th of October, the captain, mate and crew of the Mary Ann, seven in

number, took the pirate and went to sea; and on the 22d of October, were off Cape Matanzas, fell in with an hermaphrodite brig that had refitted at, and sailed from, this port in August last, called the General Victoria, and commanded by a Frenchman. They sent eight negroes on board, and took the complete set of charts, books, sails, and every thing of value from the schooner, cut away the masts, and treated the officers and crew with great insult and inhumanity.—Mr. McGowen recognized on board of the General Victoria, a man by the name of Stephen Bernard belonging to Smithville, in this state—he also stated, that Bernard was the only person that treated the captured officers above stated, the General Victoria left them; and that they finally succeeded in getting into the Matanzas. Captain Fernandez stated to the officers of the General Victoria the circumstances of the capture and destruction of the Mary Ann, which only tended to make the treatment they received more outrageous.

The acts of outrage that are committed on the high seas, by vessels bearing the Patriotic flags, are so numerous, that it is absolutely necessary that measures should be taken to remedy the evil. It too frequently happens, that these vessels are owned by citizens of the United States, and fitted out in our own ports. There is at present no law to prevent these privateers (we know no better appellation) from coming into our harbors, and preparing the means of plunder. Their object is gain, and to them it is immaterial from whom the plunder is derived.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
 Monday, December 28.
 A message was received from the President of the United States, by 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 one affair with Spain, as it should not be inconsistent with the public interest to divulge. The message, report, and documents accompanying it, were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky., from the committee on military affairs, made a report on the petition of Gen. Robert Swartwout, accompanied by a bill for his relief; also, from the same committee, a bill supplementary to the act providing for cases of lost military land warrants and discharges; which bills were twice read by their titles and committed.

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 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.

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

Tuesday, Dec. 29.
 Mr. H. Nelson, from the Judiciary committee, to whom had been referred the letter of the Sergeant at Arms respecting the suit commenced against him by John Anderson reported a resolution authorizing and requesting the Speaker to employ such counsel, as he may think proper, to defend the suit brought by John Anderson against the said Thomas Dunn, and the expenses defrayed out of the contingent fund of the House; which resolution was concurred in.

The bill reported at the last session, authorizing a subscription to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, being called as the order of the day.—Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, after stating that the gentleman (Mr. McLane of Del.) who reported this bill, and who was particularly interested in its discussion, was absent from the house, as one of the Bank Committee; and that the information directed by a resolution of the last session to be collected by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of internal improvements, had not yet been received respecting the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; moved that the committee of the whole, to whom the bill had been referred be discharged therefrom, and that it be referred to the committee on internal improvement—agreed to.

Wednesday, Dec. 30.
 Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Levi Chapman; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, two thousand additional copies were ordered to be printed of the Message of the President and Documents, transmitted to Congress on the 23rd (respecting our relations with Spain.)

On motion of Mr. Newton, a resolution directing the distribution of the copies of Seibert's Statistics, subscribed for by Congress, was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky., the committee on the post office were instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the establishment of a post route from Cincinnati, in Ohio, to New Orleans, Louisiana, by steam boats otherwise.