

om such a produce. He replied to me a way to tranquillize me, and to confirm my opinion of his good faith. Copies of that correspondence are herewith enclosed.

[Copy.—Translated from the French.] Mr. Evring to Mr. Pizarro.—Private. Your excellency will recollect, that Messrs. Alagon Panoon Rostro, and Vargas, were placed, by an office from the Department of Indies, under certain prohibitions, relative to the lands given them by the king: those prohibitions were considered, by you and me, as annulling the grants. On the importance of this measure we are already agreed—now I am informed, that Mr. Vargas has received another office from the same Department, (Indies,) by which office, the difficulty with regard to him is removed; that is, he is actually free to sell the lands in question, or to profit of them, always in conformity to the laws, as may best suit him. I know not what Messrs. Alagon and Panoon Rostro have received similar offices it is to be presumed. This news alarms me, because I foresee that this transaction will throw new difficulties in the way of the negotiation at Washington. It is in vain to expect that we should arrive at a state of harmony without a transaction which shall embrace all the points in the discussion: the cession of Florida must make, necessarily, an article in this transaction, and it is quite certain that the United States, in which case, cannot receive Florida as indemnity for its reclamations, if all the cessions to individuals, the date of the convention, (1802,) are not annulled, according to a statement I have just received, through an indirect channel, from Philadelphia, these reclamations may amount to the enormous sum of twenty-five millions of piastres.

The official letter written to Mr. Vargas is I am persuaded, unknown to you, and cannot have resulted from our late record, relative to the convention, but your excellency will instantly perceive, that it will take that character or appearance, and do infinite mischief. I have already informed my government of what has passed between your excellency and me, relative to the affair of Messrs. Alagon and Co. Ought I at present to think that every thing is changed since the ratification? I cannot too much lament the result. I yet hope that I may have been badly informed relative to the fact in question, but I have my information from a person who is interested with Vargas, one to whom he had ceded a portion of his interest in the land before he received the first office: be it as it may, knowing your excellency is in good faith, and that the affair is worthy of your attention, I have thought it my duty to expose it to you.

Yours, with much respect and esteem. GEORGE W. EVRING.

[Copy.—Translated from the French.] Reply of Mr. Pizarro.

Sir,—I have just received your esteemed letter, which you addressed to me under yesterday's date, communicating to me your apprehensions respecting the alienations of the lands in Florida, granted to several individuals. I repeat to you all that I have said on this subject: consequently you may be tranquil: and I flatter myself that nothing will happen which can injure the negotiations with the government of the United States, which ought to have been persuaded, long since, of the sincerity which directs the march and policy of the Spanish government, and of its earnest desire of a happy termination of all the points in discussion, by means of a friendly arrangement.

I renew to you, &c. JOSE P ZARRO.

Saeedon, 19th July, 1819.

From Mr. Evring to Mr. Adams, dated Madrid, 8th Dec. 1819.—Extract.

The paper herewith enclosed is a copy of the King of Spain's grant of lands to the Court of Havana.

[TRANSLATION]

THE KING.—My Governor of Florida, Brigadier the Count de Panoonostro, submitted to me, on the 27th of November last, what follows.

Sir: The Brigadier, the Count de Panoonostro, Grandee of Spain of the first class, and your Gentleman of the Bed Chamber, in actual attendance, &c. &c. with the most profound respect, submits to your Majesty: That prompted by the desire of promoting, by all possible means, the improvement of the waste and unsettled lands possessed by Y. M. in the Americas, which, by their fertility, offer the greatest advantages, not only to your memorialist, but to the state, provided due effect, as is heard, be given to the noble project formed by your Majesty's memorialist, of converting a small portion of those deserts into the abode of peaceable christian inhabitants, whose industry will increase the population of your kingdoms, promote agriculture and commerce, and thereby add immensely to your royal revenues. This enterprise should be conducted by a person, [who] with a knowledge of the country, would combine the intelligence necessary for comparing the progress made by other nations in similar situations, and particularly by the United States, which within a very recent period, have advanced their power to an extraordinary height, and especially in the instance of the Mobile county, adjoining Florida, which, in the last six years, has received such an influx of emigrants, as to be converted from a desert waste, into a rich commercial province, highly improved and peopled with more than three hundred thousand souls. A similar change would be effected in Florida within eighteen or twenty years by the adoption of judicious arrangements, and by those exertions which your Majesty's memorialist proposes to employ for the promotion of his personal interests, and consequently that of the state. Relying on the merits of the case, and the lively interest felt by your Majesty in the na-

tional prosperity, and in the services and sacrifices of your Majesty's memorialist, he humbly requests your Majesty, taking them into consideration, you would be graciously pleased to grant and cede to him, in full right and property, and the mode and manner required by law, all the waste lands not heretofore ceded in Florida, lying between the river Perdido, westward of the Gulf of Mexico, and the rivers Amusafa and St. Johns, from Papa to the point where it empties into the ocean, for the eastern limit; and for the northern, the boundary line of the United States; and, to the south, by the Gulf of Mexico, including the desert islands on the coast.—He therefore humbly prays, in consideration of the premises, and the unquestionable advantages to be derived by the nation; your Majesty will be pleased to grant this his petition; and, thereupon, direct the necessary orders to be given to the local authorities to afford him all due aid and protection, as well in designating the territory referred to, as in giving full effect to the whole enterprise. All which he hopes from the munificence of your Majesty.

Having taken the premises into consideration, and bearing in mind the distinguished merits of the memorialist and his signal zeal for my royal service, as well as the benefits to be derived by the state from an increase of population in the countries, the cession whereof he has solicited, I have judged fit to grant him the same, in so far as is conformable to the laws of these my kingdoms, and to make it known to my Council of the Indies, for its due execution, by a royal order of the 17th December, in the year aforementioned; wherefore, I charge and command you, by this my royal cedula, with due observance of the laws to such cases pertaining, to give full and effectual aid to the execution of the said cession, taking all requisite measures for its accomplishment, without injury to any third party, and to the end, that the said Court of Panoonostro may forthwith carry his plans into execution, in conformity with my beneficent desires in favor of the agriculture and commerce of the said territories, which require a population proportioned to the fertility of the soil, and the defence and security of the coasts, he giving regular accounts of his proceedings for such is my will, and that due note be taken of the present cedula in the office of the Accountant General of the Indies. Done at the palace, the 6th of February, 1819. I THE KING. By command of the King, our Lord.

ESTEVAN VARELA.

To the Governor of the Floridas:

That he may take the necessary measures to give due effect to the grant, in favor of the Count Panoonostro, of a tract of country, situate in West Florida, as above specified.

Duly noted in the office of the Accountant General of North—America—Madrid, March, 13, 1819.

JOSE DE TRIADA.

Extract from the propositions of Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State, made 20th Oct. 1819.

TRANSLATION.—2. His Catholic Majesty, to give an eminent proof of his generosity, and of the desire which animates him to strengthen the ties of friendship and of good understanding with the U. States, and to put an end to the differences which now exist between the two governments, ceedes to them, in full property and sovereignty, the provinces of East and West Florida, all their towns and forts, such as they were ceded by Great Britain, in 1783, and with the limits which designated them in the treaty of limits and navigation, concluded between Spain and the United States, on the 27th October, 1802: the donations or sales of lands made by the government of his Majesty, or by legal authorities, until this time, are, nevertheless, to be recognised as valid.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to Don Luis de Onis, dated Department of State, Washington, Oct. 12.

Neither can the United States recognize, validly, all the grants of land until this time, and at the same time renounce all their claims and those of their citizens for damages and injuries sustained by them, and for the reparation of which, Spain is answerable to them. It is well known to you, sir, that notice has been given, by the minister of the United States in Spain, to your government, that all the grants of land lately alleged to have been made by your government, within those territories, must be cancelled, unless your government should provide some other adequate fund, from which the claims above referred to, of the United States and their citizens may be satisfied.

From the answer of Don Jose Pizarro, to this notice, we have reason to expect that you will be sensible of that necessity, and that some time may be agreed upon, subsequent to which, no grant of lands within the territories in question shall be considered as valid.

Extract of a letter from Don Luis de Onis to the Secretary of State, dated Washington, 16th Nov. 1819.

TRANSLATION.

My second proposal has been admitted by your government, with this modification, that all grants and sales of land made by his Catholic Majesty, or by lawful Spanish authorities in the Floridas, from the year 1802 to the present, shall be null and void. To this modification, in its absolute sense, I cannot assent, inasmuch as it is offensive to the dignity and imprescriptible rights of the crown of Spain, which, as the legitimate owner of both the Floridas, had a right to dispose of those lands as it pleased. And, further, as the said modification would be productive of incalculable injury to the bona fide possessors, who have acquired, settled, and improved those tracts of land.

The extent of what I can agree to is, that the late grant made by his majesty in the Floridas since the 24th of January

last, the date of my first note, announcing his Majesty's willingness to cede them to the United States, (the said grants having been made with a view to promote population, cultivation, and industry, and not with that of alienating them,) shall be declared null and void, in consideration of the grantees not having complied with the assential conditions of the cession, as has been.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, December 28.

RESTRICTION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. rose and stated, that he was instructed by the committee to whom had been referred the resolution of the 15th inst. directing an enquiry into the expediency of prohibiting the extension of slavery in the territories of the United States to ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. T. gave as a reason for this motion, that the committee had found that, after a free interchange of opinions, they could not, consistently with their ideas of public duty, come to any conclusion, or agree on any report which could promise to unite in any degree the conflicting views of the house on this question.

The question was taken on discharging the committee from the further consideration of the subject, and agreed to.

Mr. Taylor then, as he observed, to bring the question before the house, at a proper time and in a distinct shape, and not with a view to invite a discussion on it at this time, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed with instructions to report a bill prohibiting the further admission of slaves into the territories of the U. States west of the river Mississippi.

After some debate this motion was referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for the 2nd Monday in January.

The bill making further appropriations for the support of the navy, was taken up and discussed; but the committee of whole rose without having come to any decision.

Dec. 29.

The House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. H. Nelson in the chair, on the bill making an appropriation for the support of the navy, in addition to the appropriation of the last session.

Mr. Storrs moved to amend the bill by inserting the following as a new section: "And be it enacted, That the sums appropriated by this act shall be solely applied to the objects for which they are respectively appropriated, and to no other, notwithstanding the authority vested in the President of the United States by the first section of the act, entitled 'An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments,' passed on the 5d day of March, 1809."

This amendment was agreed to—ayes 68, noes 59.

Some further debate then took place on the subject of appropriations generally; in which Mr. Randolph and Mr. Smith, of Md. took part, and Mr. Cannon spoke, on an incidental point.

The three bills before the committee being gone through were reported to the House.

[It is well now to state the contents of the bills. The first in order of importance makes additional appropriations for the support of the Navy for the service of 1819, viz: For pay and subsistence, 273,100 dollars; for provisions, 41,400; for hospital stores, &c. 8,850 dollars; for repairs of vessels, 101,200 dollars; for contingent expenses, 11,000 dollars; for the salaries of two agents and a surveyor, appointed under the authority of the act of Congress making reservations of public lands to supply timber for naval purposes, and other expenses of that act, 7,500 dollars.

The second bill makes a partial appropriation for the military service for the year 1820, viz: for the subsistence of the Army, 220,000 dollars.

The third is a bill "supplementary to the act to regulate and fix the compensation of the clerks in the different offices, passed the 20th day of April, 1818." This bill purposes to continue, until the 31st day of December, 1820, the provision of that act, which authorizes the employment of six additional Clerks in the office of the Third Auditor, and three in that of the Second Comptroller, in order to enable those offices to settle the mass of yet unsettled accounts growing out of the late war.]

On the question to concur with the committee of the whole on the amendment above stated as having been agreed to after some further debate, the votes was, ayes 50, noes 80. So the amendment was rejected.

The three bills were then severally ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time to-morrow.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 21.

LIST OF GENTLEMEN

Who compose the respective foreign Diplomatic Missions to the United States.

SPAIN.

Don Mateo de la Serna—Charge d'Affaires.

Mr. Stoughton—attached to the Legation.

Mr. Pizarro—ditto.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Anthonis—Charge d'Affaires.

Mr. Passmore—attached to the Legation.

FRANCE.

Mr. Hyde de Neuville—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Domou—attached to the Legation.

Mr. Thierry—ditto.

Mr. Hersaut—Private Secretary.

RUSSIA.

Mr. Poletich—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Ellison—Counsellor of Legation.

Mr. Lomoshoff—Secretary of Legation.

PORTUGAL.

Mr. Correa de Serra—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Amado—Secretary of Legation.

DENMARK.

Mr. Pedersen—Minister Resident.

PRUSSIA.

Mr. Greuhm—Minister Resident.

NETHERLANDS.

The Viscount de Quabrek—Charge d'Affaires.

SWEDEN.

Baron de Stoklberg—Charge d'Affaires.

Foreign Intelligence.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON DEC. 23. (NOON.)

Last night arrived ship Herald. Capt. Fox, in the remarkable passage of seventeen days from Liverpool; and we have been favored by Mr. Knapp, of the Merchants' Reading and News Room, with London and Liverpool papers to the 4th instant.

The Herald sailed from Liverpool on Monday, the 6th of Dec. at 1-2 past 2 in the afternoon, and made Cape Cod on the 20th. at 8 o'clock in the morning—Pal.

The British Parliament commenced a session on the 23d of Nov. The following are extracts from the Prince Regent's Speech:

"I regret to have been under the necessity of calling you together at this period of the year; but the seditious practices so long prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of the country have been continued with increased activity since you were last assembled in Parliament.

"They have led to proceedings incompatible with the public tranquility, and with the peaceful habits of the industrious classes of the community; and a spirit is now fully manifested utterly hostile to the constitution of this kingdom, and aiming not only at the change of those political institutions which have hitherto constituted the pride and security of this country, but at the subversion of the rights of property, and of all order in society.

"I have given directions that the necessary information on this subject shall be laid before you; and I feel it to be my indispensable duty to press on your immediate attention the consideration of such measures as may be requisite for the contraction and suppression of a system which, if not effectually checked, must bring confusion and ruin on the nation.

"The necessity of affording protection to the lives and property of His Majesty's loyal subjects, has compelled me to make some addition to our military force; and I have no doubt you will be of opinion that the arrangements for this purpose have been effected in the manner likely to be the least burthensome to the country.

Although the revenue has undergone some fluctuation since the close of last session of Parliament, I have the satisfaction of being able to inform you it appears to be again in a course of progressive improvement.

"Upon the loyalty of the great body of the people I have the most confident reliance; but it will require your utmost vigilance and exertion, collectively and individually, to check the dissemination of the doctrines of Treason and Impiety, and to impress upon the minds of all classes of His Majesty's subjects, that it is from the cultivation of the principles of Religion, and from a just subordination to lawful authority, that we can alone expect the continuance of that divine favor and protection, which have hitherto been so signally experienced by this kingdom."

On the 24th Nov. in the British House of Commons, the Address to the Prince Regent, echoing his speech, was debated, and the speeches occupy ten columns in the Times. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Tierney, was negatived. The yeas on it were 150, the nays 381. Lord Castlereagh supported his speech, by laying on the table a great number of letters relative to the internal state of the nation.

On a motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, Nov. 30, for an inquiry into the causes of the distress in the manufacturing districts, supported by Lord Erskine and Earl Grey, Lord Grenville opposed it warmly. Yeas 47, nays 178.

In the House of Commons, Dec. 1, a bill introduced by Lord Castlereagh, to prevent seditious meetings was read a second time. On Lord C's motion to go in to committee upon it, there was a warm debate. The yeas were 351, nays 128.

Two bills, introduced by Lord Sidmouth, one to authorize a search for arms, and to prevent reformers from drilling and training were read the 2d time in the House of Lords Dec. 1, after a long debate.

Mr. Canning has taken part in some of the interesting debates in Parliament—but at the last date was confined with the gout.

The Address of the House of Lords was presented on the 25th.

Very strong measures have already been proposed in Parliament. Lord Sidmouth said that the confidential servants of the crown had to propose measures by which evils of great magnitude might be arrested. There was a deep, growing, and malignant conspiracy to overturn the whole fabric of the Constitution. It was chiefly the Press that had brought the country into this peril. It was therefore proposed to visit with an increased weight of punishment, even to banishment, the repetition of seditious works. It was next proposed to impose some impediments to the meetings of large bodies of disaffected per-

sons. Drilling was to be prevented by another bill, and magistrates authorized to seize military weapons. Lord Castlereagh stated that the inhabitants in many districts were in a state bordering on rebellion, and introduced a bill for preventing seditious meetings, which was read a first time.—Earl Gray thought the situation of the country required very different remedies. A system of force, coercion and terror, would not allay but inflame the people. The Liverpool Mercury of the 4th Dec. says that "the debates with which Parliament has opened, are a dreadful comment on the state to which the inhabitants of this once free and prosperous nation are reduced."

The London Courier of Dec. 3. states that the debates in both Houses of Parliament the preceding night were very important. The bills for the seizure of arms, and the prevention and punishment of drilling and training, were read a second time without a division, in the House of Lords. Lord Sidmouth stated that the training had materially increased and extended, and that arms to a considerable amount had recently been procured. The Seditious Meetings' Bill was read a second time in the Commons, and the majority in its favor was 223.

The bills proposed in Parliament, and which were under debate, are to the following effect. 1. A stamp duty upon all publications, except religious tracts, and such works consisting of fewer than a stated number of sheets. 2. Persons convicted a second time of a political libel, are subjected to a long imprisonment, banishment or transportation, at the discretion of the court. 3. All printers and publishers of works contemplated in the first law, are required to enter into securities, with two sureties, to be answerable for penalties. 4. Public meetings not convened by regular constituted authorities, are prohibiting, unless notice of the intended meeting be given, signed by seven householders, to the magistrates, six days previous to the meeting, and it is made unlawful for persons not resident in the parish or township to attend such meeting. 5. Magistrates, upon information or suspicion, are empowered to enter any man's house in search of arms, and to seize them if found, giving persons suffering such visits, a right of appeal to the quarter sessions.

Fifty-nine editions of the Scripture, consisting of 370,000 copies, are now printing by the Bible Society.

Accounts have been received from the Heela and Griper, employed on the Northern Expedition. They had reached the 76th degree of latitude, as far north as Captain Ross was able to penetrate. It seemed to be the opinion of the present voyagers, that there is no passage out of Baffin's Bay. But they have determined to pass the winter there, and prosecute their inquiries in the spring.

The removal of Sir Hudson Lowe from the government of St. Helena, is at last definitely arranged at his own desire on the plea of ill health. Sir P. V. Broke is named as his successor.

Another change has taken place in the Spanish ministry. Don Jose Imaz, the minister of finance, has been restored to his former situation of director-general of annuities, and the portefeuille of the finances has been transferred to Don Antonio Gonzalez Salmeron, honorary counsellor of the war department.

A proclamation had been issued, declaring the county of Roscommon, in Ireland, in a state of disturbance.

Sir Francis Burdett, has received notice that an information has been filed against him for his letter to the electors of Westminster.

Cobbett has arrived in England from New York. There had been a large meeting of the people, which Cobbett addressed at considerable length, on the subjects of reform, Mr. Paine's remains, &c. A public dinner was given to him in the evening at the Castle Inn, at which the beverage consisted of pure water.

There has been a change in the French ministry, M. M. Dessolles, Gouvier, Cyr, and Baron Louis, are removed.—The old friends of Bonaparte, (says the London Globe) lately the influential part of the cabinet, have thus sunk beneath the royalists.

It was reported at Madrid on the 11th Nov. that a treaty had been concluded between Spain and England, by which England pledges the protection of her fleet, because the rights of Spain to be respected by the United States. Its authenticity was doubted in London.

Twenty warrant officers were ordered to the Lakes in Canada.

The Grand Duke of Weimer has introduced the censorship of the press into his dominions.

The locks and bayonets of the Kermitia had been ordered to be removed safely to Dover Castle.

Walker and Knight are said to have been arrested on a charge of treason, for the part they took in a meeting at Habesham Eaves, Nov. 15, when a large portion of the persons went armed.

The training to arms had considerably increased, as well as activity in the procurement of arms, by the Reformers.

A London paper says that by the Earth quake in India, June 10, the whole district and territory of Kutich, a country situated on the N. W. of Bombay, and including several towns and villages, had been destroyed with 2000 inhabitants.

On the 29th of Nov. the French Parliament was opened by a speech from the King, which represented the affairs of France as in a flourishing condition—and was received with acclamations.

An action has been brought at Paris by M. Mollet against Joseph Bonaparte, property estimated at 200,000 francs, to have been taken in Spain, when he was King.

An outrage has been committed at Brno by the populace on some Roman Catholic Missionaries, who were obliged to be withdrawn from the place.