

To provide for the security of respectively the sum of fifteen dollars and fifty cents each, as an allowance for clothing to be furnished to the militia of the respective states. Should the same disbursement have been made to the whole number of the non-commissioned officers and privates of this corps, the total amount of this item will exceed the sum of eighteen thousand dollars. The amount of those rolls (twenty seven thousand eight hundred and fifty five dollars and forty five cents) having been carried to the charge of the appropriations for a militia, conferred by the act of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and appearing in the balance sheet of the Second Auditor, on account of this fund, a letter was addressed to the Second Auditor, requesting that officer to inform the committee by what law of the United States or regulation relating to this subject, the paymaster was entitled to credit therefor. From the answer of the Second Auditor, herewith submitted, dated the 5th instant, and from an inspection of the books of that office, it appears that the accounts of the paymaster, which include this item, have not been acted on by the Treasury, nor has any part of the same been passed to his credit. This disbursement being directly contrary to the act of the 28th day of February, 1795, and totally unauthorized, the officer cannot receive credit therefor under any circumstances whatever.

It appears further to the committee, that the accounts for the monies paid to the Creek warriors, composing the general fund and staff of that corps, for the year ending on the 31st of December, 1819, have been passed to the credit of the disbursing officer, in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, without any evidence whatever that the number of horses and servants allowed for, were actually kept or employed by those persons. The explanation which the Second Auditor relies upon as a justification of this departure from the established regulations of the Treasury Department, is contained in the communication of the 5th inst. addressed by that officer to the committee. In their opinion this deviation from those regulations and which have been adopted, as salutary and indispensable restraints on improper expenditures of the public monies by the disbursing officers of the government, or any other persons acting in such capacity, and which in all cases should be impartially applied, was irregular and unauthorized.

The house having authorized the committee to report by bill, they have devoted their attention to the devising of some legislative remedies against the recurrence of these disorders. To prescribe the principles of the constitution by legislative enactments, might tend to impair its high and uncontrollable sanction, and the faithful discharge of the duties of the several committees of the all houses in the public expenditure. The committee, therefore, submit the facts contained in this report, and the documents which establish them, referring them to the discretion of the house.

of the latter survive him. His royal highness the Prince of Wales was appointed Regent on the 6th of Feb, 1811, and from that time he has been virtual sovereign, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty. His majesty, from the appointment of the Regent, remained in retirement at Windsor Castle, under the guardianship of a council, who met every month, or more frequently as occasion might require, and issued a report of the state of his indisposition.

The Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, were at Windsor Castle when the king expired. At two o'clock on Sunday a council was held at Carlton House, for the purpose of recognizing the new sovereign;—the members of the privy council in town, including the speaker and the lord mayor, with several aldermen and other persons of rank, were present.

After the death of his late majesty had been formally announced, the following instrument was prepared and signed. Whereas it hath pleased the Almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign lord, king George the 3d, of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty prince, George, prince of Wales: We, therefore, the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of his late majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent, of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty prince, George, prince of Wales, is now by the death of the late sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, king of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge our faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign; to bless the royal prince, George the 4th, with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at the court at Carlton-house, this 30th day of January, 1820.  
**GOD SAVE THE KING.**

Then follows the signature of the Privy Counsellors, &c. present. His Majesty, King George IV. then made a declaration of his tenderest affection for his native country, and his determination to do all in his power to promote the glory and happiness of the kingdom.

At the conclusion of the council, the Lord Keeper proceeded to the house of Lords to swear to the Peers; and the Lord Steward (Lord Cholmondeley) in like manner, proceeded to the House of Commons, and in the Long Gallery accompanied the oath, appointed to be taken by the members returned to serve in the Commons, to such members as were in attendance: which being done, the members repaired to their seats, and made and subscribed the declaration, and took usually taken at the commencement of a new Parliament.

At twenty minutes past four on Sunday, the Lord Chancellor arrived at the House of Peers, when having taken his seat on the woolsack, without making any observation, the House was adjourned till next day (Monday) at 11 o'clock.

The proclamation of George the Fourth, King of England, will take place, with the usual formality, yesterday (Monday) at St. James's Palace, at Charing Cross, and at Temple Bar.

**DEATH OF THE DUKE OF KENT.**  
LONDON, JAN. 24.  
To the Lord Mayor of London.  
My Lord—It is with very great concern, that I have to acquaint your lordship with the death of his royal highness the Duke of Kent, which melancholy event took place at Sidmouth on the 23d instant, after a few days illness, to the great grief of all the royal family.

(Signed) **SIDMOUTH.**  
From the first account of the illness of his royal highness, those who were the best acquainted with his royal highness felt the most serious apprehensions of the event that has fatally happened, since the habitual abstinence of the illustrious duke gave him such strong and uninterrupted health, as to make him inattentive to the first access of the cold, which thereby gained such a degree of inflammation, as to banish all the subsequent remedies. Through life his royal highness abstained from all high diet. At the most sumptuous banquets he confined himself, like his majesty, to the most simple food, and was equally temperate in wine. The consequence was the uninterrupted enjoyment of robust health, which was further preserved by early rising, and by daily exercise. It may, therefore, with truth be said, that the strength of his constitution resisted the injurious effects of the remedies that were resorted to, to save him. His royal highness, in a long walk on Thursday evening, with capt. Conroy, in the beautiful environs of Sidmouth, had his boots soaked through with the wet. On their return to Woolbrook cottage, capt. Conroy, finding himself wet in the feet, advised his royal highness to change his boots and stockings; but this he did not do till he dressed for dinner, being attracted by the smiles of his infant princess, with whom he sat for a considerable time in fond parental dalliance. Before night, however, he felt a sensation of cold and hoarseness, when Dr. Wilson prescribed for him a draught composed of calomel and Dr. James's powders. This his royal highness, in the usual confidence in his strength and dislike of Medicine, did not take, saying that he had no doubt but a night's rest would carry off every uneasy symptom. The event proved the contrary. In the morning the

symptoms of fever were increased, and though his royal highness lost 420 ounces of blood from the arms, and by cupping, he departed this life, as we have stated, at ten o'clock on Sunday forenoon. His royal highness was sensible of his approaching death, and met it with pious resignation.—He generously said that he blamed himself for not yielding to the reasonable advice of Dr. Wilson, in the first instance, by which the access of the fever might have been checked. Every attention that skill and affection could supply were rendered to him. His royal highness would not take any during his illness but from the hands of his royal consort, for whom he was heard to pray in his last moments. His royal highness repeated continually, "I am quite prepared." Her attentions to her illustrious husband are above all praise. In her arms he breathed his last.

George the third was born in the year 1738, and reigned fifty nine years and three months.—His son was in the 53d year of his age. He has left an only daughter by his marriage with the Princess Dowager of Leinington, sister of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, and who, being the descendant of the eldest branch of the royal stock by which there is issue, may, probably, inherit the throne of England.

The news of the insurrection in Spain, had reached London via France. The troops had taken possession of Cadiz, and the Constitution of the Cortes was immediately proclaimed, and the oath to defend it was administered to all parties, civil and military. The merchants of Cadiz, gave a grand banquet to the civil and military authorities, to celebrate the triumph of the Constitution. The insurgent forces, it was computed, amounted to 21,500. The French papers state, that the king of Spain, has demanded from the king of France, prompt succours of both men and money, (25,000 of the former were required,) to aid him in reducing the rebels to obedience, and that two French ships of war have left Rochefort, to cruise near Bayonne, and to remain there in observation.

An attempt has been made by Cobbett, to get up a dinner in London, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to celebrate the memory of Thomas Paine, but was frustrated. The proprietor of the tavern, refused to suffer his house to be used on such an occasion.

The weather in Great Britain had moderated, and in the breaking up of the frozen several bridges were carried away. Among the number a bridge at Bristol was swept off, and carried with it the foot pavement, iron railing, gas pipes, &c.

The subscription in London alone, to afford refuge to the houseless poor, amounted to upwards of sixty-two thousand dollars. The number relieved during the severity of the weather, we have not seen stated.

The papers speak of the revival of trade in all the manufacturing districts throughout the kingdom. The late trials and condemnations of the radicals for seditious conduct, had checked the spirit of disaffection, and the working class of the deluded reformists were returning to their employ.

David Wroe, Joseph Shaw, Louis Hough, Sarah Hough, John Charlton, and William Greenouey, all had their trials at Manchester, on the 27th of January for sedition, and were found guilty and punished by fine and imprisonment.

**Price of Stocks.**—At London, 29th Jan. 68 07 1/2. At Paris, 25th, five per cents. 72 1/2.

American Stocks, at London, Jan. 29th, 3 per cents 62 1/2, nominal; new sixes, 99 a 100; seven, par; Bank Shares, 121.10.

Among the extracts which follow from our English papers, the reader will see what a sorry figure Mr. Cobbett cuts in his controversy with Mr. Wright.

**London, Jan. 22.**  
**Shocking Catastrophe.**—We have been told of a most dreadful accident having happened, on Sunday week, at Knottingley, in consequence of the breaking of the ice. Of forty-five that were precipitated into the water; thirty-five sunk to rise no more.

The house of Messrs. Rothschild and Co. received on Monday, from the continent, two waggon loads of silver, nearly eight tons weight.

Her Royal Highness the Electress of Hesse, died at Cassel on the 15th instant, aged 72. She was born Princess of Denmark.

**London, Jan. 28.**  
We have received a Flanders mail this morning, bringing Brussels papers to the 24th inst. They mention that the inundations, which have ensued upon the sudden change of weather, had done much mischief in the Netherlands.

We are extremely sorry to learn that the Prince Regent has been confined to his room during the whole of the week, by the prevailing severe catarrh of the season; but we are happy to be enabled to state his royal highness is better to-day.

**LATEST FROM FRANCE & SPAIN.**  
We have been favored with several Paris papers up to the 6th February. On looking over them, we find the information which they contain has mostly reached us through other channels. The following, however, appears to be the latest, as well as the most satisfactory intelligence which we have received from the capital of Spain; and we have therefore translated it:

**Department de la Gironde, Feb. 4.**  
A letter of the 29th Jan. received from Bayonne, contains the following: "Caudriers daily arrive at Madrid from Andalusia. The inhabitants of the capital are not permitted to write any thing on the subject of the disturbances. This sentence, by order of government, confirms the opinion, that the force of the Constitutional army is formidable. It appears certain that the King has applied to Eng-

land for assistance. The artillery of General Freyre has been given up to the insurgents. In the evening of the 4th, this General was still at Seville, where he remained, from an apprehension that his troops would desert to the other side. The insurrection was consolidated. Orders to stop all intelligence at the frontier, are rigorously executed.

"If we may believe the rumors in circulation, the number of the Constitutional army amounts to 20,000; that Cadiz had opened its gates to them; that Galicia had declared in their favor; and that every day new battalions joined them. These rumors add, that Seville only waited for their arrival, to proclaim the Constitution, after the example of Cadiz; that Madrid had been in a state of great agitation; that the King had condescended to mingle with the people, and ask their support, and that he was not listened to; the young Princess, although treated with the respect due to her virtues, was not more successful when imitating the example of her royal husband; and the royal guards were the only troops who would defend the cause of the King.

"Every thing justifies the belief that the rising is general, or at least of so general a character as to give serious cause of alarm to the Government.

"The continuance of General Freyre, with his army at Seville, as late as the 17th, presages nothing favorable to the royal forces.

"The Courier of Andalusia did not arrive at Madrid on the 24th. The anxiety at the Court was great. The news that Cadiz was in possession of the insurgents, was generally circulated. It was said to have been taken by surprise on the 17th, but was afterwards said to have remained perfectly tranquil on the 19th. This may be true, and yet the place may have been occupied by the insurgents."

### Public Documents.

**Our Relations with Spain.**—The following interesting Documents were on Tuesday week presented to the House of Representatives by the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations:

**The Secretary of state to Mr. Lowndes, William Lowndes, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, Department of State, Washington, Dec. 16, 1819.**

SIR: With reference to the question proposed by the committee, "whether the Executive considers the Florida Treaty as a subsisting one, valid according to national law, and giving the same perfect rights, and imposing the same perfect obligations, as if it had been ratified?" I have the honor to state that the President considers the Treaty of the 23d Feb. last as obligatory upon the people and good faith of Spain, not as a perfect treaty (ratification being an essential formality to that,) but as a compact which Spain was bound to ratify, as an adjustment of the differences between the two nations, which the King of Spain, by his full power to his Ministry had solemnly promised to approve, ratify and fulfill. This adjustment is assumed as the measure of what the United States had a right to obtain from Spain, from the nature of the Treaty. The principle may be illustrated by reference to rules of municipal law relative to transactions between individuals. The difference between the Treaty unratified, may be likened to the difference between a negotiable instrument and the deed of conveyance itself. Upon a breach of the covenant to convey, courts of equity decree that the party who has broken the covenant shall convey, and, further, shall make good to the other party all damages which he has sustained by the breach of contract.

As there is no court of chancery between nations, difference can be settled only by agreement, or by force. To resort to force is justifiable only in cases where justice cannot be obtained by negotiation. And the resort to force is limited to the attainment of justice. The wrong redress marks the boundaries of the right to be obtained.

The king of Spain was bound to ratify the treaty; bound by the principle of the law of nations applicable to the case; and further bound by the solemn promise in the full power. He refused to perform this promise and obligation. The United States have a perfect right to insist upon a similar change in a transaction of a similar character between individuals; namely, to compel the performance of the engagement, far as compulsion can accomplish it, to indemnify themselves for all the damages and charges incident to the compulsion of using compulsion. They can compel the king of Spain to sign the instrument of a perfect treaty, if they can, and are justifiable in so doing, and are justifiable in so doing, that which the treaty, if performed, would have bound Spain to deliver; and they are further entitled to indemnity for all the expenses and damages which they may sustain by the consequence of the refusal of the king to do justice to themselves, and to refuse to fulfil would have given to the governor of Florida not to deliver the province.

By considering the treaty as the beyond which the United States do not look back, in their controversy with Spain, they not only manifest a continued respect for the City of their own engagements, but avoid the inconvenience of re-creating on a field of mutual complaint a nation, so extensive that it is scarcely possible to decide upon