

knowledge even among the less elevated classes, the more frequent intercourse between the different countries of the globe, and the astonishing events of the present generation had excited desires and wishes unknown to our ancestors, creating new & imperious wants; nor was the less acquainted that it was indispensable to mould to these elements the public institutions in order to obtain that proper harmony between men & the laws, in which the stability and repose of society rest. But while I was maturely meditating, with the solitude natural to my paternal heart, the changes of our system of government, which appeared better adapted to the national character and to the present state of the different portions of the Spanish monarchy, as the more analogous to the organization of enlightened people, you caused me to understand your desire of establishing that constitution, which, amidst the clashing of hostile arms, was promulgated in Cadiz in the year 1812, at the time when, to the astonishment of the world you were combating for the liberties of the country. I have listened to your wishes, and like a tender father, have yielded to what my children think conducive to their happiness. I have sworn to that constitution, which you signed for, and I shall always be its firmest prop. I have already taken the proper measures for the immediate convocation of the Cortes: and with them assembled as your representatives, I shall rejoice to unite in the great work of the national prosperity.

Spaniards! it is only your glory that is near my heart. My soul desires only to see you united, peaceful and happy around my throne. Trust then in your King, who speaks to you with the sincere effusion which the circumstances in which you are placed, and the entire conviction of the high duties which Providence has imposed upon him, inspire him. Your destiny from this day will depend in a great measure upon yourselves alone. Beware that you be not seduced by the fallacious appearances of an ideal good, which frequently prevents the attainment of that which is real. Avoid the excitement of passions, which transform into enemies those who ought only to be brothers, united in affection, as they are in religion, language and manners. Repel the perfidious insinuations artfully thrown out by your rivals; let us go on frankly. I will lead the way, by the constitutional track;—and showing to Europe a model of wisdom, order and perfect moderation, at a crisis which in other nations has been accompanied with tears and calamities, let us cause the Spanish name to be admired and revered, at the same time that we secure for ages our felicity and our glory. Palace of Madrid, March 10, 1820.

FERDINAND.

Public Affairs.

The following Message was yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress a correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Majesty, since the message of the 27th March last, respecting the treaty which was concluded between the U. States and Spain, on the 22d February, 1819.

After the failure of His Catholic Majesty for so long a time to ratify the treaty, it was expected that this Minister would have brought with him the ratification, or that he would have been authorized to give an order for the delivery of the territory ceded by it, to the U. States. It appears, however, that the treaty is still unratified, and that the Minister has no authority to surrender the territory. The object of his mission has been, to make complaints, and to demand explanations, respecting an imputed system of hostility, on the part of citizens of the U. States, against the subjects and dominions of Spain, and an unfriendly policy in their Government, and to obtain new stipulations against these alleged injuries, as the condition on which the treaty should be ratified.

Unexpected as such complaints and such a demand, were under existing circumstances, it was thought proper, without compromising the Government as to the course to be pursued, to meet them promptly, and to give the explanations that were desired on every subject, with the utmost candor. The result has proved, what was sufficiently well known before, that the charge of systematic hostility, being adopted and pursued by citizens of the United States, against the dominions and subjects of Spain is utterly destitute of foundation, and that their government, in all its branches, has maintained, with the utmost rigor, neutrality, in the civil war between Spain and her colonies, which they were the first to declare. No force has been collected, nor incursions made, from within the United States, against the dominions of Spain; nor have any naval equipments been permitted in favor of either party, against the other. Their citizens have been warned of the obligations incident to the neutral condition of their country; the public officers have been instructed to see that the laws were fully executed; and severe examples have been made of some who violated them.

In regard to the stipulation proposed, as the condition of the ratification of the treaty that the United States shall abandon the right to recognize the Revolutionary colonies in South America, or to form other relations with them, in their judgment it may be just and expedient so to do it is manifestly so repugnant to the honor and even to the independence, of the United States, that it has been impossible to discuss it. In making this proposal, it is perceived that His Catholic Majesty has entirely misconceived the principles on which this Government has acted, in being a party to a negotiation so long protracted, for claims so well founded and reasonable, as he likewise has the sacrifices which the United States have made, comparatively with Spain, in the treaty to which it is proposed to annex so extraordinary and improper a condition.

Had the Minister of Spain offered an unequalled pledge that the treaty should be ratified by his sovereign, on being made acquainted with the explanations which had been given by this Government, there would have been a strong motive for accepting and submitting it to the Senate for their advice and consent rather than to resort to other measures for redress, however justifiable and proper. But he gives no such pledge. On the contrary he declares explicitly that the refusal of this Government to relinquish the right of judging and acting for itself hereafter according to circumstances in regard to the Spanish colonies—a right common in all nations—has rendered it impossible for him, under his instructions, to make such an engagement. He thinks that his sovereign will be induced, by his communications to ratify the treaty; but still he leaves him free either to adopt that measure, or to decline it. He admits that the other objections are essentially removed, and will not, in themselves, prevent the ratification, provided the difficulty on the third point is surmounted. The result therefore, is, that the treaty is declared to have no obligation whatever; that its ratification is made to depend, not on the considerations which led to its adoption, and the conditions which it contains but on a new article unconnected with it respecting which a new negotiation must be opened for indefinite duration and doubtful issue.

Under this view of the subject, the course to be pursued would appear to be direct and obvious, if the affairs of Spain had remained in the state in which they were when this Minister sailed. But it is known that an important change has since taken place in the government of that country, which cannot fail to be sensibly felt, in its intercourse with other nations. The Minister of Spain has essentially declared his inability to act, in consequence of that change. With him, however, under his present powers nothing could be done.—The attitude of the U. States must now be assumed, on full consideration of what is due to their rights, their interest and honor without regard to the powers or incidents of the late mission. We may, at pleasure, occupy the territory, which was intended and provided by the late treaty as an indemnity for losses so long sustained by our citizens, but still nothing could be settled definitively without a treaty between the two nations. Is this the time to make the pressure? If the United States were governed by views of ambition and aggrandizement, many strong reasons might be given in its favor. But they have no objects of that kind to accomplish; none which are not founded in justice, and which can be injured by forbearance.

Great hope is entertained that this change will promote the happiness of the Spanish nation. The good order, moderation, and humanity, which have characterized the movement, are the best guarantees of its success. The United States would not be justified in their own estimation, should they take any step to disturb its harmony. When the Spanish government is completely organized on the principles of this change, as it is expected it soon will be, there is just ground to presume that our differences with Spain will be speedily and satisfactorily settled. With these remarks I submit it to the wisdom of Congress, whether it will not still be advisable to postpone any decision on this subject until the next session.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 9th May, 1820.

Raleigh:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1820.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Circuit Court of the United States for this district, was held last week by Chief Justice Marshal and Judge Potter.

CONGRESS.—Congress adjourned on Monday, as had been previously resolved.

DIED.

In Fayetteville, on Monday morning the 15th inst. Mrs. Ann Baxter Carney, wife of Mr. John Carney, editor of the Observer, and daughter of Captain Thomas Lucas of Franklin, Pennsylvania. The writer of this notice, although the kindness of his readers might excuse it, will not indulge himself in attempting to pourtray the character of the deceased. He will simply observe that, although young, and living in the affections of her family and acquaintance, with every maternal and other tie to bind her to life, she exhibited, in a protracted illness a striking example of meek patience and fortitude. And it is believed an unaffected, though firm piety, enabled her to cast herself with confidence in her last moments, upon that mercy which we are assured endureth forever and ever.—M. S. Carney was in her 25th year, and has left two infant daughters to the care of her bereaved husband.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

The annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Yadkin Navigation Company, will be held at the house of Mrs. Smith, in the Town of Blakeley, in Montgomery county, on the 9th of June next.

A. D. MURPHY, P. of the Comp.
May 1st, 1820.

MARRIED.—At Smithville, on Wednesday, the 19th ult. by John Brown, Mr. John V. Dozier to Miss Elizabeth Bell, all of that place.

State of North-Carolina,

Secretary's Office, 29th April, 1820.

A List of Officers and Soldiers who are, or whose heirs are entitled to draw Land Warrants for their services in the Revolutionary War; published in obedience to a resolution of the last General Assembly.

Names of Officers and Soldiers with their rank.	Captain's rank.	Term of service or death.	Quantity of acres entitled to.	Remarks.
Neper Adams	p Dixon's	2 dead	640	
Jonathan Allen	p Allen's	2	640	
Benjamin Aged	p Turner's	3 2 1-2 years	228	
James Ammons	p Granberry's	2	228	
Abraham Austin	p M'Crory's	9 dead	640	
John Adams	p Stearns's	10	1000	
Richard A'kinson	p Carter's	10	640	
Thomas Bazar	p Thompson's	war	640	
Collins Brown	p Dixon's	dead	640	
Wm. Barler	p do.	war	640	
Michael Bull	p Williams's	2 dead	640	
Archibald Bogle	p Allen's	war	1000	
John Beal	p Martin's	dead	640	
Jeremiah Beaman	p Gee's	war	640	
Chancy Bush	p Goodman's	4 dead	640	
Robert Brownlay	p Stedman's	5	1000	
Wm. Bowers	p do.	dead	640	
Chareys Butler	p Enloe's	2 1-2 years	228	
Joseph Burgess	p Donoho's	6 dead	640	
John Blount	p Doherty's	6	640	
Nicholas Blanks	p do.	war	640	
Thomas Brice	p Child's	3 years	274	
Ephraim Barton	p Brickle's	7 dead	640	
James Bennet	p Walker's	dead	640	
Amos Berry	p Vanoy's	10	640	
Wm. Bridget	p do.	war	640	
Tunis Bogart	p Fenner's	war	640	
Edom Benion	p Hogg's	dead	640	
Charles Burnett	p Montford's	war	640	
Edward Bates	p Ballard's	3 years	274	
Samuel Beasley	p Blount's	3	274	
Henry Brown	p Blount's	10	640	
Thomas Brooker	p Mills's	10 dead	1000	640 acres drawn \$60 yet due.
Isaac Bracher	p do.		640	
John Brock	p Taylor's	war	640	
Wm. Boomer	p Eaton's	3 years	274	
James Bowen	p do.		274	
Jacob Clark	p Brown's	1 3 1-2 years	336	
John Churn	p Tatom's	war	640	
Robert Cole	p Sharp's	dead	640	
Stephen Cook	p Armstrong's	3 2 1-2 years	228	
Thomas Champion	p Turner's	dead	640	
W. Cone	p Granterry's	3	1000	
Benjamin Cannon	p do.		427	
Thomas Caswell	p Goodman's	3 years	640	
George Craig	p Williams's	4 dead	640	
Benj. Cummings	p Blount's	5 do	640	
Wm. Campbell	p Donoho's	do	1000	
John Caudy	p do.		640	
Hubbard Carter	p Doherty's	6	640	
Wm. Cornish	p M'Kee's	7	640	
John Cooper	p M'Gloughan	do.	640	
Jacob Conner	p do.	9	640	
Alex. Coles	p Wade's	10	1000	640 acres drawn, \$60 yet due.
David Carter	p Wilson's	10	1000	do.
Henry Coker or Henry Cocker	p do.	3 years	274	
John Conner	p Stephensons	dead	640	
Solomon Campbell	p Jarvis's		640	
Hillery Cason	p Bailey's		1000	
John Cannon	p Mills's		640	
Reuben Deal	p Martin's	2 dead	640	
Wm. Drew	p Gee's	war	640	
John Day	p Armstrong's	dead	640	
John Downs	p Williams's	4 war	1000	
Thomas Dignam	p do.		640	
Jeremiah Dailey	p do.	2 1-2 year's	228	
Wm. Dennis	p Blount's	dead	640	
Wm. Dobbins	p Brevard's		1000	
Hugh Donalby	p Dixon's		640	
John Edwards Jr.	p Armstrong's	2 dead	640	
Charles Elloms	p Turner's	3 2 1-2 years	228	
John Evans	p Smith's	3 years	274	
Thomas Evans	p White's	6 dead	640	
John Estmead	p Walker's		640	
David Easter	p Cook's	9	640	
John Eager	p Wilson's	10 3 years	274	
John Embry	p Vanoy's	10 3 years	274	
John Ellis	p do.	1 1-2 years	228	
James Fikes	p Boyle's	war	640	
John Ferguson	p Thompson's	1 dead	1000	
Richard Falsby	p Dixon's	war	640	
Wm. Flury	p Nelson's	4 3 years	274	
Thomas Forrester	p Stedman's	5 dead	1000	
J. Shaw Fenton	p Caswell's	2 1-2 years	228	
Thomas Francisco	p McKee's	6 dead	640	
Wm. Fowler	p Brickle's	7	640	
Wm. Flinn	p Cook's	9	640	
Timothy Fields	p M'Crory's	10	640	
James Faddis	p Jarvis's		640	
James G. Folks	p Blount's		640	
Thomas Grawitt	p Brevard's		640	
Wm. Gaskins	p Hall's		640	
George Geary	p Smith's	4 dead	640	
Joseph Geary	p Stedman's	3 war	1000	
Wm. Grant	p Donoho's	6 2 3 years	228	
Edward Griffith	p do.	dead	640	
John Guard	p do.		640	
James Gilliam	p Vaughan's		1000	
Stephen Gance	p Stedman's	10	640	
John Gover	p Moore's	3 years	274	
George Ginnings	p Bradley's	3 years	274	
John Grinage	p Ballard's	war	1000	
Thomas Gibson	p Sharp's	dead	640	
Major Grisham	p Brevard's		640	
John Harrill	p Cole's		230	
Thomas Hazle	p Lewis's	war	640	
Thomas Hardy	p Brown's	2 3 years	228	
Edward Howell	p Armstrong's	2 dead	640	
John Hurly	p Eaton's	3 2 1-2 years	228	
Thomas Hill	p Goodman's	4 2 1-2 years	228	
Hardy Hinds	p Harris's	5 dead	640	
Edward Hutchins	p Williams's	5 2 1-2 years	337	
Thomas Hurson	p Caswell's	do.	228	
Thomas Higgins	p do.	3 years	274	
Peter Higgins	p Dooho's	dead	1000	
Joseph Hinton	p Doherty's		640	
Stephen Howell	p Williams's		640	
John Heibert	p Brickle's	7 lead	1000	
Isaac Hammon	p M'Crory's		640	
Thomas Jennings	p Hatford's		640	
Nathan Jordan	p Coleman's		640	
	p Williams's	dead	640	
	p Allen's	3 years	274	
	p Armstrong's	dead	640	

60 acres drawn, \$60 yet due on proo the cause of his discharge