

and footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories," said 8th section imposing a prohibition and restriction upon the introduction of slaves in all that territory ceded by France to the U. States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, not included in the state contemplated by that act.

Mr. B. in support of the restriction, contended that the compromise of the last session, entered into by a joint committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives; in which the friends of restriction agreed to admit Missouri into the Union without it, and those opposed to the restriction agreed to the admission of Maine, and the imposition of a restriction upon the territory; that Maine, according to the terms of compromise, had forthwith been admitted, and the territory restricted; that, by the same law which imposed the restriction upon the territory, Missouri was authorized to form a constitution and state government, without restriction; that Missouri, relying upon the faith of the government, had called a convention, formed a constitution, laid down her territorial government, organized a state government, and had put it into complete and full operation; and that the friends of restriction had, with little variation, opposed the admission of Missouri upon grounds, as the contented, technical and non-essential, and had again resumed their contest for restriction; that, as the restriction upon the territory was the result of the compromise, and was unjust and unwise except upon the principles of the compromise, and could not have been otherwise imposed, that settlement having been violated by the rejection of Missouri, it was now due to good faith to repeal the restriction. Mr. B. said that he had voted for the restriction upon the territory, but would not have done so but for the solemn agreement to admit Missouri unrestricted, and that he now felt it his duty to urge its repeal. Mr. B. in an argument of some length, in which he took various views of the subject, further enforced the general ground above stated.

The preliminary question being put—"Will the house now proceed to consider this resolution?" It was decided in the negative, 79 votes to 43. So the resolution lies on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Wm. Thornton, Superintendent of the Patent Office, on the subject of the proposed reduction of his salary and that of the Clerk in his office; which letter was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the quantity of salt imported, and the duty accruing thereon; the amount of bounties and allowances to fishing vessels, from the commencement of the government to 31st Dec. 1819; also the quantity of salt re-exported without benefit of drawback, from 1st Oct. 1804, to 30th Sept. 1819; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill from the Senate, amendatory of the charter on the Bank of the United States, was twice read and committed.

Mr. Sergeant, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, reported the same without amendment; and, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, the bill was ordered to lie on the table, with a view to being called up hereafter.

Mr. Sergeant, from the same committee, reported the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That where any state or states, having complied with the recommendation of Congress in the resolution of the 23d of September, 1789, shall have withdrawn, or shall hereafter withdraw, either in whole or in part, the use of their jails for prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, the Marshal in such state or states, under the direction of the judge of the district, shall be, and hereby is authorized and required, to hire a convenient place to serve as a temporary jail,

and to make the necessary provision, until provision shall be made by law for that purpose, and the said marshal be allowed his reasonable expenses incurred for the above purposes, to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

The resolution, having been briefly explained by Mr. Sergeant to have become necessary by the recent proceedings of the State of Ohio, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without a division.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, it was Resolved, That a committee be appointed jointly with such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to enquire and report what subjects before the two Houses are proper to be acted on during the present session of Congress.

Mr. Clay rose to give notice to the house, that he should on tomorrow make a motion, the ultimate object of which was the declaration of the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, the house agreed to reconsider the vote, whereby the bill for granting a pension to Com. Samuel Tucker was yesterday rejected.

The bill was amended, so as to reduce the proposed annuity to the rate of 20 dollars per month; and the question being put on ordering the bill, thus amended, to be read a third time, it was decided by

Yeas and Nays, as follow:
For the third reading 70
Against it 70

The votes being equal, the Speaker voted in the affirmative. So the bill was passed, and ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the official emoluments and expenditures of the officers of the customs for the year 1820; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wood, from the committee on the Public Buildings, who were instructed to enquire into the practicability of better ventilating the Hall of Representatives, made a report, concluding with a resolution, directing the commissioner of Public Buildings to take measures, in the recess of Congress, for the more effectual ventilation of the House.

The report was agreed to, without debate or opposition.

REDUCTION OF THE SALARIES, &c.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill to reduce (on an average, by 20 per cent.) the salaries of the officers of the government, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Campbell, the object of which was to reduce the pay of the members from eight dollars to six dollars per diem.

The subject occupied the whole day. The Debate was desultory, and is reserved for future publication.

The questions which arose, and the decisions thereon, were as follow:
Mr. Anderson moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. This motion was negatived, by yeas and nays, 104 to 49.

Mr. Archer, of Md. moved to amend the amendment, so as to repeal the existing law respecting the pay of members of Congress, leaving the subject wholly open, that the next Congress might fix the compensation as they should think proper. This motion was negatived.

Mr. Rice moved to amend the amendment, so to make the reduction take effect from the commencement of the present session. Before this amendment was disposed of.

Mr. Clay, with the expressed intention of putting the bill and amendment to sleep, as one which would be productive of nothing but a useless consumption of time, moved to lay the bill on the table. And

This motion was agreed to 83 to 62.

So the bill was laid on the table. And the House adjourned.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the U. States of America and his Catholic Majesty, was concluded and signed between their Plenipotentiaries, in this City, on the twenty second day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, which treaty, word for word, is as follows:

TREATY Of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the U. States of America and His Catholic Majesty.

The U. States of America and his Catholic Majesty, desiring to consolidate, on a permanent basis, the friendship and good correspondence which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to settle and terminate all their differences and pretensions, by a Treaty, which shall designate, with precision, the limits of their respective bordering territories in North America.

With this intention, the President of the U. States has furnished with their full powers JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State of the U. States; and his Catholic Majesty has appointed the most excellent Lord DON LUIS DE ONIS, Gonsalez, Lopez y Vara, Lord of the town of Rayacas, perpetual Regidor of the Corporation of the City of Salamanca, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic, decorated with the Lys of La Vendee, Knight Pensioner of the Royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles the Third, Member of the Supreme Assembly of the said Royal Order, of the Council of his Catholic Majesty, his Secretary, with Exercise of Decrees, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the U. States of America.

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Article 1.

There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States and their citizens, and his Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects, without exception of persons or places.

Article 2.

His Catholic Majesty cedes to the U. States, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him situated to the eastward of the Mississippi, known by the name of East and West Florida. The adjacent islands dependent on said provinces, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, and other buildings, which are not private property, archives and documents, which relate directly to the property and sovereignty of said provinces are included in this article. The said archives and documents shall be left in possession of the commissaries or officers of the U. States, duly authorized to receive them.

Article 3.

The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north, along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches, or Red River; then, following the course of the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London, and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red river, and running thence, by a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South Sea. The whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the U. States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the 1st of Jan. 1818. But, if the source of the Arkansas river shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42, and thence, along the said parallel, to the South Sea: All the islands in the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas rivers, throughout the course thus described, to belong to the U. States; but the use of the waters and the navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said boundary, on their respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories described by the said line: that is to say: the U. States hereby cede to his Catholic Majesty, and renounce forever, all their

rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories lying west and south of the above described line; and, in like manner, his Catholic Majesty cedes to the said U. States all his rights, claims, and pretensions, to any territories east and north of the said line, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories forever.

Article 4.

To fix this line with more precision, and to place the land-marks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations; each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year, from the date of the ratification of this treaty, at Natchitoches, on the Red river, and proceed to run and mark the said line, from the mouth of the Sabine to the River, and from the Red river to the river Arkansas; and to ascertain the latitude of the source of the said river Arkansas, in conformity to what is above agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of latitude 42 deg. to the South Sea, they shall make out plans, and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

Article 5.

The inhabitants of the ceded territories shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion without any restriction, and all those who may desire to remove to the Spanish dominions shall be permitted to sell or export their effects at any time whatever, without being subject, in either case, to duties.

Article 6.

The inhabitants of the territories which his Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights, and immunities, of the citizens of the United States.

Article 7.

The officers and troops of his Catholic Majesty, in the territories hereby ceded by him to the United States, shall be withdrawn and possession of the places occupied by them shall be given within six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the officers of his Catholic Majesty, to the commissioners or officers of the United States, duly appointed to receive them; and the United States shall furnish the transports and escort necessary to convey the Spanish officers and troops, and their baggage, to the Havana.

Article 8.

All the grants of land made before the 24th of January, 1818, by his Catholic Majesty, or by his lawful authorities in the said territories, ceded by his Majesty to the United States, shall be ratified and confirmed to the persons in possession of the lands, to the same extent that the same grants would be valid, if the territories had remained under the dominion of his Catholic Majesty. But the owners in possession of such lands who, by reason of the recent circumstances of the Spanish nation, and the revolutions in Europe, have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, shall complete them within the terms limited in the same, respectively, from the date of this treaty; in default of which, the said grants shall be null and void. All grants made since the said 24th of January, 1818, when the first proposal, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, for the cession of the Floridas, was made, are hereby declared, and agreed to be, null and void.

Article 9.

The two high contracting parties, animated with the most earnest desire of conciliation, and with the object of putting an end to all the differences which have existed between them, and of confirming the good understanding which they wish to be forever maintained between them, reciprocally renounce all claims for damages or injuries which they, themselves, as well as their respective citizens and subjects, may have suffered until the time of signing this treaty.

The renunciation of the United States will extend to all the injuries mentioned in the convention of the 11th of August, 1802.

To all claims on account of prizes made by French privateers, and condemned by French courts, within the territory and jurisdiction of Spain.

To all claims of individuals on

account of the suspension of the right of deposit at New-Orleans in 1802.

To all claims of citizens of the United States upon the government of Spain, arising from the unlawful seizures at sea, and in the ports and territories of Spain, or the Spanish colonies.

To all claims of citizens of the United States upon the Spanish government, statements of which soliciting the interposition of the government of the United States, have been presented to the Department of State, or to the Minister of the U. States in Spain, since the date of the convention of 1802 and until the signature of this treaty.

The renunciation of his Catholic Majesty extends:

To all the injuries mentioned in the convention of the 11th of August, 1802.

To the sums which his Catholic Majesty advanced for the return of Captain Pike from the Province of Internas.

To all injuries caused by the expedition of Miranda, that was fitted out and equipped at New York.

To all claims of Spanish Subjects upon the government of the United States, arising from unlawful seizures at sea, or within the ports and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Finally, to all the claims of subjects of his Catholic Majesty upon the government of the United States, in which the interposition of his Catholic Majesty's government has been solicited before the date of this treaty, and since the date of the convention of 1802, or which may have been made to the Department of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty, or to his Minister in the United States.

And the high contracting parties, respectively, renounce all claims of indemnities for any of the recent events or transactions of their respective commanders and officers in the Floridas.

The United States will cause satisfaction to be made for the injuries, if any, which, by process of law, shall be established to have been suffered by the Spanish officers, and individual Spanish inhabitants by the late operations of the American army in Florida.

Article 10.

The convention entered into between the two governments, on the 11th of August, 1802, the ratifications of which were exchanged the 21st December, 1818, is annulled.

Article 11.

The United States exonerating Spain from all demands in future, on account of the claims of their citizens to which the renunciations herein contained extend, and considering them entirely cancelled, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars. To ascertain the full amount and validity of these claims, a Commission, to consist of three Commissioners, Citizens of the United States, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which commission shall meet at the city of Washington, and, within the space of three years from the time of their first meeting, shall receive, examine, and decide upon the amount and validity of all the claims included within the descriptions above mentioned. The said Commissioners shall take an oath or affirmation, to be entered on the record of their proceedings, for the faithful and diligent discharge of their duties; and in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any such Commissioner, his place may be supplied by the appointment as aforesaid, or by the President of the United States, during the recess of the Senate, of another Commissioner in his stead. The said Commissioners shall be authorized to hear and determine, on oath, every question relative to the said claims, and to receive all suitable authentic testimony concerning the same. And the Spanish Government shall furnish all such documents and evidences as may be in their possession; for the adjustment of the said claims, according to the principles of justice, the laws of nations, and the stipulations of the treaty between the two parties of the 21st October, 1763; the said documents to be specified when demanded at the instance of the said Commissioners.

The payment of such claims as may be admitted and adjusted by the said Commissioners, or the major part of them, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, shall be made by the United States, either immediately at their Treasury, or by the creation of Stock bearing an interest of six per cent per annum, payable from the proceeds of sales of public lands within the territories hereby ceded to the United States, or in such other manner as the Congress of the United States may think proper.

To all claims of individuals on