

paid for their passage on board several ships in the river now on the point of sailing.

If we may judge by the last accounts from the Havana, the proclamation will have appeared just in time to prevent our brethren preparing their departure at the different islands for the Spanish Main, from experiencing the keenest disappointment.

A London paper mentions, that a daughter of the celebrated Mary Ann Clark, is shortly to be married to one of the wealthy Barons of the Kingdom. Whatever may have been the conduct of the mother in other particulars it is known that in the education of her children she was extremely strict; and that her daughters are among the most accomplished and beautiful females of the kingdom.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Las Cases, the private Secretary of Bonaparte, stated some time ago to have been sent from St. Helena, arrived in the river Thames from the Cape of Good Hope, in the Brilliant merchantman. Upon his arrival at Gravesend he was taken to the Alien Office, in that town, where his person being identified was forth with embarked in another vessel, and sent off to Dover; while all his effects, trunks, papers were left on Board the Brilliant, no doubt to undergo examination. On his arrival at Dover on Saturday night, he was put on board the Lord Duncan packet, for Ostend!

A person intimate with Las Cases, mentions that he acquainted him that previous to his leaving St. Helena, his baggage was strictly examined by order of the governor, and that a packet, containing the history of Bonaparte, written by Las Cases at the immediate desire of Buonaparte and under his direction, was taken from him. He made pressing applications that it might be returned, which the governor positively refused, at length it was agreed that this most extraordinary document should remain in the possession of general Lowe, and with his sanction Las Cases affixed his seal, that the packet should not be opened without his consent.

Las Cases states that he knows more of the history of Buonaparte than any other person, being for a series of years his private secretary; and to no other person did Buonaparte ever disclose his mind. Las Cases is a middle aged man; his son a youth of 12 or 13 years of age, accompanies him.

Latest from Gibraltar.

By the Helen, Capt. Frost, we have received Gibraltar papers to the 7th ultimo, but they contain nothing new. They are clad in black for the death of the Princess Charlotte, and the Inhabitants were requested by the Governor of the Garrison, to wear the appropriate mourning.

The American squadron remained, except the frigate United States, at Algeiras, as late as the 16th ultimo; but were to sail in a few days for Port Mahon. The United States had gone aloft, and the Eric, Gamble, was said to be at Marsilles.

Latest from France.

The brig Factor, Corran, arrived at this port last evening from Havre whence she sailed on the 13th of December.

Capt. C. has favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, with a file of Paris Papers to the 10th of that month, which contains no news. We learn verbally that American produce was dull at Havre.

Capt. Corran is bearer of dispatches for government from the American minister at Paris.

Washington, Feb. 2.

The case of Mr. MEADE, which has excited much of the attention of the Public, and to which that of the Congress has been recently called, is now officially disclosed to the world, by the answer of the Executive to the call of the House of Representatives. In the direct

remittance, on this subject, which has been made to the Minister of Spain in this country, a just regard has been paid by the executive to the vote of the House and to the public feeling of which it was indicative. The answer of the Minister is, as might have been expected, from the nature of the subject, little more than a polite acknowledgement of our Secretary's letter; it is only by instructions from his sovereign, that he could be authorized to give a definitive reply to the demand of our government.

The documents accompanying that report, were too voluminous for our columns, and we therefore select the two last in the series, being those which contained information additional to that, which in various shapes, had been already placed before the public eye through the medium of the newspapers. The other documents transmitted from the Department of State, relative to this case, are about twenty in number, consisting of letters from Mr. Erving, our Minister in Spain to the Secretary of State, transmitting the correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Erving and the Spanish Minister on the subject, and of a petition from Mrs. Meade to the President dated Dec. 4, 1817, of course received very recently, and subsequently to the energetic letter addressed by Mr. Adams to the Spanish Minister here. This petition we shall present to our readers, with its enclosures, when we can procure a copy of it.—[Nat Int

Mr. ADAMS to Mr ONIS.

Don Luis de Onis, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain.

Department of State, Washington, 26 Dec. 1817.

SIR—I am directed by the President of the United States, to invite your immediate attention, and to urge that of your government, to the case of Mr. Richard W. Meade, a citizen of the United States! who has been confined since the 2d, of May 1816, in the prison of Santa Catalina, at Cadiz.

It has been repeatedly represented to your government by the minister of the United States, at Madrid that the imprisonment of this person, was under a sentence of a tribunal at Cadiz, condemning him to pay a second time a sum of money, which, by virtue of a prior decree of the same tribunal, he had already paid into the royal treasury. This fact has never been denied or contested by your government. It has been proved to them by the attestations and certificate of their own officers.

It was to have been presumed, that upon the first moment that such a fact was emphatically presented to your government, an order would instantly have issued from it for the discharge of Mr. Meade from his imprisonment.—The President regrets that after so many and such urgent representations in his behalf by the minister of the United States at Madrid, it should yet be necessary to address this call upon the most common principle of justice to you. I am instructed by him to say, that in renewing this demand for Mr. Meade's immediate liberation, he confidently expects it will not be in vain.

I pray you, sir, to accept the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

John Q. Adams.

Mr. ONIS to Mr ADAMS.

[TRANSLATION.]

The Chevalier Don Luis de Onis, to the Secretary of State.

SIR—I received your note dated the 26th of this month, in which by order of the President, you communicate to me what appears to have taken place in Spain in the case of a law-suit against Richard W. Meade, a citizen of these states in order that I should make the necessary representations on this subject to the king my master, and solicit his release from confinement.

In compliance with the wishes of the President, and yours, sir,

I shall with great pleasure, make this request in favor of Mr. Meade altho' I am not informed of the details of the suit instituted against him, nor of those which have produced his confinement.

Confiding in the just intentions of the King and his high consideration for the United States, I must hope that his Majesty will attend efficaciously to this request and use his authority in having justice promptly done to Mr. Meade, that the laws may be observed with the strictest impartiality and no motive or pretext left no doubt of the immaculate (acendrada) purity which has ever been acknowledged as the particular attribute of the Spanish Magistracy. I renew my respects to you, sir, and pray God to preserve you many years.

LUIS DE ONIS.

Washington City, Dec. 29, 1817.

The following intelligence, decisive of the fate of the unfortunate MINA, is translated from Mexican Gazettes, received in this city.—[Nat. Int.

From the Gazette Extraordinary of Mexico, of Nov. 1, 1817.

SILAO, Oct. 27, 1817.

Most Excellent Sir:

It is with the greatest pleasure I communicate to your Excellency that I have taken prisoner the traitor Mina, together with twenty five of his principal partizans, at the post of Benadito, appertaining to the plantation of Flachiquera, where he was stationed with 200 men. Half of them were killed, as well as the ringleader Moreno, whose head I caused to be brought to this place, where I have just arrived. I will send it to General Don Pasqual Linan as soon as possible; and I now anticipate this information to your Excellency, on account of its importance. God preserve your Excellency many years.

Francisco Orrantia.

His Excellency the Vice Roy Don Juan Ruiz de Apo laca.

From Vera Cruz, November 7, 1817.

Besides the capture of Mina, and the destruction of all his band I have to communicate to you another important event, namely, that the ringleader Bergara has just delivered himself up, with all his men, to the royal troops Puente del Rey, by availing himself of the Indulto published on the occasion of the Queen having been happily delivered of a Princess.

Savannah, Jan. 29.

From Amelia Island.

We have accounts to Tuesday evening last, at which time, affairs remained in statu quo. The American land and naval forces were still at Amelia.—Aury and his followers had not left the Island; and it is believed he will remain there until he hears of the final decision of Congress, relative to keeping possession of Amelia, which he expects will be given up to him, immediately on surrendering to the American authorities. Aury sent his secretary to Washington-City with despatches, remonstrating in high terms against the proceedings of the president, and stating certain claims which he has to the Island of Amelia, &c. Three vessels under the American flag were at St. Mary's repairing, in order to be ready to take the Commodore and his heroes away should they be obliged to go.

A letter received by a gentleman in this city from a friend at Blakely, in Alabama, under date of Dec. 9, gives a flattering account of the settlement and improvement of that country. The Writer is confident that Blakely will possess greater advantages for business than Mobile; a confidence which is very much at war with the views we have heard expressed on that subject. The writer is a merchant, who has sold within two days dry goods to the amount of \$4000. This is certainly driving a brisk trade. "The crop of cotton," says the writer, "is very fine this season, price from 26 to 28 cents. Notwithstanding the number of vessels and great quantity of goods that have arrived here, we think there will not be a sufficient

quantity to last until another season, the population up the river being beyond all calculation, and the Huntsville and Tennessee merchants depending on us for most of their supplies.—[Nat. Int.

From the annual Report from the Department of State to Congress respecting patents, it appears, that the number issued during the year 1817, was upwards of one hundred and seventy, for improvements in almost every description of machinery and manufactures.

Applications are about to be made to the Legislature of New-York for the incorporation of several millions of banking capital in addition to the twenty millions now employed in incorporated banks in that state. These applications, it is presumed, have not the same motive as the Kentucky and Tennessee acts incorporating numerous Banks, which are supposed to have for their object to counteract the operations of the Branches of the United States Bank in the Western country.

Whilst on the subject of Banks, it may be remarked that a considerable jealousy is visible, in various parts of the country against the U. S. Bank, and particularly at the seat of its greatest influence, Philadelphia; but whether the hostilities which have commenced against it there have a sufficient foundation, or whether they proceed from disappointed applicants for bank favors, we cannot say. It is perhaps impossible for any Banking Institution to be so well conducted as to be without enemies; but it would be to be lamented, on the other hand, that it should be so powerful as to suppress the voice of just censure. The establishment of the Bank of the United States, has been productive of great benefits certainly, and particularly to the government; but it has also occasioned some evils, among which the most prominent are the embarrassment of the operations of the state-banks, and the engendering a spirit of stockjobbing, which, when carried to excess in any country, is baneful to its morals and to its real and substantial interests. So far has the jealousy of which we speak been carried, even in Pennsylvania, that a committee has been recently appointed by the Legislature of that state, almost without opposition, to enquire into the expediency of taxing the stock of individuals in the Bank of the United States.

The Legislature of Georgia passed, at their last Session, an act prohibiting the introduction of Slaves into that state for the purposes of speculation. Six citizens of Putnam county have given notice, in the newspapers of that state, of their determination if the public officers should fail in their duty, to enforce "a law sanctioned by every principle of justice, humanity, policy, and interest." In this good work they earnestly invite the co-operation of the citizens of the other counties; which it is hoped they will receive, as they merit. Such associations at once confer honor on the individuals composing them, and discredit on the public officers in the part of the country where such measures are necessary to give efficacy to the laws of the state.

But little business of an important nature has been done in Congress during the last month; not from the want of industry in either House, for their sessions have been unusually laborious, but from the nature of the subjects on which they have been employed, particularly in the House of Representatives. The case of John Anderson occupied more than a week, and resulted in no Legislative act. The bill respecting judicial records was discussed several days, and rejected after occasioning a display of unusual ability and eloquence. The commutation bill shared the same fate after occupying as much time. The bill respecting fugitives from justice, having passed one house after several days debate, is now before the other. The subject of

extra pay to officers of the army of brevet rank, when holding separate commands, occupied two days, two weeks ago; and yesterday after a diffuse but quite eloquent debate for the two preceding days on the claim of Gen. St. Clair, the House again found itself in debating the question of brevet pay, brought before it by an amendment of the Senate to the military appropriation bill. After this debate had extended until the usual hour of adjournment, the house negatived the Senate's amendment. Thus the annual appropriation bill for one military service, for 1818, hangs between the Houses on this question; on which if neither House gives way, the appropriation bill will be rejected.

Nat. Int.

MECHANIC HALL.

On Tuesday evening I was among the number of spectators who attended the exhibitions of Mr. STANISLAS, and feel myself compelled in justice to say, that the high raised expectations of all who were present were amply gratified. After treating us with a number of curious and instructive experiments in electricity, by means of a complete & powerful apparatus, he proceeded to exhibited instances of slight of hand, which certainly exceeded what has ever been witnessed here. Among other feats, the following was exhibited:—

Seven watches, borrowed of gentlemen present, were laid upon a table face upwards, a dish with three eggs were placed on the same table; a card was then drawn from a pack by one of the company, unseen by the performer & in order to know it again a piece was torn out and preserved by the person who drew it; the card was then handed back, and the name of it being declared aloud, Mr. Stanislas broke one of the eggs in the presence of the company, out of which he took the identical card with the fragment missing—then taken the fragment from the gentleman who held it, and giving it a toss towards the table, he desired a lady to name any one of the seven watches, and the fragment should be found enclosed in the case; the one that was pointed out, being handed to the owner of it and opened, the piece of card was found enclosed.

Young gentlemen who witness these deceptive exhibitions, may learn from them this important lesson, for their future lives, viz. never to engage cards, or any pastimes of chance or dexterity, where any thing is hazarded with a man of equivocal character. There is no possible security, but in the honor of your companions. [N. Y. Eve Post 22d inst.

Brattleboro, (Vt.) Jan. 27.

Emigration in good Style.

Yesterday the inhabitants of this village were not a little amused by the appearance of a vehicle which strikingly reminded them of what the scripture tells us of Noah's ark. It was drawn by 6 stout oxen, accompanied by a horse and sleigh, probably intended as a tender, and several cows calves, &c. which were doubtless very serviceable appendages; as we noticed, in its passage, many smiling little faces collected at the windows—while the "gently ascending smoke" from the "projecting chimney's top," denoted a cheerful paternal hearth beneath. As the 'way-worn' habitation made no tarry in this place we did not learn "whence it came," or "whither it was going" but suppose it is destined to the "land of promise."

A NECDOTE.

The celebrated Mr. Robertson, was preaching at his meeting house in Cambridge; while he was delivering his discourse several sailors came into the house to interrupt him. One of them came up to the pulpit door, and endeavored to disturb him by all the different shapes that he could put his face in. Mr. Robertson took no notice of him for some