

the grossest manner, carried her to Talcahuana, when having stripped the vessel of her sails and whatever was necessary to enable her to continue her voyage, they landed her crew, and adopted against them every hostile measure which nations the most inimical use against one another; endangering, at the same time, the vessel & all her cargo, which according to the invoice in the U States, amounted to more than 200,000 dollars.

They behaved in the same manner to the American brig CANTON, from Salem, treating in the like manner Mr. James Janison, and her supercargo Mr. Coffin, who touched at the same port twenty days before the ship Beaver, as she was on her route to the North West Coast and China, which with her cargo, worth \$80,000 in goods was declared by the governor of Talcahuana, a good and lawful prize—they also robbed him of 80,000 hard dollars which he was conveying to China, and as Mr. Reeves says, they will take both vessels immediately to Puerto Callo.

Such proceedings show, in the clearest light, the perfidy and barbarity of our enemies, who without paying the least respect to the individuals of a neutral nation, have violated, in the most scandalous manner, the rights, laws and conduct, hitherto respected by even the most uncivilized. I doubt not when the government to which these injured persons belong, shall know & be informed of the injuries & insults heaped upon them, she will make them a subject of the best founded complaint and will exercise her utmost energy and zeal to revenge such an insult, and obtain a satisfaction such as the case requires. I am also persuaded that other nations, at the mere relation of such an event will be struck with horror, and recognize the Spanish character, in these respects, as stimulated & actuated solely by a spirit of robbery, a contempt for her equals, and a thirst for pillage, without an idea of repairing the inconveniences and evils, a conduct so unheard of and reprobate must occasion.

The above mentioned Mr. Reeves, influenced by the most just resentment, and this day placed amongst us in perfect liberty, communicates the occurrence related, as well to his government as to the owners of the property embargoed: and when an event of such a class is divulged the whole world will acknowledge the just motives which have induced Chili to separate from and detest those Spaniards from whom if even neutral nations deserve no respect much less can we expect it, who are now held up & stigmatized as rebels & traitors—All which I communicate to your excellencies for your information and government—You preserve your excellencies many years—Directoral quarter of Concepcion, Nov. 22d, 1817.

Bernardo O'Higgins.

To the delegation of the Supreme Junta.

Latest from England.

LONDON, January 28.

Slave Trade.

A treaty has been concluded between this country and Spain, by which Spain consents to the abolition of the SLAVE TRADE. This important instrument was signed at Madrid by Sir H. Wellesley and M. Pizarro, the Spanish Minister of State, on the 23rd September, and ratified at London on the 22d of October, and at Madrid on the 21st of November last. The Spaniards are prohibited from going to the North of the line to purchase negroes from the date of the last ratification, and they are prohibited from going to the south of the line for the same purpose, from and after the 30th May, 1820 when the Slave Trade is to become altogether extinct. The penalties are

confiscation of property, and transportation to the Philippine Islands. Foreigners importing negroes or slaves into the Spanish Colonies are subject to the same penalties. The money arrangement is the subject of the 8d and 4th articles, viz.

Art 3. His Britannic Majesty, engages to pay in London, on the 20th Feb. 1818 the sum of 400 thousand pounds sterling to such persons as His Catholic Majesty shall appoint to receive the same.

4 The said sum of 400,000 pounds sterling, is to be considered a full compensation for all losses sustained by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty engaged in this traffic, on account of vessels captured previously to the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty; as also for the losses which are a necessary consequence of the abolition of the said traffic.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

April 3.

Navigation Bill.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill concerning navigation, reported by the committee of foreign relations on Wednesday.

[The first section provides, that from and after the 30th of September next, the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by a subject or subjects of his Britannic Majesty, coming or arriving from any port or place in a colony or territory of his Britannic Majesty, that is or shall be, by the ordinary law of navigation and trade closed against vessels owned by citizens of the United States; and every such vessel, so excluded from the ports of the United States, that shall enter, or attempt to enter, the same in violation of this act, shall with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with the cargo on board such vessel, be forfeited to the United States.

The second section provides, substantially, that any British vessel entering our ports, shall, on her departure, if laden with the productions of the United States, give bond not to land her cargo at any of the British ports prohibited in the first section, and to forfeit vessel, tackle, &c. if she attempts to sail without so giving bond.

The 3d section enacts the manner of recovering the penalties, accounting for them, &c.]

Messrs. Barbour, King, and Macon, each spoke in support of this bill, after which,

The question was taken on ordering it to be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas 32
Nays 1

Saturday, April 4.

The bill "concerning navigation," was read the third time, and passed, by yeas and nays—31 to 2, Messrs. Eppes and Wilson voting in the negative—and the bill was sent to the other House for concurrence.

Monday April 6.

Some time was spent in discussing the resolution offered by Mr. Barbour, authorising a subscription to Seybert's statistical annals, and a motion to include therein a subscription for Pitkin's Statistics; and the subject was finally referred to a select committee.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the compensation of certain Judges of the United States, courts.

On motion of Mr. Fremontin, the salary of the Chief Justice of the U. States, was fixed at 5000 dollars, by yeas and nays—yeas 25, noes 4.

The blanks were then filed so as to make the salaries of the other Judges of the Supreme Court, 4500 dollars.

A motion by Mr. Williams, of Miss to fix the salary of the Judge of the district of Louisiana, at 3600 dollars (it being now 3000) was negatived by yeas and nays—yeas 5, nays 27.

The compensations of the judges of the districts of Massachusetts, of the two districts of New York, the two districts of Pennsylvania, the district of Maryland, of Virginia, of North Carolina, of South Carolina, of Georgia, of Kentucky, and of Tennessee; was fixed at 2000 a year; and that of the judges of the districts of Maine, of New Hampshire, of Rhode Island, of Connecticut, of Vermont, of New Jersey, of Delaware, of Ohio, of Indiana, of Mississippi, and the territorial judges, at 1500 dollars each, all to commence in July next; in which shape the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 4.

Mr. Seargent, from the select committee, to whom was referred a resolution of the 13th February, and a memorial from a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, respecting the imprisonment of Richard W. Meade, made a report, comprising a general view of the case; and concluding with the recommendation of a resolution that this House will support the Executive in all proper measures which he may take to procure the release of Mr. Meade from confinement.

The report was read and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

On motion of Mr. Slacumb, Resolved, That the Secretary for the Department of War, be directed to prepare and report to this House at the next session, a system providing for the abolition of the existing Indian trading establishments of the United States, and providing for the opening of the trade with the Indians to individuals, under suitable regulations.

Mr. Livermore submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring therein, that the following amendments to the constitution of the United States, be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, which when ratified by three fourths of the said states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution:

No person shall be held to service or labor as a slave, nor shall slavery be tolerated in any state hereafter admitted into the union, or made one of the "U. States of America."

The resolution was read, and on the question of proceeding to its consideration, it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Seargent, the House proceeded, by a vote of 60 to 58, to consider the report of the committee of the whole on the bill authorising a subscription (of 1000 copies) to the History of Congress, proposed to be undertaken by Gales & Seaton.

The House having refused to concur with the committee of the whole, in striking out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Seargent, with a view of removing the objections made by some gentlemen to the bill in its present shape, moved to add to the first section the following proviso:

Provided further, That before receiving any payment on account of said work, the publishers shall enter into bond in a penalty of twenty thousand dollars, with security to be approved by the first Comptroller, that the said work shall not exceed ten volumes in extent, to be brought up to the end of the 2d session of the 14th Congress, and shall be completed within four years from the day on which the first payment on account thereof is demanded; and

and provided also, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to preclude Congress from rescinding their subscription to the said work whenever it shall to them seem expedient.

This amendment was agreed to, without a division; when,

Mr. Hitchcock moved to reduce the subscription from 1000 to 100 copies; which motion he afterwards modified by moving 250.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Seargent, because, he argued, it would be equivalent to a rejection of the bill, as the great labor of the compilation, the expense of preparing the work for the press, the expense of printing volumes of the magnitude proposed, &c. could not be undertaken without aid from Congress to the extent proposed by the select committee, and because a work of this nature could not depend on private subscription, &c. Mr. Seargent also enforced and enlarged on the national importance of the work proposed as well as its importance to Congress in its legislative business, &c. &c. in which he was supported by Messrs. Simmons, Johnson, of Ky. and Livermore.

The bill was opposed earnestly by Mr. Pitkin, Mr. Hitchcock and by Mr. Butler, principally on the ground of the expense, and the unimportance of the work compared with that expense.

Mr. Hitchcock's motion to reduce the number of copies to be subscribed for, was agreed to—yeas 74, noes 56; when,

On motion of Mr. Bussett, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Tucker of Virginia, proceeded to the consideration of the following resolutions, reported on the 30th ult. by the committee on internal improvement:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to report to this house, at the ensuing session of Congress, and report a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress, to the purpose of opening and constructing such roads and canals as may deserve and require the aid of the government, with a view to military operations in time of war, the transportation of munitions of war, and the more complete defence of the United States. And also a statement of the works of the nature above-mentioned, which have been commenced, the progress which has been made, and the means and prospect of their completion, together with such information, as to the opinion of the Secretary, shall be material in relation to the objects of this resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to prepare and report to this House, at their next session, a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress, to the purpose of opening and improving roads and making canals, together with a statement of the undertakings of that nature, which as objects of public improvement, may require and deserve the aid of the government; and also a statement of works of the nature above-mentioned which have been commenced, the progress which has been made in them, the means and prospect of their being completed, the public improvements carried on by states or by companies, or incorporations, which have been associated for such purposes to which it may be deemed expedient to subscribe or afford assistance, the terms and conditions of such associations, and the state of their funds, and such information as in the opinion of the Secretary shall be material in relation to the objects of this resolution.

The question being taken on agreeing to these resolutions, was decided in the affirmative, by yeas 76, nays 57.

From the Charleston Court.

From our Correspondent at Washington.

Thursday, March 26, 1819.

Mr. CLAY's amendment to the Appropriation Bill, mentioned in my last, was taken up again yesterday in the House of Representatives, and discussed till five o'clock—Mr. CLAY himself speaking upon it for three hours.—He displayed the folly and tyranny of FERDINAND, by which the South Americans were alienated from his government: He endeavored to prove that this country was in a commercial and a political view deeply interested in the success of the Spanish Americans, in their efforts for independence— that if they were independent, those provinces would be our allies in the preservation of neutrality, whenever European powers should be involved with each other in war.—That in a commercial point of view, we were importantly interested in their independence, he endeavored to show by stating that the exports of Spanish America were eighty-one millions of dollars, of which three-fourths were composed of the precious metals—and that the far greater part of that would, in a commercial intercourse, fall to the share of the United States; that the increase in the employment of our tonnage in transporting the commerce of all parts of the world to South America, in exchange for those precious metals, would be immense, and give a new spur to our navigation interest;—For, as the European powers, and particularly Great-Britain and France, were at war for a much larger portion of their time than they are at peace, the ships of the United States would be the sole carriers of Spanish America; while, from the want of harbors, and from other disqualifying circumstances, that country never could become a great maritime power. From the friendly disposition of those provinces, too, and their contiguity to the Mississippi, and our Southern boundaries, they would operate as a rampart of defence to our territories in that quarter; while, if they were under the dominion of Ferdinand, they would be always hostile, and we should be continually exposed to their attacks.— This he was persuaded would be the case, even if they adopted a monarchical form of government; but he saw every reason to believe that they would choose a republican form, as they had generally made choice of the political principles of this republic in all their public acts and writings, and in Venezuela had even adopted the words of our Constitution into their's.

Mr. CLAY avowed that he did not think it necessary or advisable to go to war, for the sake or purpose of aiding those objects; but all that we could do, consistently with our neutral obligations, we were bound to do, from sympathy and a sense of the similarity of their cause to ours.—We ought to acknowledge their independence—we should be the first to take them by the hand, and not wait for the example of other powers to recognize them. By the past practice of our government, he maintained, we were bound to do it.—WASHINGTON did so, in the case of the first Minister that came from the French Republic—MADISON did so, in the case of Spain. As to any danger of its bringing us into a state of war with Spain, or the other powers of Europe, it was absurd to imagine it.—Spain was not able in so many years to reduce the weakest province of them all, (Venezuela) to its dominion, and not even attempted any of the rest:—And all the other powers of Europe, were interested in the independence of Spanish America, England, particularly, was forbidden by honor, interest and justice, to interfere. Mr. CLAY concluded, by modifying his amendment, (for which see