

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, Jan. 25.

The regular trading ship Atlantic arrived yesterday from Liverpool—whence she sailed on the 12th ult. and has had a passage of only 80 days from land.

The remains of the late Queen were interred on the 2d Dec. with great pomp.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

It is rumored that Lord Mulgrave is about retiring from the Ordnance Department, to make room for Lord Wellington.

M. Corvetto, French Minister of Finance, has resigned his office. He is to be succeeded by M. Roy, a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

The French Court went into mourning, for 21 days for the Queen of England.

Cambaceres, formerly Bonaparte's Arch Chancellor and Duke of Parma, has arrived in Paris.

The public has been officially informed that the plague extends its ravages upon the coast of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. Our government will use the greatest vigilance to prevent that calamity from reaching the English coasts.

A letter from Tunis, of the 1st Nov. contains the following passages: "The plague having commenced its annual ravages, trade is paralyzed. From two to three thousand persons die daily; but, as yet, the Mahometans are the only victims."

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, in dining with the Emperor Alexander, on Sunday, for the first time in his quality of Field Marshal of Russia, was dressed in the Emperor's own coat.

As the party was composed of Russian General Officers, invited to meet him and congratulate him on his new dignity, it was indispensable that he should appear in a Russian uniform; and, as the time was too short to admit of providing one, the Emperor most condescendingly offered his own.

EPIGRAM.

On hearing that the Emperor of Russia had lent his Field Marshal's Coat to the Duke of Wellington. 'Tis said, that the head of the forces allied, Not having a coat to his back, A generous Monarch the needful supplied; And, when thus equipped, they sat down, side by side, To drink their champagne and their sack. Now, doubtless, this Hero, of wonderful note, Had the monarch allowed him to choose, Would have bartered the honor to sit in his coat.

HAMBURG, NOV. 28.

Agreeably to a formal request of the Spanish Minister, a great number of young men, who had enrolled themselves in the service of the insurgents of South America, have been arrested, at the moment when they were proceeding to embark. Some were already on board of two vessels before this measure was carried into effect, and therefore evaded its execution.

The prices of indigo, tobacco, and whale oil, which have, for a long time, so favorably maintained themselves—have at length yielded to the fatal crisis which weighs upon all branches of trade.

VIENNA, NOV. 24.

Letters from Constantinople announce, that the Tartar hordes of the Caucasus, under the orders of a Bey, have taken arms against the Russians, and invaded a part of Georgia.

ST. PETERSBURG, NOV. 3.

The navigation is probably closed for this year, as, it seems, we shall have an early winter, the cold having been for some days at 10 degrees.—We are, therefore, hastening to load and send off the goods ordered.

The ship Suwarow, belonging to the American Company, has safely arrived at Cronstadt with a rich cargo of furs, from the north-west coast of America.

The imports of gold and silver, from all quarters, (even by two ships lately arrived from Calais) are so considerable that the Bank is provided with the first up to the 1st of March, and, with the second, till the 1st of June; till which time, therefore, what is imported must be otherwise employed.

Accounts received from the Harbor of St. Peter and St. Paul say, that the Kamtschatka frigates, commanded by Capt. Golownin, arrived there on the

3d of May, (O. S.) having happily completed the half of her voyage round the world, in eight months and eight days. She brings also the news, that Capt. Lieut. Hagemeister, with two ships belonging to the American company, sailed, a short time before him, from Lima.

FROM FRANCE.

New York, Jan. 23.

The ship Eagle, Capt. Spafford, from Bordeaux, came up yesterday. She brings papers and letters to the 10th December, at which time she dropped down the river, and got to sea on the 16th. The papers contain no news. Lord Wellington & Lord Castlereagh were at Paris. The London dates are only to the 30th Nov. French stocks, Dec. 4, 68-70.

PARIS, NOV. 24.

"A crisis has taken place here within a short time, such as was never experienced by the oldest bankers—since the first of this month, Rentes have fallen from 79 to 68—many of the first houses in Holland are ruined, and many have lost half, and others nearly all their fortunes! Money at this moment is worth 3 per cent. per month.

"We note the high price of cotton in New-York by yours of the 24th October. It would leave 20 per cent. loss in shipping it to Europe, and the prices are daily declining; those who are so unfortunate as to have any here, can obtain no advances at the present moment."

DEC. 13.

Spices are now at so low a price, in England, that the merchants have resolved to re-export them to India;—22,000 lbs of nutmegs and cloves have been cleared at the custom house, for Bombay.

An inhabitant of Sierra writes, that the English colony will with difficulty prosper, because the climate is so fatal to Europeans: out of twenty who arrive, eighteen die.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23.

The Speaker presented to the House a letter addressed to him, signed by Elias B. Caldwell, Walter Jones and Francis S. Key, a committee of the American Colonization Society, accompanied with an account of the measures pursued by the Society, for accomplishing the great object of its institution, and of the result of their enquiries and researches, as also of documents shewing the unlawful participation of the citizens of the United States in the African slave trade; which letter and documents were referred to a select committee.

Mr. Reed submitted a proposition for a Monument to be erected to the memory of Baron de Kalb.

This was objected to, because no Monument had yet been erected by Congress to Washington. The motion was laid on the table, 76 to 42.

The House then proceeded again to the consideration, in committee of the whole, of the Report of the military committee, and the amendments offered thereto by Mr. Cobb.

Mr. Tallmadge resumed the floor, and occupied about an hour and a half in concluding the speech which he commenced yesterday, against the report and amendments.

Mr. Storrs next took the floor, in support of the report, &c. and had spoken some time; when, having given way for a motion to that effect—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and The House adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.

After attending to some private business, the House proceeded to the order of the day, and again took up, in committee of the whole, the report of the military committee, &c. on the subject of the Seminole war; when

Mr. Storrs, of New-York, concluded the speech which he yesterday commenced, in support of the report and resolutions of censure.

Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, next took the floor, and addressed the committee more than an hour against the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Sawyer, of North-Carolina, followed, at some length, on the same side of the question.

Mr. Mercer (after an unsuccessful motion for the committee to rise) proceeded to unfold his views in support of the resolutions; and had spoken a short time, when, a motion for the committee to rise being made.

The committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Mercer, then, agreeably to an intimation which he had given in committee of the whole, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretaries of War and the Navy be directed to lay before this House a copy of the military orders, in virtue of which the Negro Fort, within the territory of East Florida, was destroyed, in the month of July, 1815, together with the correspondence of Col. Clinch and Com. Patterson in relation to that event.

On suggestion of Mr. Strother, the following was received by the mover as a part of the resolution:

And any other information, which may be in their power, in relation to the movement of the Indians in the Seminole country.

Some conversation took place on this resolution, in which Mr. Mercer stated his object to be to show, by the papers called for, &c. that the U. States were the aggressors in the war which ensued with the Seminole Indians.

On putting the question on Mr. Mercer's resolution, it was discovered that there was not a quorum of the members present; and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1819; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Lowndes, from the select committee appointed on the 27th of Nov. last, to enquire whether it be expedient to make any amendment in the laws which regulate the coins of the United States and foreign coins, made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by the following bill supplementary to the act establishing a Mint.

Be it enacted, &c. That the Treasurer of the mint shall be, and he is hereby directed, to retain fourteen grains and 85-100th of a grain of pure silver from every amount of 371 grains and 25 100th of a grain of such silver deposited for coinage at the mint, after the passage of this act, so as to make the dollar of the U. States contain 336 grains, 40-100th of a grain of pure silver, and 399 grains 36-100th of standard silver, and smaller coins proportional quantities of such silver, and the sum so retained shall be accounted for by the said Treasurer with the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the gold bullion deposited for coinage at the mint after the passage of this act shall be coined as is now provided by law into eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles. But the eagle shall contain 237 98-100 grains of pure gold, and 239 61-100 grains of standard gold, and the smaller coins proportional quantities of such gold respectively. And the persons or persons by whom the said gold bullion shall have been deposited, shall receive in lieu thereof gold coins containing an equal quantity of pure gold with that contained in the bullion. Provided, always, that, when gold or silver bullion shall be deposited for coinage at the mint, which bullion shall be below the standard of the United States, a sum equivalent to the expense of refining the same shall be charged in the manner provided by the act respecting the mint, passed on the 24th of April, 1800.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the regulations of the mint now provided by law, in respect to assays, alloy, remedy, or in respect to the duties and liabilities of the officers of the mint so far as such regulations are compatible with the provisions of the preceding section.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the parts of 5p. bills, dollars, and coins less than half dollars, issued from the mint of the United States, shall not be deemed to be a legal tender to an amount exceeding five dollars on any one debt.

Mr. Lowndes, from the same committee, reported a bill continuing the currency, for a limited time, of the crowns and five franc pieces of France; which bills were severally twice read and committed.

Mr. Bassett addressed the chair, and said, that he rose to perform a pleasing task, because it was connected with humanity. It was to give praise and honor where praise and honor were due. It was (continued Mr. B.) said last night, from that chair, that sensible objects most forcibly attracted us.

My heart responds to its truth. Most sensibly did I feel, on beholding in that chair a man whose life has been devoted to the amelioration of the state of man; one who, without the influence of kindred or country, and without any aid save that of a common tongue, has passed the vast Atlantic, to make known the hidden powers and blessings of knowledge. Thousands, said Mr. B. are now enjoying the happy fruits of his exertions, and millions to come will reap their profits, and drink again & again of the never failing spring. I should do injustice to the feelings of the house, to dwell on this subject. Mr. B. then submitted the following resolution, which was read and agreed to:

Resolved, That Joseph Lancaster, the friend of learning and of man, be admitted to a seat within the Hall of the House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.

The bill from the Senate, further to extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts, to cases arising under the law relating to patents, and the bill to extend the judicial system of the United States, were received, twice read and referred.

The House took up in committee of the whole, the amendments of the Senate to the military appropriation bill, which being agreed to by the committee of the whole, were reported to the House, and, with the bill, laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day, and resumed, in committee of the whole, the report of the military committee on the subject of the Seminole war.

Mr. Strother concluded the speech which he yesterday commenced in opposition to the report, &c. in which he occupied nearly three hours.

Mr. Walker, of North-Carolina, followed, on the same side, and spoke about half an hour.

Mr. Rhea, of Tennessee, next took the floor, also against the resolutions of censure, and had proceeded about an hour, when the committee rose (he giving way for a motion to that effect) obtained leave to sit again; and The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.

Mr. Herbert, from the committee to whom was referred the code of jurisprudence for the District of Columbia, prepared and transmitted to Congress by Wm. Cranch, Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, made a report thereon, concluding with a resolution to refer the said code to the Judges of the Circuit Court, and the Attorney of the said District, with a request to examine the same, and report to Congress at their next session.

such amendments thereto as to them may seem necessary; which resolution was agreed to by the house.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the military appropriation bill, when

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the gallery was cleared, and the doors closed; and the House remained in private session about two hours; when the doors were opened, and the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The House accordingly again took up, in committee of the whole, the report of the military committee on the Seminole war, and the amendments proposed thereto by Mr. Cobb.

Mr. Rhea concluded the remarks which he commenced yesterday in opposition to the report &c.

The committee then, on motion of Mr. Hopkinson, rose and reported progress; and The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. submitted the following resolutions; which were read and ordered to lie on the table:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a military academy on the western waters, on the principle of the academy at West Point.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a school of practice for the artillery, in the vicinity of the City of Washington.

Mr. Lowndes laid on the table the following proposition, as an amendment to the rules and orders of the House:

"It shall be the duty of the committee of ways and means, in preparing bills of appropriations, not to include appropriations, for carrying into effect treaties made by the United States, in a bill containing appropriations intended for other objects; and, where an appropriation bill shall be referred to that committee for their consideration, containing appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect, and also appropriations for other objects, it shall be the duty of the committee to propose such amendments as shall prevent appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect from being included in the same bill which contains appropriations for other objects."

The House resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the report of the military committee, &c. on the transactions of the Seminole war.

Mr. Hopkinson addressed the committee about two hours and a half, in a speech of qualified approbation of the conduct of General Jackson.

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, occupied the remainder of the sitting in defence of General Jackson, and opposition to the report, &c.; but had not finished his speech, when, he having given way for that purpose,

The committee rose, reported progress, and the house adjourned.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was made and concluded at London, on the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Albert Gallatin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of France, and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of His Britannic Majesty; and the Right Honorable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, and President of the Privy Council for Trade and Plantations; and Henry Goulburn, Esq. one of His Majesty's Under Secretaries of State; fully authorized and empowered by their respective governments:—And whereas the said Convention was duly ratified by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty, on the second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, on the twenty-eighth day of January following: And whereas the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the thirtieth day of the present month of January, by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the U. S. and the Right Honorable Chas. Bagot, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the U. S. on the part of His Britannic Majesty; the Articles of which Convention are, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, desirous to cement the good understanding which happily subsists between them, have, for that purpose, named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States, on his part, has appointed Albert Gallatin, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of France; and Richard Rush, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of His Britannic Majesty; and His Majesty has appointed the Right Honorable Frederick John Robinson, Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, & President of the committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations; and Henry Goulburn, Esq. one of His Majesty's Under Secretaries of State: Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to, and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I. Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the U. States, for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, and cure, fish on certain coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, from the western & northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, from Mount Jolly, on the Southern coast of Labrador, to & through the Strait of Bellisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company:—And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever, to dry & cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors & creeks, of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such place, so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce forever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits:—Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors, for the purpose of shelter & of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, & of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

ARTICLE II. It is agreed, that a line drawn from the most north western point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south, as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude; & from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the United States and those of His Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States, and the southern boundary of the territories of His Britannic Majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains.

ARTICLE III. It is agreed, that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open, for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects, of the two powers: it being well understood, that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or state to any part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties, in that respect, being to prevent disputes and differences among themselves.

ARTICLE IV. All the provisions of the Convention to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty, concluded at London, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, with the exception of the clause which limited its duration to four years, and excepting, also so far as the same was affected by the declaration of His Majesty respecting the Island of St. Helena, are hereby extended and continued in force for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present Convention, in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said Convention were herein specially recited.

ARTICLE V. Whereas it was agreed by the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, that "All territory, places and possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party, from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the Islands mentioned in the said Treaty,"