

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Norfolk, March 10.

Arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday forenoon, the fast sailing ship Virginia, Capt. Fisher, in 37 days from Liverpool.

The first session of the new Parliament was opened on the 21st of January, by Commission.

The papers announce the death of the Queen of Wurttemberg, & Maria Theresa of Parma, consort of Charles IV. of Spain, and mother of Ferdinand VII.

The famous Mr. Hume has again come upon the stage. He lately appeared at a popular meeting at Manchester, and was received with great acclam.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

This day the Lord Chancellor entered the House of Lords, and received the oaths as a Peer of Parliament. The Arch-bishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Earl of Westmoreland, with the Lord Chancellor, acted as the Royal Commissioners.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you the deep regret which he feels in the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

In announcing to you the severe calamity with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the Prince Regent, the Royal Family, and the nation, by the death of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom, his Royal Highness has commanded us to direct your attention to the consideration of such measures as this melancholy event has rendered necessary and expedient with respect to the care of his Majesty's sacred person.

We are directed to inform you, that the negotiations which have taken place at Aix-la-Chapelle have led to the evacuation of the French Territory by the Allied armies.

The Prince regent has given orders that the Convention concluded for this purpose, as well as other documents connected with this arrangement, shall be laid before you; and he is persuaded, that you will view with particular satisfaction the intimate union which so happily subsists amongst the Powers which were parties to these transactions, and the unvaried disposition which has been manifested in all their proceedings, for the preservation of the peace and tranquility of Europe.

The Prince Regent, has commanded us further to acquaint you, that a treaty has been concluded between his Royal Highness and the government of the U. States of America, for the renewal, for a further term of years, of the commercial convention now subsisting between the two nations, and for the amicable adjustment of several points of mutual importance to the interest of both countries; and as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, his Royal Highness will give directions that a copy of this Treaty shall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

The Prince Regent has directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you.

His Royal Highness feels assured, that you will learn with satisfaction the extent of reduction which the present situation of Europe, and the circumstances of the British Empire, have enabled his Royal Highness to effect in the Naval and Military Establishments of the country.

His Royal Highness has also the gratification of announcing to you, a considerable and progressive improvement of the Revenue in its most important branches.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

The Prince Regent has directed to be laid before you such papers as are necessary to shew the origin and result of the war in the East Indies.

His Royal Highness commands us to inform you, that the operations undertaken by the Governor-General in Council against the Pindarries, were dictated by the strictest principles of self defence—and that in the extended hostilities which followed upon those operations, the Mahattah Princes were in every instance the aggressors. Under the provident & skilful superintendance of the Marquis of Hastings, the campaign was marked in every point by the most brilliant achievements & success; and his Majesty's forces, and those of the East India Company, (natives as well as Europeans,) rivalled each other in sustaining the reputation of the British arms.

The Prince Regent has the greatest pleasure in being able to inform you, that the trade, commerce and manufactures of the country are in a most flourishing condition.

The favorable change which has so rapidly taken place in the internal circumstances of the United Kingdom, affords the strongest proof of the solidity of its resources.

To cultivate and improve the advantages of our present situation, will be the object of your deliberations; and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you of his disposition to concur and cooperate in whatever may be best calculated to secure to his Majesty's subjects the full benefits of peace and tranquillity, by the blessing of Providence, has been so happily re-established.

JANUARY, 23.

A Flanders mail arrived this morning, with papers from Brussels to the 21st inst. The preliminary proceedings in the charge brought against several persons accused of a plot, tending to place on the throne of France, the son of Napoleon, & to give the regency to her majesty the Empress Maria Louisa, are terminated; Two of them are to be set at liberty, the others are to be tried.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 27.

A private letter from Paris affirms, that before the end of the present month, the French Ministers will submit to the legislature a law upon the Liberty of the Press; and another upon the Organization of the Municipalities.—The Laws upon the Press, it is presumed, will render complete liberty to the public journals from and after the 1st Jan. 1820. According to the proposed law on the municipalities, the departmental councils of arrondissement, and those of the communes, are to be elective bodies: the Mayors are to be named by the King.

It is understood that the coronation of his majesty the King of France is fixed for the 3d of May, a day rendered ever memorable in the annals of that country by the return of the King in 1814.

In the debate on the Regent's speech, the Marquis of Lansdowne, alluded in pointed terms to the case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and expressed his hope that it would be thoroughly investigated.

To this subject, we have hitherto made no reference; but from all that has hitherto appeared in the public prints, we have no hesitation in calling the execution of these men a foul murder. The American Government is not, certainly, implicated; but its officers are, and connivance on the part of that government, of which, we hope it is not capable, will render it a party to a violence as gross as any which has stained the annals of civilized nations. These unhappy men appear to have fallen victims to republican brutality & the vehement national prejudices of the officers concerned.—Cour.

VIENNA, JAN. 11.

The last accounts from Constantinople, of the 10th of December, contain the following statement. "On the intervention of Russia and Prussia, the Porte has at length recognized the King of the Netherlands. The new Hospodar of Wallachia, Alexander Suzzo, intended to go to Bucharest about the end of last month. The Aga of the Janissaries, lately appointed, has been again deposed by the Grand Seignior; his Lieutenant was appointed in his place.—The Porte is incessantly occupied with the increase of its navy. A few days before these accounts came away, a ship of the line, of 64 guns, was launched, and a small vessel of 18 guns."

From Bell's London Messenger, of Dec. 26.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Speech of the American President is always considered in this country, as secondary in importance only to the King's speech upon the opening of Parliament. America being the only state which can at all compete with us in commercial enterprise and naval strength, she is naturally looked upon with an eye of constant vigilance and jealousy. Her political and national movements are considered with earnest attention and they excite in us an interest correspondent with their magnitude and importance. America, is in truth, a country, whose increasing power and civilization, active independent spirit (not exempt perhaps from some tincture of ambition,) are bringing her daily into a nearer contact with the European commonwealth of states. She is, however, to be considered in another sense, in which her character becomes more magnificent and august. She is the fountain from which the waters of civilization flow through an immense portion of the habitable world. She is daily enlarging the sphere of law, of justice, and religion, and introducing, hand in hand with them the comforts of civil society and the consolation of religion. She is in truth a missionary on the grandest scale. She is fulfilling the great purpose of Providence in bringing the world by degrees (that portion of it at least which has been neglected by others,) into order and law. Immense tribes of Indians are constantly engrafted upon her comprehensive stock, and imbued with those principles of government and law, the knowledge and love of which, when once communicated to men, are never forgotten or extinguished.

The annals of mankind, we believe, do not afford an example of a people, once recovered from barbarism, relapsing into a savage state. India and China are instances of the contrary; they have been the same for a multitude of ages.

If such be the state of America, and such her relation, not only to us, but to the whole world, her national character and her prosperity, are mat-

ters not only of importance, but of affectionate consideration for Europeans; and, as such, we have always been accustomed to regard them. National jealousy, and the subordinate objects of commercial rivalry, become lost under such considerations; and we look upon her increasing and flourishing condition as a boon to the whole world, and as a pure and unmixed good to the human race.

With respect to the present speech of the President, it certainly does not afford many topics for novelty. It intimates that the commercial arrangements between America and England are likely to be concluded upon a scale of great extent, and principles of mutual liberality. We do not regard this, however, as an advantage to either country; for commercial treaties are sure to be infringed, and then national quarrels are the consequence. Whereas, if commerce be left entirely to itself, it will very well consult and guard its own interests.

The dispute with Spain is alluded to, and the present condition of the Floridas is critically examined. It certainly appears that the President expected that the Spanish government would have ceded the Floridas to the U. States; Spain not being in a condition to satisfy the demands of the U. States upon her treasury, and being yet less able to keep the frontier provinces in due subordination. It is not to be questioned, that Spain would gladly sell the Floridas to America; and America would gladly buy them; but she wants to take them in satisfaction of bye-gone claims, whilst Spain is desirous of a new contract, and of a better bargain.

With respect to the execution of the two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, the speech observes as follows—"Copies of the instructions to the commanding general; of his correspondence with the secretary of war, explaining his motive, and justifying his conduct, with a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial of the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister; and of the correspondence between the secretary of State and the minister plenipotentiary of the U. States at Madrid, with the government of Spain, will be laid before Congress."

This subject will, perhaps, be adverted to in the debates of Congress, and a correspondence between the British ambassador and the American minister, upon this extraordinary occurrence, is expected to be among the papers to be submitted to our own House of Commons.

But the most important part of this speech is the annexation of the new country (the Illinois) to the union. The extent of the federal government has been almost doubled within the last twenty years; and it may soon become a question, whether it will not be at last too large and unwieldy for the purposes of any combined political movements. The particular States, indeed have their own laws and government, and are only united for political and federative purposes; but it is scarcely possible we think to preserve, for any length of time, an intimate union between States, placed some of them at the distance of two thousands miles from the other—differing in climate, laws, habits, character, and almost every thing but language.

It is, however, a most cheering consideration to observe, in this great country, how little the national expenditure presses upon the income and labor of individuals. There are no internal taxes; no excise; no poor rates. The customs are the only imposition, and they are laid upon the imports of foreigners; and in as much as they tend to encourage the manufactures of America, they are a popular tax in the country.

FINISH OF THE SPANISH EXPEDITION TO THE PACIFIC.

MONTE VIDEO, DEC. 4.

The English sloop of war Icarus, from Buenos Ayres to Rio de Janeiro, touched here this afternoon. An officer on board has politely favored me with the enclosed translated copy of Admiral Blanco's dispatch, relative to the capture of three of the transports which sailed some time since for Cadiz, under convoy of the Spanish frigate Maria Isabel of 50 guns, destined for Chili.

The Maria Isabel was captured in the port of Talcahuana by Admiral Blanco on the 28th October.

Despatch from the Admiral of the Chili Squadron, dated on board the General San Martin, 64, at anchor in Valparaiso harbor, on the 17th Nov. 1818.

This moment say 11 o'clock, A. M. I have anchored in this port, with the squadron under my command, and prizes the Spanish Frigate Maria Isabel of 50 guns, and three transports of the convoy under her care, which took on board in Cadiz, 606 men and 36 officers—243 of the first have died on the passage, 277 are sick; the remain-

der are well but perishing of want.—The transports are the Dolores, Magdalena and Elena, taken on the 11th, 12th and 14th inst. in the port of the Island of St. Mary, which they entered, taking us for companions, as on their heaving in sight we hoisted Spanish colors, and the Maria Isabel signaled for their number, which they immediately gave and anchored, along side of us, when we gave them a shot, and hoisted National colors.

The brig of war Salvarino, which had arrived the day before, I was obliged to detain for the want of hands to man the prizes, and I gave the first into his charge. The second I gave to the brig of war Intrepido Elias Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata, which joined me on the 12th, and the third I manned from the 64. On the 14th, at 8 P. M. I left Santa Maria; next morning fell in with the sloop of war Chacabuco, which I ordered to the island to wait for the remaining transports till the 30th, should they not arrive before. I very much suspect they have either put into some port on the coast or have foundered, if I may infer from the state in which I have found the three which I have the honor of placing at your Excellency's disposal.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed)

Mateo Blanco y Eucalado. To his Ex'cy the Minister of Marine.

WESTERN SCENERY.

From the St. Louis Enquirer.

The Falls of St. Anthony are in north latitude 44°, and received their name from father Louis Hennepin, a French missionary, who travelled into those parts about the year 1680, and was the first European ever seen there by the natives. The Mississippi here falls in a body, about thirty feet from the edge of a rock which crosses its channel, and the rapid below, in a course of 300 hundred yards, increases the descent so much, that at a distance they seem to be much higher than they really are.

The country about them is extremely beautiful. It is not an uninterrupted plain, where the eye finds no relief, but composed of many gentle ascents, which, in the summer, are covered, with the finest verdure, and interspersed with groves of trees, that give a pleasing variety to the prospect. On the whole, when the Falls are included, which may be seen at a distance of four miles, a more pleasing and picturesque view cannot, I believe, be found throughout the universe. I could have wished to have enjoyed this glorious sight at a more seasonable time of the year, when the trees and hills were clad in nature's gayest livery; as this must greatly have added to the pleasure I received.—Carver.

The falls of St. Anthony belong to the United States. The late Gen. Pike purchased them, and a district of country ten miles square, of which they are the centre, in 1805. He made this purchase with the eye of a military man, as a commanding position for an American fort. The present administration has realized his plan, by directing a fort to be built at the mouth of the St Pierre, which enters the Mississippi just under the falls. Those who know something of the geography of their country, will see the propriety of this establishment. It goes to set up the American power in the neighborhood of many powerful Indian tribes, which have heretofore been under the exclusive influence of the British Fur Companies. The garrison at the falls will have a ready access into the heart of the countries occupied by these tribes, by three distinct channels of communication: Northwardly, by the Mississippi, which is navigable six hundred miles above the falls, and on the Banks of which are the towns of a part of the Sioux. 2. To the north-west, by the river St. Pierre, which is navigable four hundred and eighty miles, to its source in the Stone Lake, and which runs through the Sioux.—To the north-east by the river St. Croix, which is a narrow lake for many miles, joining the Mississippi a little below the falls, and communicating with Lake Superior, by a portage of half a mile, and upon which is situated the towns of the Chipewas. It is desirable that the American government should not limit their views to the establishment of a military post at the Falls of St. Anthony, but that they will send a civil establishment to the same place, and make it the seat of government for the North Western Territory. The civil officers, in addition to the ordinary duties, might be charged with the counteraction of the British influence which has so long prevailed there, with the civilization of the Indians, which is now an object of national concern; and with the exploration of the copper mines which lie between the Mississippi and Lake Superior, and which have been so long and so unaccountably neglected by the American government. For all these purposes the falls of St. Anthony present the most eligible, convenient and commanding position.—For they are not only the thoroughfare and point of union for all the dif-

ferent nations which live on the three rivers which unite their waters at that place, but the sacred spot to which every Indian of the surrounding country comes, sooner or later, on a pilgrimage to the Great Spirit, one of whose chosen places of residence the Falls are supposed to be. (1.) No blood is spilt at that place, nor do journeys to it or from it. The United States, establishing a government there in the power and beneficence of a great spirit, might the more readily acquire a dominion over the savage mind, which would eradicate the traces of British influence, and introduce among these children of nature the practice of the useful arts, which would bring so much comfort to themselves. The copper mines begin at the falls, and go out to Lake Superior. The channel which unites the river and the lake St. Croix, is lined with copper; the southern shore of Lake Superior, (2.) presents the largest and richest mines of this metal, perhaps in the known world. The present Gen. Bissell was sent by Mr. Adams, in the year 1797, to examine these mines; he did so at the imminent hazard of his life; his reports, and the specimens brought in, were entirely satisfactory to the President, and eventuated in the project of forming a company to work them. A Navy was the favorite measure of the day, and copper was indispensable to its creation. But Mr. Adams went out of office; the navy lost its patron, gun-boats and torpedoes arrested the public for a dozen years, till the tug of war put an end to experiments, and re-established, it is hoped forever, the public conviction of the necessity of a Navy. We, who live upon the Mississippi, need a naval power as much as the people of the Atlantic States; and, sooner or later, we shall ask for it in the name of the Farewell address of Gen. Washington. (3.) And we are ready to contribute for its erection, as well in money which is derived from the sale of our lands, as in the copper which lies so low towards the head of the Mississippi. A fort at the Falls will be the first step towards the working of these mines; a ship of war upon Lake Superior (4.) will be the second. Such

(1) "Before I left my canoe I overtook a young chief of the Winnebago nation, who was going on an embassy to some of the lands of the Naudowessies, and who turned off with me to go by the Falls.—We had no sooner gained the point which overlooks this wonderful cascade, than the young chief began, with an audible voice, to address the Great Spirit, one of whose places of residence he imagined this to be. He told him that he had come a long way to pay his adorations to him, and now would make him the best offerings in his power. He accordingly first threw his pipe into the stream; then the roll that contained his tobacco; after this the bracelets he wore on his arms and wrists; next an ornament that encircled his neck, composed of beads; and at last the ear-rings from his ears, in short, he presented to his god every part of his dress that was valuable. During this he frequently smote his breast with great violence, threw his arms about, and appeared to be much agitated. All this while he continued his adorations, and a length concluded them with fervent petitions that the Great Spirit would constantly afford us his protection on our travels—giving us a bright sun, a blue sky, and clear, untroubled waters; and would he leave the place until we had smoked together with my pipe, in the honor of the Great Spirit."—Carver.

(2) "On the south side of the lake I found a quantity of virgin copper. The Americans, soon after they got possession of that country, sent an engineer thither; and I should not be surprised to hear of them employing people to work the mines on the north coast, though they are not supposed to be so rich as those on the south."

(3) "The quest derives from the coal supplies requisite to its growth and comfort; and what is, perhaps, of still greater consequence, it must of necessity ensure the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and future maritime strength of the atlantic side of the union."

(4) "Lake Superior is the largest and most magnificent body of fresh water in the world. It may be called the Caspian sea of North America; it is sixteen hundred miles in circumference, and receives the tribute of nearly forty rivers. It has an outlet by the falls and strait of St. Marie, eastward into the lower lakes, and the river St. Lawrence, and westward with the Mississippi, by the river St. Croix; Boisbulte creek, and a portage of half a mile between them. The water of the lake is clear and transparent, of great depth, and appears to lie on a bed of rocks. When it was calm, and the sun shone bright, I could sit in my canoe and plainly see, where the depth was upwards of thirty-six feet, huge piles of stones at the bottom, of different shapes, and so fashioned that some of them appeared to be hewn. The water at that time was as pure and transparent as air, and my canoe seemed as if it hung upon

"Wonderful River," exclaimed Gen. Lefebvre Desnouettes, as he stood upon the bank of the Mississippi, at St. Louis, in 1816, tracing its connection with the river in the voyage of a fur trader.—"Wonderful river which communicates with seas by its head and the mouth."