

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Charleston, March 11. Capt. Campbell, of the ship South Boston, arrived at this port yesterday, has favored us with files of Liverpool papers to the 4th ult. inclusive.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 1.

The import of Cotton into this port last month, has been large, say 50,400 bags, of which 25,000 are from the United States. The sales to the trade, during the same period, have amounted to about 30,000 bags, so that our stock has increased nearly 20,000 in the month of February, and 9,000 bags since the commencement of the year. The demand has of late been good, but the import having so greatly exceeded the sales, prices have receded from 1 to 1d. per lb. The moderate value of Cotton encourages a disposition to purchase both on the part of speculators and the trade, and it is probable the sales will continue extensive, but while the import is likewise so, and the state of trade in a manner discouraging, there is little reason to expect an improvement in prices; yet on the other hand, the present low currency and extensive consumption, seem a sufficient protection against a farther decline.

FEBRUARY 26.

By private letters received this morning, from London, we find that sixteen more of the conspirators have been taken into custody.

Lord Liverpools said to have declared in his place in the House of Lords, on Thursday night, that the Cabinet Dinner was merely pretended, for the purpose of deceiving the conspirators, and that Ministers were well aware of all that was to happen.

MARCH 1

Apprehension in Glasgow of twenty-seven Radical Delegates.

Our readers, who, with ourselves, had begun to indulge the hope, that the improving appearances of trade would effectually put an end to the foolish attempts of the radical leaders, to excite the disaffected, will be surprised and alarmed at our domestic intelligence of this day. On Tuesday evening no fewer than twenty-seven delegates from the radical societies in correspondence with the Glasgow leaders, were apprehended in full clove, in the house of a vintner in the Gallowgate, their persons searched and their papers secured; and, by the prompt assistance of the military, were safely lodged in jail. They are now under examination before the Sheriff, and will, without delay, be brought to trial. We understand, the delegates are from Ecclefechan, Strathaven, Airdrie, Kinkintloch, Paisley, Elderslie, Ayr, &c. We forbear stating more particulars, as the individuals, implicated must soon be brought to answer at the bar of the High Court of Justiciary, and we have no wish to prejudice them at their trial. Warrants are out, we learn, for apprehending a number more of the leaders.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The news from Spain is beginning to assume increased importance. The insurgents are evidently gaining strength, and with increased strength they are extending their operations. It does not appear that any attempt has yet been made to try their power, by the royal troops; on the contrary, if the latest accounts from Cadix are authentic, the latter have rather evaded than sought a conflict.

The Queen.—Mr. Brougham's Courier to the Queen arrived in town yesterday morning, having gone by Mount Cenis to Bologna, Florence and Leghorn, where he met her majesty. As he only left Dover the 31st January, this is an instance of extraordinary despatch. It is said that her majesty was set out on her return to this country, as soon as she had rested for a few days at her villa near Pesara, having been much fatigued with her late dangerous voyage from Toulon to Leghorn, in which very bad weather was encountered. Her majesty was, we understand, very much affected by the sudden news of the King's death.—Morning Chron. Feb. 25.

MARCH 4.

The present parliament was dissolved by his Majesty's proclamation in the Gazette of Tuesday last. The writs for the general election were directed to be immediately issued, and the new parliament is to assemble on the 21st of April, for the dispatch of business.

We are concerned to find that the Royal speech on the prorogation of the late parliament was pronounced by commissioners, "in consequence of his Majesty's indisposition." We had hoped that his Majesty's convalescence had, by this time, so far advanced, as to permit his personal appearance on this first occasion of exercising the most august function of the Royal prerogative. We are assured, however, in a sort of demi-official manner, that this continued indisposition is no more than the extreme debility which necessarily remains after the acute disease with which his Majesty had been attacked, and the violent remedies adopted for its removal. We sincerely hope that this representation will be found correct.

Mr. Hobhouse was on Monday liberated from Newgate, in consequence of the prorogation of Parliament.

An article in the Ghent Journal, describes the King of Prussia as being very melancholy, and almost incapable of transacting any business. He has ordered the strictest economy in his household; but the writer of the article in question very properly hints that economy in the general expenditure of the state would please the people better.

From Genoa, it is stated, on the authority of letters from Cairo, that the Pacha of Egypt had seized upon Palestine, and that a division of his army had entered Jerusalem.

The Gazette of Saturday notices the appointment of the Earl of Chatham to be Governor of Gibraltar, v. the late Duke of Kent; Lord Beresford to be Governor of Jersey, v. Earl Chatham; Sir B. Spencer to be Governor of Cork, v. Lord Beresford; Lt. Gen. Hart to be Governor of Londonderry and Colmore, v. the Earl of Suffolk, deceased; and the Duke of Richmond to be High Steward of Chichester.

Sir H. Calvert is to succeed Sir S. Hulse as Lt. Governor of Chelsea Hospital; Sir H. Torrens is to succeed Sir H. Calvert as Adjutant General; and Colonel Thornton is to succeed Sir H. Torrens as Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

Accounts received from Ireland state, that bands of ribbon men at present infest the county of Galway, resembling, in some respects, the guerrillas in Spain, during the late war. Some of the gangs amount to a thousand and upwards; and are now committing nightly depredations to an enormous extent. A meeting of the gentlemen and clergy was held in consequence, when it was determined that information of the state of the county should be laid before the Irish government, in order that measures might be taken to restore tranquillity.

We (Courier) are informed that a letter has been seen, from which it appears that Thistlewood was in the neighborhood of Glasgow about three weeks back, where he held communication with his radical brethren in that quarter. If so, the arrests in Glasgow, on Tuesday week, may have more connexion with the conspiracy in the metropolis than was at first imagined.

On Wednesday night week there was a general turn-out of the members of the Union at Dewsbury; two cloth mills are said to be set on fire, and various other atrocities were committed. A despatch arrived at Leeds early on Thursday morning for military aid; and such was the urgency of the call, that a party of the 4th dragoons rode off instantly in their stable dresses. The civil power, however, had succeeded, before their arrival, in dispersing the rioters, ten of whom were seized, and have been since committed to York Castle, to stand trial for their lives.

The trial of Sir Francis Burdett, on the prosecution of the Attorney General, for writing and publishing the letter to the electors of Westminster, on the affair of the 16th of August, at Manchester, is fixed for Thursday, 16th March, at Leicester; and the trial of Mr. Hunt, and the other persons taken at Manchester, on a charge of conspiracy, is fixed for the Tuesday following, at York.

By a decree of the King of the Netherlands, and a subsequent order from the Burgomasters of Amsterdam, the celebrated Bank of Amsterdam, whose functions, till within a short period, have borne so large a share in the money transactions of foreign countries with Holland, has ceased to exist. The whole of its accounts will be finally closed on or before the 28th of July next.

FROM SPANISH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from a Royalist in Laguna, dated 16th March, to a respectable merchant in New-York.

Bolivar having abandoned all the points, leaving a small garrison in Guiana, came to San Fernando de Apaura, where he assembled all his forces, amounting to 5000 men, with intent to march upon Caracas. Morillo was prepared to meet him, with the royal force, consisting of 2500 horsemen and 3500 infantry, all well equipped. Bolivar, however, thought to intimidate him by his former successes. But at the moment he intended to attack Caracas, he received intelligence that Calzada had united all the Royal troops in P-payan, and taken Santa Fe, in the month of January, that the aspect of affairs was entirely changed in that country. Bolivar, on receiving this news immediately retired with his troops. This campaign, which was expected to have been bloody, will pass off without firing a gun. They threatened us from Margareta with a squadron of nine vessels, having on board 900 Englishmen; but the royal squadron of 2 corvettes, 2 brigs, 2 sloops of war, and 2 schooners, which sailed from Porto Cabello, has blockaded them at Pampatar.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SAURDAY, APRIL 8.

On motion of Mr. Linn, it was RESOLVED, That the committee on Military Affairs be directed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law a more effectual remedy to prevent Duelling in the Army of the United States, and in the District of Columbia.

The following bills were received from the Senate, viz: a bill "providing for the better organization of the Treasury Department;" a bill "further to amend the judicial system of the United States;" a bill "for the relief of the legal representatives of Tench Francis, deceased." These bills were severally twice read, and referred to committees.

The House took up the Message of the Senate asking a conference upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the second amendment proposed by the Senate to the Military Appropriation bill for the year 1820; and

the House determined to insist on its disagreement to the said amendment, and also agreed to appoint a committee of conference thereon.

The bills which were yesterday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report in obedience to a resolution of the House of the 30th ult. requiring information as to any presents, &c. which may have been received by Captain Biddle, from Spanish officers in the Pacific, while commanding in the Ontario in that sea, &c. which documents were ordered to be printed; and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 10.

The Speaker laid before the House certain documents relating to the cruise of the sloop of war Ontario; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smyth, from the committee on military affairs, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the allowance of bounty land to soldiers who enlisted in the late war, and who procured substitutes, made a report that it is not expedient to provide for the allowance of the said bounty; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Warfield it was RESOLVED, That the committee on Ways and Means be directed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of any balance due by the government to Collectors of the Internal Revenue.

On motion of Mr. Case, it was RESOLVED, That the committee on Public Buildings be directed to enquire into the practicability of rendering the House of Representatives convenient for the transaction of public business.

The House then, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Storrs in the chair, on the bill concerning the District Banks.

After some discussion, on this bill which provides that the charters of all the incorporated Banks that now pay specie on demand, be extended until the 15th June, 1825; and agreeing to the following amendment, viz "That nothing herein contained shall prevent, or be construed to prevent, Congress from repealing or modifying the whole or any part of this act, whenever they shall think proper," the bill was gone through and ordered for a third reading.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill to annex certain lands to the District of Detroit; which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Smyth, from the military committee, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing a more effectual remedy against duelling in the army and navy and in the District of Columbia, made a report, in which they state, "that they consider the existing law as amply sufficient, if executed, to repress duelling in the Army," and they therefore asked to be discharged from further enquiry on the subject. The report was adopted by the House.

The House took up the bill from the Senate to continue in force the act of the 20th April, 1818, supplementary to an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the second of March, 1799, amended it by adding a section, extending the time for completing the entries, &c. for taking the oath required in cases of exportation for the benefit of drawback to twenty days from the date of the clearance of the vessel; provided that all other regulations and formalities heretofore established shall be complied with. This amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time to-morrow.

The rest of the day was occupied in committees of the whole, on a number of private bills.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

By Mr. Sergeant, a petition of the Printers and Booksellers in the city of Philadelphia, praying that additional duties may be imposed on paper imported into the United States.

By Mr. Baldwin, a petition from sundry Iron founders and manufacturers of Iron, in and near the city of Philadelphia, praying that additional duties may be imposed on iron imported into the United States.

Also a memorial of the Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of American manufactures, praying that further protection and encouragement may be extended to the manufacturing interest of the country generally.

By Mr. Pickney, a memorial and petition of sundry merchants and underwriters in the city of Charleston, S. C. praying compensation for spoliations committed on their lawful commerce, by cruizers under the French flag, between the years 1793 and 1806, their claims to which upon the government of France for indemnity were abandoned on the part of the United States, in the convention on the 30th September 1800.

Mr. Sergeant, from the Judiciary committee, offered the following report:

The committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the bill from the Senate "further to amend the judicial system of the U. S." report, that they have had the same under consideration. The bill proposes to form the district of East Tennessee and that of West Tennessee into one circuit; and to appoint a judge for the same circuit with a salary of 3000 dollars a year, and with all the powers of a circuit judge within the circuit so established. The committee are of opinion, that it would be inexpedient to make such an innovation upon the existing judicial system. It will probably become necessary, at no very distant time, to make some general change, and, in the mean

time, the committee think no partial alteration ought to be permitted essentially inconsistent with the present arrangement, and difficult to reconcile with any future systematic measure. Such would be the proposed establishment for the districts of Tennessee. The committee, therefore, respectfully recommend to the House not to concur in the said bill.

The bill and report were ordered to lie on the table.

The bill "concerning the Banks in the District of Columbia," was read a third time; and the question being stated—"Shall the bill pass?"

The debate and proceedings on this bill occupied nearly the whole of the sitting. The result was, that the bill passed, but not without great opposition, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Superintendent of Indian trade, shewing the amount of goods furnished annually since the peace of 1815, to each Indian Trading House, with the articles received in exchange of payment therefor, together with an account of sales of such articles, &c. made in obedience to a resolution of this House.

The House took up, and proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of General James Wilkinson (for the indemnification of Gen. W. from a judgment obtained against him in one of the Courts of the Mississippi, in an action for false imprisonment, during the alarm of Burr's conspiracy.

After some debate, and a motion to postpone the bill, which was negatived, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Livermore moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill for the alteration of the present tariff of duties on goods imported, with a view to its postponement. But the motion was declared not to be in order before the reading of the following bill:

Thereupon Mr. Barbour moved to lay that bill on the table; which motion was negatived.

The bill from the Senate, supplementary to the act, "concerning navigation," was twice read, and was, on motion of Mr. Hill, referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Williams of N. C. then moved to postpone until to-morrow the other orders of the day preceding that referred to by Mr. Livermore, with a view to then moving to postpone that bill, until the next session of Congress. In support of this motion, Mr. W. said the subject was one of great importance; that a proper consideration of it would occupy the attention of the House exclusively, for at least a month, and would for so long protract the session beyond the time necessarily to be devoted to the consideration of other subjects. The question ought therefore to be now determined, whether the House would or would not act upon the subject at the present session.

Mr. Lowndes said, he concurred so far in the views of the gentleman from N. C. that if he now persevered in his motion, he should certainly vote for it. But, as the decision of the question, would in fact be a decision on the main question of the bill for the present session, he wished the motion could be deferred until to-morrow, that the members of the House might be all aware of its agitation. Mr. Lowndes said he did believe, that unless it was passed without debate, the bill in question could not be acted on at the present session.

Mr. Williams assenting to the wish of Mr. Lowndes, withdrew his motion, with the intimation, that if no else moved it, he should himself renew the motion to-morrow.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of whole, on the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they hereby are, directed and required to adjust and settle the claim of each and every surviving officer of the Army of the Revolution, who by the several resolves of Congress, made on or before the 21st of October, 1780, was entitled to half pay for life, and who shall apply for such settlement within months from the date of this act, by deducting from the arrearages of such half pay, computed from the reduction of the army, five years full pay; and the balance of such arrearages being thus ascertained, a certificate shall issue for the same, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the government: Provided, That if the whole amount of the balances so to be ascertained shall exceed one million of dollars, they shall be respectively and ratably reduced, so that the aggregate of the certificates to be issued shall not be more than the said sum of one million of dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the date of the said certificate, each and every officer to whom it is issued, shall be placed on the half pay pension list of the United States, and shall be entitled to receive the half pay in half yearly payments, for and during the term of his natural life: Provided, That if the aggregate of the said half pay shall exceed 45,000 dollars per annum, the same shall be reduced, by a rateable deduct on, so as not to amount to more than that sum.

The bill having been read through—Mr. Sergeant delivered his sentiments in favor of the bill, and enforced them with eloquence and argument.

Mr. Rhea delivered a speech of considerable length, against the bill; when, a motion to that effect having been made, the question was taken on striking out the first section of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, by a majority of about 20 votes.

This decision (vitaly affecting the bill) was reported to the House; when, on motion of Mr. Nelson of Va. the report of the committee of the whole was ordered to lie on the table, in order that it might be finally acted on, in full house; and the house adjourned.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office April 7, 1820.

GENERAL ORDER.

Congress having limited the appropriations, for this year, to twenty thousand dollars, on account of bounties and premiums, all minor recruiting parties will be withdrawn, and the recruits together with the clothing and other public property, will be forthwith removed to their respective regiments and corps.

Recruiting will in future be carried on only at the head quarters of regiments, corps, and at posts, except at the following places, viz: One recruiting station, at Baltimore, to consist of one officer of the corps of artillery, south division, and one officer of the 4th Infantry. One rendezvous at Philadelphia, to consist of one officer of the corps of artillery, south division, and one officer of the 1st, one of the 7th, and one of the 8th Infantry. One rendezvous at New York, to consist of one officer of the corps of artillery, south division, and one officer of the 2d, one of the 3d, and one of the 5th Infantry. One rendezvous at Boston, to consist of one officer of light artillery, and two officers of the corps of artillery, north division. One rendezvous at Pittsburg, to consist of one officer of the 6th Infantry; and one rendezvous at St. Louis, to consist of one officer of the 1st regiment.

By the regulations, recruiting is to be carried on under the orders of the commanding officers of divisions and departments; and this order is sent to officers now superintending that service, that they make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the further orders of the commanding Generals. None but the best young men will be received as recruits. All the recruiting regulations will be strictly enforced, and the duplicate enlistments, returns, and reports, required for this office, will in no instance be dispensed with.

No furlough will be given to any private for more than ten days, except with approbation of the Pay Master General.

By order, D. PARKER, Adj. & Insp. Gen.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE first number of the American Farmer was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may now be considered as an established National Work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the States contribute, by their patronage and their writings, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of Agriculture and domestic Economy—and to develop the means of Internal Improvements generally, constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the ephemeral occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly on a sheet the size of a large newspaper, & folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of 52 numbers, a title page and an index; and numerous Engravings to represent new implements, and approved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock, and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

For the sum of Five Dollars, to be paid always in advance, the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail—should subscription money miscarry, he holds himself, nevertheless, bound to furnish the paper.

All Gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to these objects, and conducted on this plan, are requested to transmit the names of subscribers—but in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will, however, be returned, in any case, when the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the Editor within three weeks.

An allowance of ten per cent will be made, when claimed, on all monies received for and remitted to the Editor.

A few of the first Volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par. From subscribers residing in the States of Ohio and Kentucky, notes of the Bank of Chillicothe will be received at par and from such subscribers the notes of all other banks, which can be disposed of here at a discount of not more than ten per cent.

All Communications to be addressed to JOHN S. SKINNER, Baltimore.

April 7, 1820 73 4w

WARRENTON SPRING RACES, 1820.

Will commence on Thursday the fourth of May next, and continue two days. 1st day—A Sweepstake for three year old Colts and Fillies, mile heats. Entrance 100 dollars—half forfeit. Six Subscribers, and closed.

2d day—The Proprietor's purse for 150 dollars, two mile heats. Entrance 15 dollars, free for any thing; money hung up. The rules of the course to govern.

Stables and Litter furnished Race Horses gratis.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, Prop.

April 7

B 30 REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, living near Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. an indentured apprentice boy named William Brown, who was legally bound to me to learn the Cordwainer's business. He is stout made, about 19 years of age, has light hair and dark eyes, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high. He took with him a sorrel Mare with one eye out—He also avindled a Brass Watch with a gilt face, from a Mr. White. It is expected said fellow is lurking about in Montgomery county, on Little River, or in Chatham county. Any person who will deliver said fellow to me in Cabarrus county, shall receive the above reward, or \$20 if secured in any jail so that I get him again.

ASA THOMPSON.

April 2

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