

From Edwardsville to Sangama Court-house.

IN MISSOURI.

From St. Genevieve by Heroulaeum to St. Louis.

From Heroulaeum to Potosi.

From Jackson to Fredericktown.

From Potosi to New Bowling Green.

From St. Charles to Cole Sans Dessein, shall hereafter go by the seat of justice for Calloway county.

From Fishing river to Fort Osage, shall hereafter pass by the seat of justice in Clay county.

IN ARKANSAS.

From the post of Arkansas by Little Rock, Crystal Hill, Cadron and Ellis's, to Crawford Court-house.

From Little Rock by Clark Court-house, to Nacitoches.

From Clark Court-house by Hempstead Court-house to Miller Court-house.

IN LOUISIANA.

From Natchez to Baton Rouge, by Woodville and Jackson.

From Pinekneyville, Mississippi, by Avoyelles, to Alexandria, in Louisiana.

From Baton Rouge by Plaquemine and Duplessis's landing in Attacapas, to Opelousa Court-house.

From New-Orleans to Pensacola.

IN FLORIDA.

From Pensacola to St. Marks, thence to Volusia at Dexter's on St. John's river, thence down the river to Picolatta, and thence to St. Augustine.

From Pensacola to Fort Hawkins, in Alabama.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General may allow to the Postmaster at Salem, Massachusetts, at the rate of two hundred dollars a year in addition to his ordinary commissions.

May 8, 1822.—Approved.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the second section of an act of Congress of the 6th of May last, entitled, "An act in addition to the act concerning navigation, and also to authorise the appointment of Deputy Collectors," it is provided, That, in the event of the signature of any treaty or convention concerning the navigation or commerce between the United States and France, the President of the United States, if he should deem the same expedient, may suspend, by Proclamation, until the end of the next session of Congress, the operation of the act, entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes; and, also, to suspend, as aforesaid, all other duties on French vessels, or the goods imported in the same, which may exceed the duties on American vessels, and on similar goods imported in the same: And whereas a convention of navigation and commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, has this day been duly signed by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, on the part of the United States, and by the Baron Hyde de Neuville, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from France, on the part of His most Christian Majesty, which convention is in the words following:

Convention of Navigation and Commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, being desirous of settling the relations of navigation and commerce between their respective nations, by a temporary convention reciprocal, beneficial and satisfactory, and thereby of leading to a more permanent and comprehensive arrangement, have respectively furnished their full powers in manner following, that is to say: The President of the United States to John Quincy Adams, their Secretary of State; and His most Christian Majesty to the Baron Hyde de Neuville, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Commander of the Legion of Honor, Grand Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic, His Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States; who, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

Articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, imported into France in vessels of the United States, shall pay an additional duty, not exceeding twenty francs per ton of merchandise, over and above the duties paid on the like articles, also of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the U. States, when imported in French vessels.

ARTICLE 2.

Articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of France, imported into the United States in French vessels, shall pay an additional duty, not exceeding three dollars and seventy-five cents per ton of merchandise, over and above the duties collected upon the like articles, also of the growth, produce, or manufacture of France, when imported in vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE 3.

No discriminating duty shall be levied upon the productions of the soil or industry of France, imported in French bottoms into the ports of the United States for transit or re-exportation.

ARTICLE 4.

Nor shall any such duties be levied upon the productions of the soil or industry of the United States, imported in vessels of the United States into the ports of France for transit or re-exportation.

ARTICLE 5.

The following quantities shall be considered as forming the ton of merchandise for each of the articles hereinafter specified:

Wines—four 61 gallon hogsheads, or 244 gallons of 231 cubic inches, American measure.

Brandies, and all other liquids, 244 gallons.

Oils, and all other dry goods, and all other articles usually subject to measurement, forty-two cubic feet French, in France, and fifty cubic feet American measure, in the United States.

Cotton—604 lb. avoirdupois, or 365 kilogrammes.

Tobacco—1600 lb. avoirdupois, or 725 kilogrammes.

Ashes—pot and pearl, 2240 lb. avoirdupois, or 1016 Kilog.

Rice—1600 lb. avoirdupois, or 725 Kilog.

And for all weighable articles not specified, 2240 lb. avoirdupois, or 1016 kilogrammes.

ARTICLE 6.

The duties of tonnage, light money, pilotage, port charges, brokerage, and all other duties upon foreign shipping, over and above those paid by the national shipping in the

two countries respectively, other than those specified in articles 1 and 2 of the present convention, shall not exceed, in France, for vessels of the United States, five francs per ton of the vessel's American register; nor for vessels of France in the United States, ninety-four cents per ton of the vessel's French passport.

ARTICLE 7.

The contracting parties, wishing to favor their mutual commerce by affording in their ports every necessary assistance to their respective vessels, have agreed that the consuls and vice consuls may cause to be arrested the sailors, being part of the crews of the vessels of their respective nations, who shall have deserted from the said vessels, in order to send them back, and transport them out of the country. For which purpose the said consuls and vice consuls shall address themselves to the Courts, Judges, and Officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing—proving, by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel, or ship's roll, or other official documents, that those men were part of said crews; and on this demand, so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved) the delivery shall not be refused; and there shall be given all aid and assistance to the said consuls and vice consuls, for the search, seizure, and arrest, of the said deserters, who shall even be detained, and kept in the prisons of the country, at their request and expense, until they shall have found an opportunity of sending them back. Put, if they be not sent back within three months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE 8.

The present temporary Convention shall be in force for two years from the first day of October next, and even after the expiration of that term, until the conclusion of a definitive treaty, or until one of the parties shall have declared its intention to renounce it; which declaration shall be made at least six months before hand.

And, in case the present arrangement should remain without such declaration of its discontinuance by either party, the extra duties specified in the 1st and 2d articles, shall, from the expiration of the said two years, be on both sides diminished by one fourth of their whole amount, and afterwards by one-fourth of the said amount, from year to year, so long as neither party shall have declared the intention of renouncing it, as above stated.

ARTICLE 9.

The present Convention shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, within one year from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible. But the execution of the said Convention shall commence in both countries on the first of October next, and shall be effective, even in case of non-ratification, for all such vessels as may have sailed, bona fide, for the ports of either nation, in the confidence of its being in force.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have thereto affixed their seals, at the City of Washington, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1822.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, (U. S.)

G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, (F. R.)

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

The extra duties levied on either side before the present day, by virtue of the act of Congress of the 15th May, 1820, and of the ordinance of the 26th July, of the same year, and others confirmative thereof, and which have not already been paid back, shall be refunded.

Signed and sealed as above, this 24th day of June, 1822.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, (U. S.)

G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, (F. R.)

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

It is agreed that the extra duties, specified in the first and second articles of this Convention, shall be levied only upon the excess of value of the merchandise imported, over the value of the merchandise exported in the same vessel upon the same voyage: So that if the value of the articles exported shall equal or exceed that of the articles imported in the same vessel (not including, however, articles imported for transit or re-exportation) no such extra duties shall be levied; and if the articles exported are less in value than those imported, the extra duties shall be levied only upon the amount of the difference of their value. This article, however, shall take effect only in case of ratification on both sides; and not until two months after the exchange of the ratifications. But the refusal to ratify this article, on either side, shall in no wise affect or impair the ratification or the validity of the preceding articles of this convention.

Signed and sealed as above, this 24th day of June, 1822.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, (U. S.)

G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, (F. R.)

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, do hereby suspend, from and after the first day of October next, until the end of the next session of Congress, the operation of the act aforesaid, entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels and for other purposes," and also on all other duties on French vessels and the goods, being the growth, produce & manufacture of France, imported in the same which may exceed the duties on American vessels, and on similar goods imported in the same, saving only the discriminating duties payable on French vessels and on articles of the growth, produce and manufacture of France, imported in the same, stipulated by the said convention to be paid.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at Washington, the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-sixth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

IN copying for the printer, the list of the first days Drawing of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery, Nos. 565, 3508 and 3737, were, by mistake, stated to have been drawn on that day, which is not the fact; those numbers are still in the wheel. There were precisely five hundred numbers drawn, as will be on each succeeding day agreeable to the scheme.

THE MANAGERS.

June 25.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, June 25.

By the brig Abigail, from Dublin, we have received the Dublin Evening Post of May 18, containing London dates to the 16th.

The Abbe Sicard, the celebrated director of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, died in Paris on the 10th of May, at the advanced age of eighty.

Upwards of \$40,000 had been subscribed in London previous to the 16th of May, for the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland. There is scarcely a town in England or an association which has not come forward on the occasion. The same sympathy prevails in Scotland. Edinburgh as well as Glasgow have met and made liberal donations.

A vast quantity of American flour has been shipped at Liverpool, for the ports of Cork, Limerick and Galway.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The intelligence from the east of Europe continues favorable to the cause of the Greeks. It has not, however, as yet assumed such a form as would induce us to displace Domestic matter for its insertion. The question between Russia and Turkey remains undecided. The expectation of a War is general, and the Emperor it is said, in an article from St. Petersburg, was to have left that Capital on the 4th instant, for Warsaw.

In France, the elections are going on in favor of the Liberals. Of the eight Deputies for the Department which embrace Paris, six were Patriots. Some disturbances have broken out in Spain, but they appear not to be formidable. A party of the Insurgents had passed into France, and were instantly disarmed by the Cordou Sanitaire stationed on the frontiers. An evidence in favor of the good faith of the French Government.

MAY 16.

Mr. Leonard's motion, for Economy among the Diplomatic Corps, has been lost. Ayes 147. Noes 274. Majority 127. Mr. Warre's motion relative to the Swiss Embassy, was to go forward on Thursday evening. The Catholic Bill has passed through the Committee without opposition. It was to have been read a third time on Friday.

The Prince & Princess of Denmark (they are husband and wife) have arrived in England.

FROM THE CLARE JOURNAL.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

The dreadful situation of this unfortunate country may be learned from the following heart-rending details from the Irish papers. The facts are furnished by the clergy and gentry of the respective Baronies and Parishes.

Barony of Inchiquin.—Three thousand six hundred and nine individuals, totally destitute of provisions, and without the means of purchasing. This number will be increased to 5000 in another month, with not the most remote prospect of re-paying anything given by way of loan.

Barony of Donnybeg, Parish of Phenagh.—Five hundred and fifty-five persons requiring immediate assistance. Several families lying on one scanty meal in the day for the last month; many of their families in a state of starvation; seven members of one family confined of typhus fever, without any means of support.

Parishes of Burninny and Dromline.—Six hundred and sixty-seven inhabitants destitute of subsistence, or the means of procuring food, of whom one half will be able to re-pay in harvest.

Parishes of Kilfinnian and Kilkerry.—One thousand two hundred and forty-seven in absolute want of food at present, one half of whom would be able to re-pay a loan.

Parish of Fintona.—Contains eight hundred and seventeen persons, one hundred and ninety-five of whom are in absolute want of food, and if not supplied, either gratuitously or by labor, they must starve.

Parish of Kilmulla.—Six hundred have applied for immediate assistance, two-thirds of whom are paupers, the remaining third able to purchase, at reduced prices and re-pay in harvest.

Barony of Clendevalew.—Thirteen thousand in actual want of food and seed potatoes.

Parishes of Kilmaley, Kilmoney and Clonlough.—Fifteen hundred requiring assistance: one-third in absolute want of food at present; one-third of the whole able to re-pay something.

Union of Quin.—Three thousand six hundred individuals at present in want of food, one-third only able to re-pay in harvest.

Half Barony of Tulla.—Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-two in absolute want of provisions and have no means of purchasing, of whom three thousand two hundred and thirteen would be able to re-pay something.

Barony of Ibrackane.—Five thousand without any means whatever of purchasing food; this number will be considerably increased.

Baronies of Gortacree and Burren.—Ten thousand; this number must increase as the season advances.

Clare Abbey.—Eleven hundred and seventy-nine inhabitants have applied to the Committee for assistance, many of whom are reduced to one meal a day for a considerable time. On the church door of this Parish the following notice was found the Sunday previous to Easter. We give it verbatim, and without any alteration in orthography, as we consider it, from its simplicity, a most powerful and pathetic appeal to humanity:

"Good charitable Quality."

"The poor inhabitants of Clare is actily starving living on one meal in the day and that same a bad meal, we are in hopes ye will do something for us out of hand, we will actily die with hunger if ye dont look

to us out of hand, them that has a little family must Rob before they die with hunger before their face. As the are half Dead before."

In addition to the extracts above given we have heard of several instances of wretched families driven to the necessity of killing their only cow for food, from the cries of their starving children, and having no other means of appeasing their hunger. The typhus fever, which is generally the companion of famine, has made its appearance in several parts of the country. A meeting has been held for the purpose of opening a Public Kitchen for the gratuitous distribution of nutritious soup; another meeting is to be held on Friday next, to ascertain how far the institution was likely to receive public patronage and support. In the mean time it was determined that one hundred quarts of soup should be ready for distribution on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, upon the production of tickets by the persons claiming relief. The proposition was acceded to, that subscribers should sacrifice one-half their subscription to meet contingencies, and that they should receive the amount of the half in tickets, value one penny each. It is also understood that all persons in indigent circumstances should be allowed to purchase tickets at the rate of one penny each, after Friday next.

FROM THE COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Baltimore, June 25.

The Colombian armed schooner Aguila, Commodore Daniels, arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, from Lagaira. The Commodore himself arrived in this city this morning, by the steam-boat from Norfolk, in excellent health and high spirits.

By the Aguila letters and papers have been received in town, furnishing very satisfactory intelligence from the Republic of Colombia, among which we have the pleasure to announce a fresh triumph of the Republican arms before Porto Cabello—no less a triumph than the surrender of the principal fort on the main land, which gives the independent army a commanding position to bombard the island in the harbor, which is now the last hold of the Spaniards—They cannot obtain succour or support of any kind except what they may chance to get by sea, and of this resource they will soon be deprived.

Fifty of the officers and men who surrendered were put on board the Aguila, then about to sail for the United States, with orders to the Commodore to land them at Porto Rico. She sailed from Lagaira on the 26th May, but, springing her mast, was obliged to put into St. Thomas's, and it is with much satisfaction we have perused the following letter, so creditable to the understanding and good feeling of Commodore Daniels.

St. Thomas, June 1st.

Sir: The accompanying communication from the Intendencia of Venezuela will inform your Excellency that I have been entrusted with the care and protection of forty-seven officers and soldiers, to be landed and placed in your hands at Porto Rico.

On my passage from La Guayra, at which place they were put on board, we experienced very boisterous weather—and my vessel had the misfortune to injure her main mast so badly as to compel me to enter this harbor for its preservation. As considerable time will be required to repair the damages which have been sustained, and Captain Montero and his companions have expressed great anxiety to be landed, as early as possible, at the place of their destination, I have been induced, in order to meet their wishes, to freight a vessel, on board of which they are now embarking with their arms and baggage. Ample stores of provisions have been added for their support, until they arrive and shall be placed under your excellency's better care and protection. I must, however, respectfully observe, that no pains have been spared to render the situation of Captain Montero, and those under his command, as comfortable as possible; and trust this gentleman's report to your excellency, on this subject, will confirm what I have thus the honor to intrude upon you, and afford new evidence that war may be prosecuted without a violation of the feeling of humanity, and with a due consideration of what its unfortunate victims have a right to claim. I have the honor to remain, with the highest sentiments of respect, sir, your excellency's very obedient servant,

J. D. DANIELS,
Com. Colombian Service.

His Excellency the Governor of Porto Rico, St. Johns.

Letters describe the prospects of the country to be of a very cheering nature, and the prosperity and happiness of the Republic is anticipated in very glowing colors. Assurances have been received from London, that the Colombian government could have any supplies it wished, and to any amount, from England.

A frigate and corvette of war, for the use of the Republic, were about to sail from a British port at the date of the last accounts from Europe.

Sir Robert Wilson, so distinguished in the British Parliament, had sent his son to Columbia to enter the military service of the Republic. He had been placed on the President's staff.

Colonel Macnamara, Commissary General to General d'Evereux, had returned from London, and proceeded from Caracas to the General, at Santa Fe de Bogata. It is supposed he brought out communications of importance for the government.—*Red. Gaz.*

FROM VERA CRUZ.

Baltimore, June 24.

We received yesterday a long letter, dated May 1st, 1822, from our attentive correspondent at Vera Cruz, together with a file of papers from

that place. Our correspondent marks, that the castle which commands the town is in possession of the royalists, in which are most of the remaining Dons of wealth, waiting for opportunities of conveyance for themselves and their money to Spain. The Port is weak at this time, not having more than 250 soldiers in it. There is a constant communication between the fort and the town; in fact, it is hardly possible to say who is Royal or who is Imperial in the city, as they both pass and repass in every direction, regardless of each other. It is stated that there are five or six thousand imperial troops in the city—but the fact is, there are not as many hundred, unless you include every Indian and negro in the place.

The governor of the city conducts his affairs at his palace in a masterly style—all his business is conducted systematically. The castle assumes the right of boarding all vessels entering the port, to the total exclusion of the Imperialists; all property pays a duty when landed, except that which may be wanted for the fort. The fort claims a very heavy tonnage duty. A deep laid plan of the Governor's to retake the city and country around, failed a few days ago, with a severe loss on his part. A caravan has this day arrived from Mexico with about two millions of dollars, all of which belong to persons destined to Spain, it being a privilege granted by the Imperialists to all who are disposed to leave the country.

It was reported here that Gen. Wilkinson had died between this and Mexico, and had been buried with military honors; but the report arose from the death of Gen. Long, who was killed at the door of Congress, in Mexico, by a sentinel, who ran him through the body as he attempted to pass him in a forcible manner. The U. S. brig Enterprize, Capt. Kearney, is here.—I have no further news.

In addition to the above, we learn that a letter has been received in this city, from General Wilkinson himself, stating that he was well, and in an employment for which he received a salary at the rate of 15,000 dollars per annum.—*Fed. Gaz.*

FROM PERU AND CHILE.

New-York, June 21.

Captain Reynolds, of the ship Fame, who left Coquimbo on the 21st of February, informs that the Spanish army, under the vice king La Serna, was still encamped about 30 leagues from Lima. The Spanish squadron, under Admiral Blanco, which had sailed on an expedition against Arica, had been ordered back to Callao. San Martin had resigned the Protectorship, and the Marquis Torre Tagle, of Truxillo, was appointed in his stead, under the title of "Supreme Director of Peru." The new government issued 200,000 dollars paper money, obliging every citizen to take it at its represented value. Dollars were getting very scarce, and premium constantly rising.

On the passage the Fame spoke a British vessel, which left Valparaiso subsequent to the above date, and learnt that the Constellation had arrived there, and would sail for Philadelphia about the middle of April.

It was reported that the pirate Benavides had been taken and carried to St. Jago de Chile.

JUDICIAL ELOQUENCE.

From the New-York Statesman.

We have lately had the pleasure of perusing the Report of the case of the *Jeune Eugenie*, decided in the Circuit Court of the United States, at Boston, by Judge Story, and reported by Wm. P. Mason. The history of this case is briefly as follows: the ship *Eugenie* was built in the United States, and sold, or pretended to be sold, to Messrs. Raibaud & Labatut, residents at Basseterre in Guadeloupe, whence she sailed in Feb. 1821, to the coast of Africa, for the ostensible purpose of obtaining palm oil and other African products. On the 17th of May following she was captured, as a slave ship, by Lieut. Stockton, of the U. States Schooner *Alligator*, and sent into Boston as a prize. At the time of her capture she was sailing under the French flag, with French papers, and having on board water and provisions for two hundred men. From these and other circumstances, which appeared in evidence, it was suspected she was engaged in the slave-trade. At the September Term of the District Court, in 1821, she was libelled as an American vessel, sailing under false colours, and engaged in an illicit traffic, in contravention of the laws of the United States. A claim was entered by the French Consul, on behalf of the owners of the *Eugenie*, and also a protest against the seizure and judicial proceedings, on behalf of the French government. A claim for restoration with damages was likewise made by M. Alleye de Billon, attorney and agent of Messrs. Raibaud & Labatut. The libel contained two