

above as mere report; we cannot vouch for its truth; but we can pledge ourselves that it comes from a quarter entitled to every attention. As we yesterday stated, no fresh communications from Spain have reached us, though we have been long prepared for something of the utmost importance from that country.

DEC. 19.—In consequence of the intervention of the Allied Sovereigns at Aix-la-Chapelle, the family of BONAPARTE at Rome have been invited to choose and nominate a Physician to attend on the Ex-Emperor in St. Helena, and accordingly they have appointed M. de Beauregard, the able medical man who attend on Bonaparte in the Isle of Elba, and who returned with him to Paris, where he remained at the particular request of Napoleon but with instructions to follow him to North America, as soon as it should be known where he took up his abode. M. de Beauregard is to go out immediately, and we have no doubt but that it is a part of the arrangement, effected by representations made at Congress, that the gentleman will not find Sir Hudson Lowe the Governor on his arrival.

Dec. 23.—The accounts from Constantinople state, that the greatest activity prevailed in the naval arsenal there; a ship of 80 guns and another of 74 guns were launched in the course of last month.

Letters from Madrid of the 7th inst. state that large bodies of Banditti, who are assembled in the mountains make descents upon the towns and villages, and lay them under contribution.

Torture and the Inquisition of Spain.—A decree at Madrid, the 19th inst. issued by the grand inquisitor, who is also private confessor of Ferdinand, denounces the severest punishments against all persons who shall have in their possession any of the works it particularizes, or any foreign journals containing reflections upon the government and institutions of Spain. That these are not mere impotent threats, has been proved in the most dreadful manner. By virtue of this decree, and at the express command of the King, the torture has been inflicted on Calvo de Rosas, one of the heroic defenders of Saragossa. For five hours and twenty-six minutes this distinguished individual was exposed to the torments of the rack: his legs and arms were dislocated, and he continued for a lengthened period in a state of insensibility. The queen is said to have been deeply affected by this inhuman treatment, and to have implored Ferdinand in the behalf of Rosas, but the blood-thirsty monster was inexorable. Social intercourse is at an end in Spain. Individuals are arrested, and put to the torture, on the most groundless suspicions; the Inquisitor General engrosses the whole power of the kingdom. A. M. Santorio (on whose information M. Calvo de Rosas and several others had been imprisoned) who was in one of the cells of the gaol called *de Cortes*, knowing that M. Calvo was in another close by, began to cry out aloud as he could, begging M. Calvo's forgiveness for this wicked and false information, which, he added, he was persuaded to give by the entreaties and promises of an official personage. This affair has occasioned a great deal of uneasiness to the party concerned in it.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 26.

CESSION OF THE FLORIDAS.

It is said, and we have no doubt correctly, (says the National Intelligencer of Tuesday) that the President of the United States yesterday laid before the Senate a Treaty recently concluded between Mr. Secretary Adams, on the part of the United States, and Don Louis De Onis, on the part of Spain, for the CESSION OF FLORIDA to the United States, and a provision for the payment, in consideration thereof, of a sum of money to our merchants having claims on the Spanish Government for spoiliations on their property; including also a settlement of the Western boundary line between the United States and Spain. This highly important Treaty, so long expected, if ratified, will impose on Congress the necessity of organizing a Government for that territory before adjournment, and will add thus much to the mass of important business already before them.

From the Correspondent of the Evening Post.

Washington City, Feb. 22.—The Spanish Treaty was laid before the Senate this

day. The Floridas are ceded to the United States. All the grants of land in the Floridas made by the King of Spain prior to Jan. 1, 1818, are confirmed. The western boundary of Louisiana commences at the river Sabise, and runs up that river to the north-western corner of the state of Louisiana; thence north to the Red River; thence up that river to the 100th degree of west longitude; thence north to the river Arkansas; thence up that river to its source; thence to the 42d degree of north latitude, and on that parallel of latitude west to the Pacific Ocean. The United States pay to her own citizens five millions of dollars for the spoiliations.

A similar statement of the treaty is given in the *Georgeown Messenger* of Monday, with the following additional circumstances.

"It being understood that Russia has relinquished to the United States all her rights to the countries on the Pacific Ocean south of the 56th degree of north latitude, and that Great-Britain relinquishes all hers to the same countries (after the ten years stipulated in the late treaty with respect to a certain portion of them); the United States will now possess a territory embracing fifteen degrees of latitude on the Pacific Ocean.

We understand that Gen. Jackson, on his return to Washington, will resign his military commission, in order that he may receive the appointment of Governor of Florida.

The *Seventy-four Gun Ship*, now building at the Navy-Yard in Washington, is to be launched on Saturday next. The *City Gazette* mentions, that, in honour of the District in which she is built, she is to be named—*The Columbia*.

BOSTON, FEB. 25.

Departure of the British Ministers.—In reply to the enquiry of a correspondent, who wished to know the reason for Mr. Bagot's intended departure for England, the *Washington City Gazette* has the following:

We have only to say to our correspondent, that on the receipt of his communication, we proceeded to ascertain from the most probable source of correct information the cause of Mr. B.'s intended trip to England, and was informed that in consequence of a slight but growing indisposition, with which he has been afflicted for a considerable time past, he had determined on a visit to his native country, as being the most probable method of repairing his constitution, which he hopes will be much benefited by sea voyage, and a little relaxation from the duties of his mission; and that he expects shortly to return to the seat of Government to resume the discharge of his functions. This is the result of our enquiries, and such we believe to be the fact; and that no interruption to the friendly relations so happily subsisting between the two countries is at all likely to take place, in consequence of the late transactions in Florida.

On Thursday evening about ten o'clock commenced one of the most severe gales experienced here for some time. The tide it is said, rose higher than it has been known to do for many years past, and overflowed many of our principal wharves. The gale continued during the greatest part of the night; and the damage to the shipping has been considerable.

Spanish Revolutionary War.

Capt. Mills, arrived at New-York, from Laguna, informs that it was believed an important action had taken place between the Spanish troops under Morillo, and the Patriot forces commanded by Polivar. Advices were received early in January from Morillo, which were not made public, but which caused a great despondency with the Royalists. Immediately after the receipt of the Dispatches, an order was issued to all the Spanish vessels in port, about twenty in number, to furnish a part of their crews for a guard to patrol the town, and they were kept on duty every night until Capt. M. sailed.

Shipwreck.—The brig *Sophia*, Captain Moors, from Quebec, outward bound, was wrecked near Little Valley, on the night of the 29th of October; and, it is supposed, every soul on board perished. Three thousand staves have been saved by the inhabit-

ants on the shore.—A box containing books, and a case of surgical instruments, were picked up.—A sailor's jacket was also found, containing in its pocket thirty-two American Half Eagles.

Perhaps so mild a winter in this climate as the present has thus far proved, is not within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants. The same remark, so far as our information extends, will generally hold true throughout this country. In France, England and Scotland also, the season continued still more remarkably mild to the 18th or 20th of December, our latest dates from that side of the Atlantic. In this country, winter weather, with the exception of a few days before Christmas, appears to have commenced about the 12th of February.

FEB. 26.

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN. Extract of a letter from a respectable source, dated Buenos Ayres, Nov. 3.

"You will learn with some astonishment, that the Spaniards abandoned the strong hold of Talcahuano on the 30 Sept. and are gone to Lima, to defend that capital against the meditated invasion by our combined armies at Chili. They have left a small force, which is gone to Valdivia; but the few good Spanish troops saved from Maypu, went to Lima, towards which capital the Viceroy of Lima has ordered 1000 men from the Spanish army stationed at lower Peru. His measures shew the greatest alarm; indeed, in an expose he made to the authorities of Lima, he says he fears and expects an attack from the intrepid San Martin.

"We had two 60 gun ships, 1 corvette and four brigs of war at Chili, and on the 2d ult. they sailed in search of the Spanish Expedition that sailed from Cadiz in May last, for Talcahuano. Gen. S. Martin crossed the Andes for Chili, on the 20th ult. Our army at Tucuman remains as before, expecting the movements from the armies at Chili."

Letters of the 18th of August, received at Buenos Ayres from Salta, announce the discovery of a very rich Silver Mine, 7 leagues from that place.

Extract of a letter from New-York, to the Keeper of Merchant's Hall Books.

The *Paragon* sailed from Gibraltar, 7th January. The Queen of Spain died at Madrid on the 2d Jan. as it was reported. The King, had fled which gave rise to a suspicion that he had been the cause of her death.

Flour at Gibraltar, was at from 10 to 10-50—Specie 2½ premium.

London, Dec. 17.

LORD COCHRANE'S STEAM VESSEL, which was to have followed him to Valparaiso, but which did not answer the purpose, has been again taken out of the dock; but her new construction does not yet allow her to proceed with sufficient rapidity: the engine has consequently been taken out of her and the vessel now lays off the Red-House, at Deptford.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

At the opening of the Session, of the two Chambers, on the 10th December.

"Men—At the opening of the last Session, I deplored the calamities which afflicted our country, I had the satisfaction to predict the near approach of their termination. A generous effort, of which I have a noble pride in declaring a more illustrious example was never afforded by any nation, enables me to realize these hopes. They are realized: my troops alone occupy all our possessions. One of my sons, joining in these first raptures of our independent Provinces, with his own hands, in the midst of the acclamations of my people, hoisted the French flag upon the ramparts of Thionville. This day that flag floats over all the soil of France.

"The day when those of my children who have, with so much constancy, supported the burthens of an occupation of more than three years, shall be delivered from them, will be one of the most delightful days of my life; and my French heart has not less rejoiced at the termination of their sufferings, than at the disenthralment of the country. The provinces, which have so painfully employed my thoughts to this day, which has, with me, admired their heroic resignation.

"The noble unanimity of feeling and of

sentiment which you have manifested when I have demanded of you the means of satisfying our engagements, was a brilliant proof of the attachment of the French to their country—of the confidence of the nation in their King; and Europe has eagerly welcomed France to that rank among nations which belongs to her.

"The declaration which announces to the world the principles on which the alliance of the five powers is founded, sufficiently establishes the friendship which exists among the Sovereigns. This salutary union, dictated by justice, and consolidated by morality and religion, has for its object to prevent the calamity of war by the maintenance of treaties, by the guarantee of existing rights and permits us to fix our attention on that long period of peace which such an alliance promises to Europe.

"I have expected in silence this happy epoch, to prepare myself for that national solemnity, in which religion consecrates the ultimate union of the people with their King. In receiving the royal function in the midst of you, I shall take to witness the God through whom Kings reign, the God of Clovis, of Charlemagne, of St. Louis. I shall renew, on the altars, the oath to support the institutions founded by the charter, which I cherish the more since the French, by an unanimous sentiment, have freely rallied around it.

"In the laws which will be presented to you, I shall take care that the spirit of that instrument is always consulted to secure more the public rights of the French, and to preserve to the monarchy the strength it ought to have, to maintain all those liberties so dear to my people.

"In seconding my wishes and my efforts, you will not forget, gentlemen, that this character, in delivering France from despotism, has put an end to revolutions, I depend upon your co-operation in repelling the pernicious principles which, under the mask of liberty, attack social order, and conduce by anarchy to absolute power, and whose fatal success has cost the world so much blood and so many tears.

"My ministers will lay before you the budget of expences which the public service requires. The prolonged effects of the events, which we were obliged to undergo or take the consequences, have not yet permitted me to propose to you the alleviation of the burthens imposed upon my people; but I have the consolation to perceive, that the moment is not far distant, when I may be able to gratify this wish of my heart. From this time, a period is definitively put to the increase of our debt. We have the certainty that it will rapidly diminish. This certainty and the fidelity of France in the fulfilment of her engagements, will establish, on an unmovable foundation, the public credit, which some circumstances, transient in their nature, and common to other states, have for a moment appeared to shake.

"The French youth have given a noble proof of their love for the country and for the King. The law for recruiting the Army is executed with submission, and often with joy. Whilst the young soldiers pass into the ranks of the Army, their brethren, exempt from service, will remain in the bosoms of their families; and the veterans who have finished their engagements, will return to their families, living examples, both the young and the old, of fidelity, henceforth inviolate, in the execution of the laws.

After the calamities of a dearth, the memory of which yet grieves my heart, providence, prodigal in this year of its beneficence has covered our fields with the most abundant harvest. They will serve to revive commerce, whose vessels navigate every sea, and will show to the remotest nation the flag of France. Industry and the arts, extending also their empire, will add to the blessings of general peace. To the independence of our country, and to public liberty, will be joined a more perfect private liberty than France has ever yet tasted. Let us unite in strains of gratitude to the author of so many blessings, and endeavor to make them durable. That object will be secured, if, discarding every painful recollection, suppressing every resentment, the French shall well understand that liberty is inseparable from order, which itself reposes on the throne, their only palladium. My duty is to defend the people against their common enemies. I shall perform it, and shall find in you, gentlemen, the aid which I have never asked you in vain."