

The National Intelligencer of the 31st ult. brings us one of the most striking state papers we have ever seen—The Dispatch of the Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, at Madrid. It is a general exposition of the transactions of the Seminole War, as they relate to the Spanish authority—and may be regarded in the light of a reply to the Manifesto of Mr. Pizarro, so indecently circulated by the court of Madrid in the gazettes of Europe. In this manifesto, Mr. Pizarro gives "formal notice that the King, his master, has issued orders for the suspension of the negotiation between the U. States and Spain, until satisfaction shall have been made by the American government to him for these proceedings:—of general Jackson, which he considers as acts of unequivocal hostility, against him, and as outrages upon his honor and dignity; the only acceptable atonement for which, is stated to consist in a disavowal of the acts of the American general, thus complained of—the infliction upon him of a suitable punishment for his supposed misconduct, and the restitution of the posts and territories taken by him from the Spanish authorities, with indemnity for all the property taken, and all damages and injuries, public or private, sustained in consequence of it." The reply of Mr. Adams to these insolent demands is the paper now before us, bearing date 28th November 1818. It occupies six columns and a half of the National Intelligencer, small type—and its interest corresponds with its length.—The reader may be assured that I shall seize the earliest opportunity to lay this entire before him.

I cannot sufficiently express the profound sentiments of admiration and delight with which I have perused this state paper. It is written with an astonishing force of ingenuity, and adorned with the most captivating eloquence of all descriptions. It has the air of a man, who feels most acutely for the wrongs of his country; who is indignant at the insults offered to her by the aggressor, pretending to demand redress, and who pours out those feelings in the most forcible strains. It is a monument of diplomatic genius. It is an ornament to my country. I feel proud of belonging to a nation which has produced such a blaze of talents. It shivers the Manifesto of the Spanish Cabinet into dust and ashes. Into what utter insignificance does the redoubtable Chevalier Oubis sink! He seems like a pigmy in the hands of a giant. And while it seeks to answer Spain, it serves in some sort to palliate the misconduct of Gen. Jackson—justify him, it cannot—On that point, the argument of Mr. Adams leaves me a heretic.

But—while I do every justice to this letter, I am still a heretic; not, I hope, an obstinate one; not, I know, a willing one—but I feel that I am a conscientious heretic, Spain has no right to claim any thing from us. On that principle, I most thoroughly agree with the Sec'y of State. How dares she ask justice, before she grants it to us? How dare she call for a trial of our officer, while Masot and Luengo escape with impunity? No, she has nothing to ask: we have nothing to grant. Let her repair her violated faith; let her comply with a treaty, solemnly made and atrociously violated; let her bring her own miserable commandants to a court martial or to punishment, ere she has the effrontery to call for punishment on Gen. Jackson.

But—though we owe nothing to her, we owe much to ourselves.—The order of the government violated; the powers of Congress usurped, without any, or any necessary, military officer; an act of war shown to the faces of prisoners, and the blood, when not absolutely neces-

sary; the usages of war, transgressed by a military commander, who sheds the blood of his prisoner in the very teeth of a decision of a court martial; these are questions between him and his government, and people of the United States.—All the ingenuity of Mr. Adams would be insufficient to satisfy us that Gen. Jackson should not answer for these acts to the government of his country. If the executive say we will not "inflict punishment" nor "pass a censure upon Gen. Jackson," nor call him to account, then ought Congress not to sleep over the breach of the Constitution, produced by the assumption of one of their most important powers by the hand of a military officer—Let that officer be crowned by all the laurels of the victory of New Orleans; let his services have been as brilliant, and the gratitude of this nation as warm as you please; and my heart still yearns towards him; I will still say before my God that for the acts he has done, on account of the precedents he has set, he ought to be called to answer. With all my respect for the administration, I must think them wrong for the forbearance they at present appear to have manifested towards him. I suspect, indeed, that the moment the U. States proceed against General Jackson, the Spanish Minister will have the effrontery to come against us. I am satisfied that the administration is sensible of this embarrassment, and that this consideration embarrasses their course towards Gen. Jackson—but Spain has no right to make any demands upon us; and we owe too much to ourselves to think of her. I have no wish to find fault with Gen. Jackson or with the administration.—I can have no such desire.—I speak on the sentiments of an American citizen who scorns to flatter at the expense of the constitution.

The vital error of Mr. Adams's letter, as it respects Gen. Jackson, is shewn by the next sentence following his first quotation from Vattel. "Wherever severity is not absolutely necessary, clemency is to be used."

DANDY PICKPOCKET.—W. Clarke, a young person in very tight stays, and decorated with other insignia of a dandy, was brought to Guildhall on the vulgar charge of picking a brizier's pocket. The circumstances appearing strong against him, he was sent to prison.

The consumption of sheep and lambs in London, during the last twelve months, amounted in number to one million sixty two thousand seven hundred; the number of horned cattle slaughtered, was one hundred and sixty four thousand; and by the Inspector's return, it appears that the number of horse hides produced, at Leadenhall Market, amounted to twelve thousand.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter received at Monte Viedo, dated 8th Oct. 1818, politely communicated to Mr. Escaville, at the Merchants' Coffee House, by Capt. Purlow.

The Director announced last night at the theatre, that the post from Mexico, which had been robbed on the road, brought news that Talcahuana had been evacuated by the Spaniards, and was in possession of the Patriots. This is generally believed, but wants confirmation.—Capt. in Chief, of the British frigate Andromache, written that the Viceroy of Lima had agreed with him to some arrangements for opening that port to the English, but that the merchants had refused, and had agreed to pay 750,000 dollars quarterly; that they cannot comply with. There are letters from Lima which speak in strong terms of the tottering power of the Spaniards.

The negroes say their friend Sam Martin will soon be with them—many of the rich old Spaniards are moving off.—The Chinese Vessels, which consist of many vessels well equipped, and were an

dy to go against Talcahuana, so that if the foregoing news should not be true, there is every probability of their being able to take it—they then have only one point of attention, viz. to go direct to Lima—we are all well pleased with the prospect of affairs in that quarter.

Extract of another letter, dated October 10, 1818.

Sir—Five days past arrived here a valuable Spanish ship, pilze to the privateer Union, taken on her passage from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, laden with wine, oil, silk, goods, &c.—A very late letter from a Spanish merchant in Lima says, "the negroes here are becoming very unruly—all the wealthy families who could, were embarking from Panama, and several individuals had shipped themselves, with gold and silver to the amount of two and a half millions of dollars, on board vessels bound to Cadiz."

FROM VENEZUELA.

The Editors of the Columbian have received a letter from Venezuela of November 6, and a paper of a late date. Bolivar had by a proclamation resigned his office to the people, who were to elect a successor. He declared he would accept of a military station only, and the first day of peace he would retire to private life. It is believed the Independents will obtain their object during the present campaign.

From English papers received at Boston, by the ship T. iton, captain Holcomb.

According to advices from Spain, "confusion worse confounded" is the order of the day there. Misery is daily spreading through the country, and robberies are increasing. The highwaymen make their appearance chiefly in the Sierra Morena; and from their numbers and order, bear more resemblance to detachments of regular troops than to gangs of robbers. Money is growing more and more scarce, and trade is rapidly declining. The house of Terry, of Cadiz, has become a bankrupt, and has involved in its fall several others, including the houses of Morenda and Sanchez Toscano, two respectable commercial establishments of the city. Public credit is as bad as private, and the new ministers know not what course to pursue, for there is not a farthing in the treasury.—A contribution of 160,000,000 reals (£1,600,000) is now spoken of as a bout to be levied on the whole kingdom; and this at a time when it is not possible to collect the usual taxes. King Ferdinand, in tearing a list of proscriptions recently presented to him, is said to have exclaimed, in a fit of passion, "I know not what to do; one advises me that this is white, another that it is black.—Cangua Arguelles, formerly a member of the Cortes, who was set at liberty by the late ministry, in consequence of their wishing to profit by his great knowledge in political economy, has again been thrown into a dungeon.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Loyd's at Buenos Ayres, dated August 15, 1818.

"The patriot government brig of war Galvareno (formerly the British brig Lucy) sailed on the 13th inst. for Valparaiso and Callao, to cruize off the latter place for the convoy from Cadiz to Lima, now at sea.—The Galvareno mounts sixteen 24lb. carronades, and two long 18 pounders, and has on board 150 seamen and 25 marines; and the national vessel, Maypo, will sail in a few days to join her. The Maypo privateer (formerly an American brig) Captain Daniels, has captured three Portuguese vessels from Rio Janeiro to this place, and it is likely to do great mischief to that flag. It is very well ascertained that August granted 100 commissions against Portuguese, and that nearly all of them have gone to the U. States."

LONDON, Nov. 4. This morning's papers of

Monday last were received. The grand review of the British, Russian, and Prussian armies took place at Falmars, on the 22d. by the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington. The Sovereigns, with the gallant Duke, enjoyed on the day following the magnificent spectacle of a sham fight, in which all the troops previously reviewed, were engaged. In this fight the Russians represented the victors, in honor of their Monarch. Some serious accidents occurred during the day. The mutilation of an unfortunate Englishman is particularly noticed. Each day the Sovereigns honored the Duke of Wellington with their presence at dinner, which is said to have been magnificently prepared in a Chinese Pavilion, ornamented with trophies of arms, and the united flags of every nation, the appropriate emblem of universal peace.

The Catholic Priests at Einsiedlen, in Switzerland, have performed a wonderful miracle, in expelling from a female no less than 303 devils. Three of them it seems, were most reluctant to quit possession, and did not take themselves off, till the pious Fathers had exhausted their whole artillery of exorcism.

In Brunswick, says a German paper, were flogging has been introduced, as well as in Hanover, this punishment was lately about to be inflicted on several soldiers. One of them, who, in an altercation with one of his officers, whose comrade he had formerly been at school, struck him, and was sentenced to 1000 lashes. As he was about being conducted to the stake to which he was to be fastened, he stabbed himself to the heart with a concealed knife, and thus escaped the organizing punishment.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A Revolutionary Expedition.

It is understood that Sir Gregor McGregor's expedition will receive considerable accession of force from continental volunteers. He has chartered ten transports. It is rumored that they will rendezvous at Old Providence, off the Musquito shore, where Commodore Aury has already made a Lodgment; and thence, that sir G. will direct his future movements, according to circumstances, so as to open a direct communication with the Independents in the interior of New-Grenada, or to produce an important diversion in their favor, by landing on the isthmus of Darien.—It is by some conjectured, that his ultimate views are not unconnected with the intended operations of Lord Cochrane in the Pacific.* It is no longer a secret that his lordship has proceeded to take the command of the independent naval force at Valparaiso, and it cannot be doubted that successful attacks upon the wealthy Spanish settlements to the northward of that port are contemplated by that enterprising officer. Hence, it is not unlikely that a part of the force now on the eve of sailing, may be destined to penetrate across the isthmus, and to be employed by his lordship as a corps of debarkation. Two of sir G's transports left the river on Monday last. They had a considerable supply of arms on board. Large orders have been given for muskets to the Birmingham manufacturers.

*It seems that Lord Cochrane has paid a visit to the revolutionary admiral Brien, in the West-Indies; and there is some reason to suppose, that his lordship have intended to join him.

NATCHES, NOV. 21.

Sea Serpent Beat.

[The following letter has been handed to us for publication, by the gentleman, who received it, and who vouches for the veracity of the writer. We have "followed our copy" literally, and have only one mark to offer; that—If the monster described, really exists otherwise than in the writer's brain, living Mammouths, Sea Serpents, Horse Mackerels, or even Krakens, will soon cease to be thought wonderful.]

Camp among the Camanches, October 20, 1818. Dear Sir—I received your's, bearing

ing date of October, 1st, 1818, requesting information concerning the animal which has lately been discovered by the natives of the Province of Texas, and duly take my pen to answer it. On the 10th August, 1818, there was a report by two Chiefs of the Tribe of Indians called Lapans, that a tremendous animal had been discovered in their neighbourhood—it was represented by them as an animal so different from what naturalists had delineated in their descriptions, as to give me some doubt of its existence; but knowing the varacity of these Chiefs, my curiosity was excited to make further enquiry. I went to the place where it was said to have been seen, which was called the Prairie del Grande Ajo, or the Prairie of the Great Spring. I found the place entirely desolate. Every native had retired to a considerable distance. They told me 'twas a fact that the *Caiman de Tierra* ruled predominant in that part of their country. They said if I did not believe them, they would take me to a precipice from under which the spring flowed, where I could remain in perfect security, and from whence I could see him, with all his usual motions. I accepted their proposal. We arrived at the spot on the 2d September, but saw nothing. On the next day, about 7 A. M. I discovered a motion among the reeds and bushes, which the natives said was caused by the approach of the animal. Not many minutes had elapsed when he made his appearance. He approached the spring, and drank by lapping; after which he retired to a small distance, and partly secreted himself: he placed his under jaw, or chin, in a smooth rock, and being extended at full length, his tail reached a tree which in this country is called *bois d'arc*.—

I was desirous to attempt to kill him, by firing down the precipice upon him; but being told by the natives that an attempt had been made several times in vain, and if I did not disturb him I would see a struggle between him and the mustangs, or wild horses—I desisted; and about 10 o'clock, A. M. when some of these mustangs, with which this large prairie abounds, came to drink, he raised his tail and fastened it on the neck of a large horse. It appeared that the tail of this animal possessed the faculties of the proboscis of an elephant; for with it he circulated twice the neck of the horse, and at the same time seized a large tree with his fore feet; the horse pitched and bounded tremendously; but in the end he was choked and killed. The animal then turned to him and devoured the most of him at a meal. He afterwards withdrew, when I had an opportunity to descend to measure the distance from the rock on which he had placed his chin to the tree, which was fifty three feet; the diameter of his body in the largest part appeared at least 4 1/2 or 5 feet. He was of a dark brown or rusty black color. His tail from the hind legs appeared somewhat larger than from thence to the end of the nose: his head was about the same proportion as that of an alligator, but his hind legs were considerably longer than his fore ones.—When he went off he folded his tail over his back, which discovered to me that his whole force and action lay in this part for both offensive and defensive operation, I enquired if any other animal of the same description had been seen, and was told there had not; that this had come from the north west on one of the head branches of this Riodel Norte; that he was never seen to attack any other animal than a mustang, and that he had been fired upon without effect—since which I have seen a Spaniard by name of Don Pedro de Dois, who observed him and marked his action for three days all which were similar to what I have described. The animal is certainly not more strange than curious in natural history. Knowing you to be a man of taste, I have been minute in its description. If regard, I will give my affidavit of what I have