

The expedition at Cadiz is to sail the end of September. It is to consist of 22,000 men.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at this port yesterday, of schr. Cherub, Athearn, in 3 days from Halifax, Mr. Topoff has received Halifax papers to the 9th instant, containing London dates to the 11th September, received there by the Fox Packet, in 25 days from Falmouth. Extracts follow.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Yesterday a court of Common Council assembled at Guildhall, to take into consideration the transactions at Manchester on the 16th ult. pursuant to the Lord Mayor's summons, issued upon a requisition signed by 34 members of the Court. Seven strong resolutions condemning the conduct of the Magistrates and Yeomanry of Manchester. The first declares "the right of Englishmen to assemble and discuss their grievances,"—were carried by a majority of 71 to 45.

The Grand Jury of the county of Lancaster, have rejected all bills of indictment offered to them by Mr. Hunt and his colleagues, charging the Magistrates and Volunteers of Manchester, with murder and the capital offence of cutting and stabbing, in the unfortunate affair of the 4th ult.

"The Keiro, arrived at Hull from Davis's Straits, passed the Helca and Griper, discovery ships, on the 19th July, in lat. 72. 36."

The latest accounts state that sales of sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. were quite brisk at Marseilles.

Parliament is prorogued to the 2d November.

A report of the death of the emperor Alexander is proved to be wholly unfounded—the death of the Russian Minister of the Interior, which lately occurred probably gave rise to the rumor.

The sailing of the Cadiz expedition is definitely fixed for the 15th instant.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

It is stated in a letter from Madrid of August 28, that Ferdinand had finely refused to ratify the Treaty by which the Floridas were to be ceded to the United States. We suppose, therefore, that the humane General Jackson, will soon have to take another trip to Pensacola.

The reformers in London have resolved to give Mr. Hunt a triumphal entry into that city and a public dinner. The great room of the Crown and Anchor inn had been engaged for the dinner, and the toast had been arranged.

"Negotiations," says one of the letters received in the city, "are still carried on between the British Government and that of Spain, for the supply of a quantity of specie, probably in contemplation of the expiration of the Act restricting the Bank of England from cash payments.—The proposal was in the first instance that nine and subsequently ten millions would be conveyed from Havans or Vera Cruz, in British ships of war. Hitherto nothing has been definitely determined; but it seems, from the progress which has been made in the negotiation, that Spain is herself at the present moment, so much in want of gold and silver, that none can be spared by her for the use of this country, until next year, at the earliest."

Princess of Wales.—It is now believed that the Princess of Wales is not about to revisit England, and the reason is, that her highness has sent orders to various tradesmen for goods, to be forwarded to Italy; and particularly for a full set of state harness, for ten horses, which was completed last Saturday, and will speedily be shipped for Italy.

The mails from London to Gibraltar had fallen into the hands of the Guerrillas, who are stated to be in force in the southern provinces of Spain. These circumstances had occasioned much commercial inconvenience.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 17.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A Halifax paper received yesterday from our correspondents, contains the following Extracts.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) AUG. 25.

Private letters received from Panama state, that about three weeks since a plot was discovered to have been formed by the British prisoners, made at the recapture of Porto Bello; the object of which was to obtain possession of a battery and powder magazine, near the city, and then to bombard the place. In the meantime a part of them were to take possession of the Spanish brig Venturosa, lying in the harbor of Panama, and it was intended that the whole of them should proceed in her, and join Lord Cochrane in the South Seas. Two of the ringleaders were shot by order of General Hero, who shortly afterwards issued an order for all foreigners to depart from Panama within ten days.

It was reported at Panama, that Lord Cochrane had taken Petit Gallao, in the harbor of which port a vessel was at anchor, having on board 10,000 dollars. It was further stated that his lordship had actually passed Guayquik on his way to Chili.

Advices from Lima to the 8th June, have reached this city. By them we learn that Lord Cochrane had captured the American schr. Montezum, belonging to Baltimore, on her way into Roadstead of Gallao; she had on board a cargo valued at 80,000 dollars. His Lordship had also taken from a port in Paro, 70,000 dolls.

The report of a rich prize with two millions said to have been captured by Lord Cochrane, is ascertained to be without foundation.

The Government of Lima had dispatched a fast-sailing schooner to cruise off Valdivia, to apprise any Spanish squadron of the movements of Lord Cochrane, and she had passed in safety his fleet. Subsequent to this, his lordship had raised the blockade of Gallao.—His reception at Valparaiso, it was supposed, would not be very flattering, as previous to his leaving Gallao, he declared he would destroy the marine force at that place.

Six Field officers and 37 of inferior rank, who had been made prisoners by the Insurgent Chief St. Martin, were put to death by his orders, in the village of St. Louis.

STATE OF EUROPE.

One of our Liverpool papers, in taking a retrospective view of the Continent, remarks—"Notwithstanding all the apparent tranquillity of the Continent, violent internal struggles are making in many of its kingdoms, which seem to foreshadow a crisis in their several constitutions and forms of government, which must speedily issue in a rigid confirmation of the old systems, or an acquisition by the people of new ones. We do not merely allude to Spain which seems in as bad a condition as exhausted finances, a mutinous army, and a discontented people, can make it; but also to several of the States of Germany, whose situation is scarcely less interesting. It is rather ominous for Prussia, that Frederick William is pursuing a course not very unlike that of Ferdinand. The men who were most bravely and patriotically active in the explosion of Napoleon, in 1813, when Prussia was in her "low estate," are now in prisons, and under arrests, by the order of the King, sharing the same fate as are the brave Comtes of Spain. This treatment is a punishment for remonstrating with the King on the shameful duplicity of his conduct, and regard to the representative constitution he promised to his subjects, in conditions which they have fulfilled. We cannot tell what confidence our fellow subscribers to the Holy

Alliance have in his kingly faith; but some of his subjects have formed a just estimate of it, and find it deplorably wanting. It is vain, indeed, to remind an ambitious King of honor, gratitude, or principle; but though he may spurn all these, a hint that the safety of his throne is endangered, may bring him to a timely composition with his insulted and determined subjects. Such a hint, events, if not words, are daily conveying; and the mystery with which every arrest is beclouded by a shackled press, only tends to augment the apprehension, that the sore lies deep, and will not be very readily healed. The conduct of Frederick William is as injudicious as it is unjust. He has put under arrest many celebrated professors at the different Universities, several of whom have thousands of pupils strongly attached to them. Professors John, Goerres, Arndt, and the two Welkers, are among the number; of whom the last three firmly maintained that no tribunal but that of Bonn, had any authority over them, and persevered successfully in demanding their liberty on their parole of honor. There can be no doubt that these proceedings will produce great odium in Prussia on the government; and they are of such a nature as rather to exasperate the people to resistance, than overawe them. It is to be hoped that all this will end in extorting from Frederick William a representative government. The Parliament of Bavaria and of Baden are acting precisely the part of the British Parliament with William III. enforcing economy, and reducing that dangerous appendage to a free state—a standing army. They have received hints of the government; but have resisted all dictation and encroachment on their rights with a spirit which does them honor. These states are likely to form an admirable pattern for the other states of Germany; and it is a happy presage, that the first introduction of the representative system into Germany is attended with circumstances, which promise a long duration of strength and efficiency.—With all the misery which the French revolution has occasioned the nations of Europe, much substantial good has been mingled; if France, Bavaria, Baden, Prussia, and Spain have obtained, or are likely to obtain, a considerable extension of political liberty, we shall have little reason to regret the thunder storm, which has lighted on the heads of a few tyrants, seeing it has cleared the political atmosphere, and cracked the fetters of degraded nations. To this consummation we look with confidence.

The London Statesman of the evening of the 11th ult. contains the following:

Probable war between Spain and the United States.—There appears to be a gradual, and what we deem highly probable approach to a war between the above two Powers.—Should the misunderstanding come to an absolute rupture, it is next to certain that without the intervention of other Powers it could not last long. An old, decrepid, worn out and vicious government, attended by luxury and idleness, could stand up for a moment only against a young, vigorous, a temperate State, which seems to want nothing to make it flourish universally but a sufficient quantity of the precious metals as a circulating medium to quadruple with its surprisingly rapid increase of trade and commerce; and that we predict they will not be long without, if they come to blows with old Spain; for, as such a warfare cannot but be highly promising to the South American Patriots, they will not fail to assist and second the views of their neighbours and allies in every way possible. The sharing the produce of the mines of Mexico and Peru, will give to the New and United States of America all that rational man in a state of polished society can wish for. Our readers must have learned that the Hornet sloop of war had

waited more than a month at Cadiz, almost expressly (not having half a cargo) for the purpose of carrying back the ratification of the Treaty, ceding the Floridas to the United States. The sloop returned without it, and arrived at New-York the 30th of July. It is now almost a certainty, that the beloved Ferdinand has set his face against the Treaty; he must therefore expect some very extraordinary countenance from one or more of the Courts of Europe, or his Majesty and his whole Council will be suspected not merely of fanaticism, but of downright insanity. The Floridas are already in the hands of the Americans! What force and what time, with any force, will the dispossessing them of their prize take?

Domestic.

PORTLAND, OCT. 12.

Agreeably to law the Delegates chosen for the purpose of framing a Constitution of Government for the State of Maine, assembled at the Court-House in this town, this day. The Hon. Judge Cony called the Convention to order, in the following address:—

Gentlemen—With this day commences a new era in the history of Maine—a new state rising into existence under circumstances that will enable it to take honorable rank with the older States in the Union. The Convention here convened in this Hall consecrated to Justice, and assigned by the Legislature as the place for their meeting, have a high and responsible trust in charge. Let us endeavor not to disappoint the reasonable expectations of our constituents.—The first business will be to examine the returns of the members, and that before we proceed to organize the Convention.

The throne of grace was then addressed in prayer by the Rev. Mr. Titcomb, or Brunswick.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Harris, Parris, Dana, Abbot, and Gage, was appointed to examine the credentials of the members present, and the number duly returned. The Committee reported the number to be 274. Adjourned to three o'clock.

Afternoon.—The Convention proceeded to the choice of a President; when the whole number of votes was 241, of which the Hon. William King had 220; and was declared chosen. Robert C. Vose, Esq. was chosen Secretary, having at the second ballot 166 of 257 votes.

DETROIT, OCT. 1.

Important Treaty with the Indians.—We understand that the Treaty with the Chippewa Indians has been concluded by Gov. Cass for the cession to the United States of a considerable portion of this Territory, including all the country upon the Sagana river and its branches. The boundary of the tract now purchased commences at the present Indian boundary line west of this place, and runs from that point due west sixty miles, thence in a direct line to the head of Tander Bay river, and down the same to the mouth, which is probably from seventy five to one hundred miles northwest of Sagana Bay.

The treaty has been concluded upon terms equally advantageous to the United States and to the Indians, and in a manner so satisfactory to the latter, that we learn their chief speaker, Nushemenondequet, was despatched by the nation to wait for Gov. Cass upon this side of the Sagana river, and to inform him that they felt perfectly satisfied with the arrangement which had been made, and very thankful for the attention shewn to them.

Considerable reservations have been made for them, and the means provided for assisting them in agriculture; and there is reason to hope, from the disposition they now manifest, that they will become a stationary, industrious and farming people. This cession, containing more than

six millions of acres, is very important to this Territory. The gentlemen who attended the treaty from this place, concur in opinion respecting the quality and situation of the land and the natural advantages of the country. They present the soil to be of the first quality, heavily timbered with immense forests of sugar tree and black walnut timber, and a large part of it equal in every point of view to the Miami and Scioto bottoms in the state of Ohio.

The Sagana is stated to be a fine large river, navigable many miles from the Sagana Bay for vessels of burthen, and far into the interior of the country for loaded boats. Five considerable streams unite at a place called La Fourche, to form this river, presenting an almost unexampled instance of a beautiful and highly fertile country being watered in the most bountiful manner.

We anticipate a speedy migration to this tract, and a great increase of population and wealth to the territory.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 18.

We have understood from a source which we think entitled to credit, that the refusal of the king of Spain to ratify the Florida treaty was wholly unexpected by the President of the United States; that so far from any doubts of its ratification having been excited by the dispatches received from Mr. Forsyth by the Hornet, the President had, only a day or two before the receipt of the recent despatches announcing the refusal of the Spanish king, expressed, confidently, his belief, that the treaty had been ratified.

From the above circumstance, connected with what we have more than once stated, that the influence of the British government has been the principal cause of the rejection of the treaty by Ferdinand, it would appear, that the refusal to ratify did not arise from any objection to the provisions of the treaty—the alternative was probably offered to Spain, of a rupture with Great Britain, or a succession to that power of the island of Cuba, if the treaty ceding Florida to the United States was ratified.

CAMDEN.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1819.

Extract of a letter received in this Town, dated Liverpool, 11th September, 1819.

"Upon the subject of Cotton, prices continue very firm here, and rather creeping up than otherwise, say good Bowed 15d—India Cottons have advanced considerably, the losses sustained by the Merchants having materially lessened the amount of Imports—while the India Company, whose Stock is large, will sell none, even at the present currency."

We understand, (says the Phil. Democratic Press) that Capt. Charles Morris has been appointed to the command made vacant by the lamented death of Commodore Perry.—The command will consist of the Constellation capt. Nicholson; the Cyane, capt. Trenchard; and the John Adams, capt. Wadsworth—all of them in readiness for sea, and to sail as soon as Capt. Morris, who is now at Portsmouth, N. H. joins the Constellation. This force, it will be recollected, has been equipped in compliance with two Acts of Congress, passed at its last session, one of them having for its object to protect the commerce of the United States against piratical cruizers; the other to enforce the laws prohibiting the Slave trade.

We are informed the Military Expedition on the Missouri, under Col. Atkinson, will meet the views of the government, and be established for the winter at Council Bluffs, by the 26th of this month.

After leaving a detachment of the 5th Infantry at Fort Armstrong, and a competent force at Prairie du Chien, Col. Leavenworth went up the Mississippi on the 8th, and arrived at the mouth of St. Peters, near the Falls of St. Anthony, on the 24th of Au-