

NEW-YORK, NOV. 20.

SHORT ARRIVALS.

By the Seine, from Havre, we have received French papers of the 1st inst. but they contain no news. The Chamber of Deputies was to meet on the day the Seine sailed. The Oneida Indians have returned in this ship.

The Seine has brought despatches for government.

A change of Ministers was talked of, but not definitively settled.

Cotton was doing tolerable well.

LATEST NEWS.

The packet ship James Monroe, Capt. Watkinson, arrived last evening from Liverpool. She sailed on the 1st of this month, and the editors of the Gazette have received papers, &c. up to the time of her sailing, but they contain no news of moment. England was comparatively tranquil but there was no improvement in the markets.

Loyal addresses to the Prince Regent had been forwarded to London from different parts of England. That from Liverpool received the sanction of near 4000 individuals of the most influential and wealthy character. At a meeting of the Mayor and Common Council of the Borough of Preston, an address was agreed to professing attachment to his Majesty and the Regent's person and family, and a determination to defend the laws and constitution of the country in church and state. A meeting was held in the Guildhall, Newcastle-under-Lyme, to take into consideration the best means of rendering the most efficient support to government at this important crisis. An armed association was agreed to be formed.

At the Cumberland county meeting, Mr. Curwen declared his opinion that radical reform meant revolution, and this it is believed few deny or doubt.

The misunderstanding between the keepers and their employers in Newcastle has been happily terminated.

Dr. John Brecken, of Liverpool, has discovered that the oil of turpentine is an infallible specific for children's eyes.

The late Duke of Richmond. An official despatch from Miss Cambridge, Esq., contains particulars of the death of the Duke, which were investigated by the coroner's jury. While he was suffering under this complaint, he occasionally expressed a wish to be attended by the Rev. Mr. Wall.

Lord Whitworth's arrival at Paris has again given rise to rumors of political changes and intrigues. The general report is, that he will renew the negotiations on the right of neutral search, in case of the slave trade. Lord Whitworth and the Dutchess of Orsay will set out shortly for Naples, to pass the winter there.

There was a violent thunder storm at Paris on the 21st October, accompanied by torrents of rain.

It is stated that on the 25th October, at the different meetings of the Union Societies of Radical Reformers in London and Westminster, the bust of Mr. Hunt was publicly broken to pieces, and he was pronounced unworthy of their future confidence. A gentleman from the country, it is reported, is invited by the committee of management to come forward at the intended meeting of the Radicals at Finsbury-market, on Monday next, to take the chair upon the occasion.

The king of England is now in

the 60th year of his reign—a reign longer in its duration, by nearly four years, than that of any sovereign of England, that of Henry the 3d being only 55 years.

The Gazette of the 26th contains a free pardon for any but the principals, who shall discover the person or persons who fired into the house of the juryman on the late inquest in North Shields; in addition to which pardon, there is a professed reward of three hundred guineas.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

Liverpool Market, Nov. 19.—At the present time, the depression pervading almost every branch of business, is greater, as well as more generally felt, than has been known for years past. The suspension in the export of British-manufactured goods to America, has of course a considerable influence on the aspect of the trade of this port in particular, but it has also a wider range, and affects in no small degree most of the manufacturing districts of the kingdom. There is still no spirit in the cotton market, and consequently, little or no indication of any amendment of prices. Uplands and Orleans have fallen in the course of the month at half penny per lb. We now quote Uplands at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2—Orleans at 14 1/2 to 15 1/2—Sea Islands at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. In Ashes the market has lately become dull, and there are few buyers—good fresh pots are held at 40 s 1/2, pearls are offering at 40s. Tobacco, we can scarcely say, has improved in price, except for good and prime leaf, which is still comparatively scarce some purchases have lately been made of good Kentucky stemmed at 40 s 1/2 to 41, and pretty good Virginia at 42 s 1/2 to 43 s 1/2—stock on hand 7-800 tons. Tar may be quoted at 10 s 1/2 to 11s. Good New York Rice held at 10 s 1/2 to 11s. Scarcely any American Flour now remains in the market, all that was good having been recently bought for shipments to the West Indies at 55s per bushel—fresh arrivals may perhaps obtain something more, though there is but little enquiry, and we can scarcely expect present prices to be maintained, if a considerable supply comes forward. We have been told by the collector here, that vessels from New York will not be allowed to come into dock without a proper examination.

Capt. Watkinson left Liverpool only three American vessels.

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of their neighbors and countrymen, though it is the presence of such men which above all things tends to enforce order and instil moderation.

The Princess of Wales (traveling under the title of Countess Old Assini) is still at Lyons. It is not known when her Royal Highness will leave that city.

It is asserted, that an order has been issued for suppressing the trial monuments for the friends of the late King of the period.

The Minister of War has issued orders for all the regiments of cavalry and the corps of artillery and engineers to be completed to their full effective. To accomplish this, voluntary enrollments are authorized until further orders.

A Manchester Journal says, a report prevails that the opening of the Special Commission at Slough is adjourned.

Domestic.

Important.—There is a letter in town from Don Luis de Onís, dated the 10th of October, which says that the Treaty which he negotiated with the United States is not, but will be ratified.

The same letter states, that the Spanish General Milley, who has a perfect geographical knowledge of the Florida, is to be sent to the United States, to settle definitively the differences which have occurred to certain Spanish grants.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 20. Captain Head, of the U. S. ship Hornet, arrived in this city yesterday, the vessel having arrived at New York on the 23d inst., 16 20 hours from Gibraltar. Capt. H. left Madrid on the 23d, and Gibraltar on the 26th ult.

We understand that he brings information that the Treaty is not ratified, and that things remained much in the state in which our former advisers left them. Mr. Forsyth remains at Madrid, and a Minister from Spain is to be forthwith sent to this country. If further particulars come to our knowledge, they shall be hereafter noticed.

It is proper to state, that a report did prevail for a day or two, at Madrid, that the Treaty was ratified. During the prevalence of this report a letter was written, in which suggested the report, which has run through the country, and which general belief, that the Treaty was ratified about the 20th ult.

Meeting of Congress.—As the time for the meeting of the Sixteenth Congress approaches, the members begin to drop in. That body will convene on Monday, the 6th of December. A week from next Monday.

The post Campbell, in his beautiful little piece entitled "Lochiel's Warning," hath very justly said, that "coming events cast the shadows before." And it is very certain that the business which will mostly occupy the attention of Congress at the ensuing session, is already well advanced out to the perception of the public mind. Among others, will assuredly be found the following topics:

1. Spanish American Affairs.
2. Royal Spanish Affairs.
3. The Currency of the United States—including the subject of securities banking.
4. Domestic Manufactures—in connection with duties on the importation of foreign goods—and varied views of taxation.
5. The limitation or extension of the slave principle.
6. Bankrupt System.
7. Public Lands.
8. The Military Establishment.
9. The Naval Establishment.
10. The Militia.

There are other points, which every year are matters of course, yet of the first importance. Such are—

When we consider the nature, the

number, and the magnitude, of these objects, we are impressed with the belief that the Sixteenth Congress will assemble with as great a weight of responsibility, with as great a necessity of calm deliberation and unfeeling temper, as any Congress which has met since the year 1788, which steady spirit is wanted on every side of the topics we have specified, which cannot be obtained from the restless fancies of transient orators or declamatory writers. Let every man regard his own country as his first object, so that the proper duty of the nation may be discerned in season and in quietude.

We learn that the Missouri expedition, consisting of the 6th Infantry and the Riflemen, under Col. Atkinson, arrived at the Council Bluffs on the 20th of October, in good order, and well supplied, where they have taken up winter quarters. The conduct of the Indians in that quarter is generally friendly, and a detachment of all the tribes arrived a few days after to meet the Commanding Officer, in council.

The Editors have information on which they can rely, that the consequences of the late invasion of the Spanish territory by a handful of men from the American lines, are proving to be such as might naturally have been expected. After the dispersion of these men, those settlers in Texas who had associated with them were left in a most pitiable condition. All the American settlers have been obliged to cross over to this side the line, and have behind them the fruits of their industry and the hopes of their families.

The Spaniards from St. Antonio, 1700 strong, with six pieces of cannon, were about the 1st of this month, near Lobosque. Their intention was to establish a post at Nacogdoches, and settle the Province. Gen. Long had gone to Llanes, at Garretown, and it was considered unsafe for him to return by the route by which he went out. With such materials as composed the expedition, it was impossible any other result could have attended it. The soldiers were generally of the most worthless order—men unfit for any service, and even such as were discharged on account of their want of steadiness in the service of daily laborers at Baton Rouge and other posts.

NOTICE, FROM SPAIN.

By the Hornet we have received late advices from Spain, through the politeness and attention of a friend in that quarter, extracts of which we give below.—A few days ago we announced with confidence the existence of a secret Treaty between Spain and Great Britain, which stipulated for the transfer of the Florida to the latter.—It will be seen, from what follows, that such a Treaty was negotiated, but, like our own, not ratified.

The post from Madrid is just arrived. My letters are in the 12th from there, informing me that on the 9th, the day fixed by Mr. Forsyth for the final determination of the King as to signing the Treaty, the Spanish Secretary of State made his answer to the demand of our Minister in the following silly and general terms:—"That H. M. adhered to his former resolution of appointing an Ambassador to the United States, where the objections to the Treaty would be made known.—And as his powers would embrace every object, he would of course treat what the President had to say—but here H. M. would not ratify the Treaty." This is plain English, and for Spanish diplomacy pretty short and terse.

Capt. Head left Madrid the 13th, Mr. Forsyth is to remain there until he receives further orders.

The Mariscal de Campo, Don Francisco Dionisio Vives is named as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States on this occasion and it is believed he will accept the office and

set out on his mission,—some of these days.

"I have the Treaty of 1814 between England and Spain, which I mentioned to you but discover that it was never ratified—by which party I know not. Here, now, we are in a curious enquiry to find out under what Treaty the Florida embraced in the last century was first discovered.—The Treaty of 1814 never was ratified, the only instrument of which was that of 1763, and should not derive supplies or assistance to be afforded to the rebel colonies in South America. This said Treaty was not ratified, it is of course rejected, and the Florida is still a territory without a master. The United States are bound to give from Spain for the Florida, and should not manifestly assist her interests, as regards her relations with Spain and her colonies.—This mystery will be developed soon."

It is said the Government of Spain had the modesty to request Capt. Head, in Madrid, to give a passage to a minister to the United States, and the still greater modesty to require that the United States should not now, or at any time, formally acknowledge any of the rebel colonies of South America, as independent states.

It is perhaps a premature report, that Mr. Forsyth demands his passport if the Treaty is not accepted. He will probably remain to receive orders from his Government, after the meeting of Congress. If these resolutions will have no effect on Spain, they have only one alternative left besides an open declaration of war: take all the territory you have contended for, to the Colorado, or the Rio del Norte—pay your citizens for Spanish spoliation, &c. as liberally as circumstances will justify, and let an Catholic Majesty make war for it if he pleases. The Spanish people will be delighted if he should.—It would be the harbinger of peace and freedom to them in three months after more."

October 20.

I have just time to give you the contents of my Madrid letter of the 12th.—They contain my suggestions as to the probable time of the departure of General Vives the new minister, for Washington. Gen. V. says my correspondent was lately approved to the expedition at Cadix, in the room of Sarria, recently, and is somewhere in Andalusia—of course he will have to go through a long quarantine before he can enter Madrid; then he will require some time to be instructed in the business he is going upon, for he knows nothing about our country or the nature of the dispute.—He may also expect some detention to get money for his out fit—and then he has to obtain an absolution for his sins—the blessing of his Confessor against the perils of a foreign and distant service, the protection of the holy Inquisition and the fellowship of the Pope.—So that upon the most moderate calculation he will not be in readiness to embark before next summer; that is to say if he accepts the appointment which he may not do, three others of equal distinction having already refused it.—He may possibly arrive at Washington about the time the Representatives from Florida arrive there to take their seats in Congress.

The Spaniards are not to be driven out of their own way of doing things, and so long as our Government content themselves with words, in whatever language they may be couched, we shall never make any thing of them.

The same discord prevails in the Councils of Spain, amongst the present Ministers as before the Duke San Fernando's appointment, and some think already that the Duke won't retain his situation many days longer.

Nothing is talked of here but the entrance of the new Queen, and the royal marriage which is to be celebrated the 21st. The affairs of