

## Foreign.

NEW-YORK, MAY 6.

### LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

The April packet ship *Amity*, capt. Maxwell arrived on Saturday morning from Liverpool, having 1 ft that port on the 4th of the month.—Capt. M. has furnished us with papers to the 3d inclusive.

The King of France has recently been visited with a severe attack of the gout in the stomach; but has so far received his health as to be enabled to transact the usual business of state.

A Madrid article says:—Every day there come forth from the dungeons of the Inquisition, soldiers and citizens, whom public opinion and gratitude replace at the head of the government and the tribunals. We are astonished that a handful of subaltern tyrants have had so long the power of persecuting the men whom all Spain revere.

Before the late Revolution, Spanish Exchange Bills (*Vales Reales*) were at a discount of 86 per cent, and even could not be negotiated at this rate; but immediately after the Constitution was proclaimed, they rose to 72.

Executions in England, are becoming more and more frequent, for murder, robbery, etc.

The 15th of April has finally been assigned for the trial of the Cafo-street conspirators.

St. Thomas Lawrence, Knight, has been elected President of the Royal Academy, in the room of the late Benjamin West, Esq.

The decorative plumes of feathers used at the funeral of the late President of the Royal Academy, are said to be worth at least four thousand guineas.

The venerable representative from Dublin, the Right Hon. H. Grattan, has recovered from his late severe illness, and was about to embark for England to attend his Parliamentary duty in the ensuing campaign. We find no additional information from France. The *Morning Chronicle*, however, an opposition paper, states that the situation of France at this moment, is truly alarming; and that numerous arrests have taken place at Paris. The *Minerve*, edited by Evereste du Moulin, concludes a paragraph as follows; "Let us be on our guard! The Censure is preparing its scissars; the gaolers are opening their dungeons; let us hasten—but not despair! It is not yet twenty days, since in a neighboring country, the Inquisition, the Jesuits, despotism, torture, and scaffolds were in permanent force. They are destroyed. Liberty has recovered its empire beyond the Pyrenees, it has gone to sleep in France; but its sacred fire is not extinct. It will be rekindled."

### Liverpool Markets, April 1.

The very heavy arrivals of cotton, this week, have tended much to depress the market, and prices may again be considered a shade lower. The sales of the week by private contract, have been about 5000 bags, of which, 2000 bags Upland at 11 1-2 to 12 1-4d; 280 Orleans, at 12 to 14d; 30 Tennessee at 11 1-4; 450 Sea Islands, at 1s 9d to 2s 4d, and a few bags of choice at 2s 6d.—On Thursday, of 300 bags Sea Island, offered by auction, only 43 were disposed of at an average reduction of about 1d per lb. the remainder being withdrawn.

CHARLESTON, MAY 12.

### LATE FROM HAVANA.

[Extract of a letter.]

"MAY 2.—A vessel arrived here yesterday, in 33 days from Corunna, and brought us the Manifesto of the King, to his people, approving the Constitution, &c. a copy of which I enclose to you.—You cannot imagine the extravagant manifestations of joy evinced upon the occasion—troops all parading, processions crowding the streets, and illuminations, in great style."

[Translated for the Courier.]

From the "*Diario Extraordinary of the Constitutional Government of the Havana*," May 1.

May the Constitution, and the King who has sworn to it, live for a thousand ages!

Worthy Inhabitants of the Havana! Long live the Constitution, and the King who has sworn to it.

While the *Gazettes Extraordinary of Corunna*, containing the Decrees of our Constitutional King, are in the Press, we hasten to discharge our duty to the public, and gratify our true attachment to the country to which we belong. Nothing remains now for us to do, but to prove that an enlightened people, justly entitled to that appellation, will on every occasion preserve order, and thankfully praise the Supreme Arbiter of the destinies of nations. Let us humbly thank the Lord, for having thus completed the happiness of the whole Spanish monarchy; and let us in all our acts, and even in the midst of our general joy, exclaim, *Long Live our CONSTITUTIONAL KING—Long Live the CONSTITUTION!*—and let it be ever the Motto of the Havana. "Love and Respect for the Constitution, and for Public Order."

Long live the Constitution!

CAGIGAL.

SPAIN—OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

*Manifestation of the King, to the Nation.*

*Spaniards.*—When your heroic efforts succeeded in rescuing me from the captivity in which the most unheard of perfidy had placed me, every thing I saw and heard, led me into the belief that the nation actually wished for the restoration of her ancient form of government.—And under this persuasion, I thought it my duty to conform to what appeared to be the almost general wish of a magnanimous people; which, after having triumphed over the enemy, seemed to apprehend the worst calamity of all, civil discord. Still it had not escaped my observation, that from the rapid progress of civilization in Europe, and the universal diffusion of knowledge through all classes, down to the humblest in society, together with the frequent communication existing with all the other nations of the earth, the astonishing achievements of the present generation, must have largely contributed to inspire ideas and wishes unknown to our ancestors, and which must necessarily and inevitably produce certain effects. Nor could I but perceive, that there was a necessity to adapt the political institutions to such elements, in order to produce a suitable harmony between the laws and the people, whence arise the stability and order of society.

But whilst I was meditating maturely, and with the solicitude of my paternal heart, on the changes in our fundamental laws which seemed most conformable to the national character, and better adapted to the present situation of the several component parts of the Spanish monarchy; as also, more analogous to the organization which should be established in an enlightened nation, you have given me to understand that it is your anxious wish that the Constitution, which in 1812 was proclaimed in Cadiz, amidst the noise of war, when you were combating, in a manner to astonish the world, for the liberty of your country, should be established.

I have listened to your voice like an affectionate father, and have condescended to do that which my children consider conducive to their happiness. I have sworn to that Constitution which you were sighing for, and I shall always be its most strenuous supporter. Measures are already taken for the immediate convocation of the Cortes. When they meet, it will be a sincere happiness to me, to join your representatives in the great work of prompting the national prosperity.

Spaniards! Your glory is the only ambition of my heart. The ardent wish of my soul, is to see you all united round my throne, peaceable and happy. Place then all con-

fidence in your King, whose language to you is the true effusion of those sentiments inspired by the circumstances in which you are placed, and by the sense of those high duties imposed upon him by Providence.—Your own welfare will hereafter depend upon yourselves. Beware of the seduction, of the fallacious appearances of an imaginary good, which frequently deprives us of that which is real, and within our reach. Suppress those violent passions which often convert into enemies those who ought to be looked upon as brethren; having actually the same religion, language and customs. Repel the perfidious insinuations artfully thrown out by your enemies.—Let us take the Constitutional road, in which I will lead the way, and let us give to Europe an example of wisdom, order and perfect moderation, in a crisis, which, in other nations, has always caused many tears and misfortunes; and thereby let us cause the Spanish name to be admired, at the same time that we will found, for centuries to come, our own felicity and glory.

Royal Palace, Madrid, 10th March, 1820.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

Other letters from Havana, by the arrivals yesterday, state, that both government and people were so completely engaged in the business of rejoicing, that vessels had been waiting for six or eight days, without being able to enter at the custom-house."

## Domestic.

WASHINGTON, MAY 4.

The termination of the present session of Congress is fixed, by the joint vote of the two Houses of Congress to take place on Monday week, the 15th inst.

MAY 5.

*The New Tariff Rejected.*—The bill to increase the duties on certain imported articles, was yesterday rejected in the Senate, after three hours' debate. Though the particular motion by which the bill was lost, was carried by a single vote only, we have reason to believe that the majority would have been greater, had the question been a direct one upon the merits of the bill. Several gentlemen, we understand, one or two of them from the North, who voted against postponing the bill, would have voted against its enactment, either in the shape in which it passed the House of Representatives, or as it was proposed to be modified by the committee of the Senate.

The Debate which will be published, will disclose the views of those who opposed, as well as of those who advocated, the additional duties. It may not be improper, however, in the mean time, to state, that the opponents of the bill avowed no hostility to the manufacturing interest—all agreed as to the policy of affording a due protection to domestic manufactures; the difference of opinion was as to the degree of encouragement which is necessary. The leading motive avowed by those who opposed the bill was the belief, that the high duties proposed, would have the effect of excluding foreign fabrics to such an extent as to depress materially, if not destroy entirely, the commerce and the navigation of the country, and consequently cripple our naval strength, annihilate the revenue from imposts, and render internal taxes necessary for the support of the government. These opinions, it is true, were met with great force and ability, by the friends of the bill; but they prevailed. It appears to us that a system less indiscriminate, embracing a smaller augmentation of duties, would have received the sanction of both Houses.

MAY 6.

*Duties on Sales at Auction postponed.*—After having been once rejected, then re-considered, amended, and passed, the bill for laying Duties on certain Sales at Auction of foreign goods has been again re-considered, in the House of Representa-

tives, and postponed to the next session of Congress.

Thus, all the parts of the system, reported by the committee of Manufactures, have been rejected, or, what is tantamount, postponed to the next session. It is not, however, those who are opposed to affording further encouragement to manufactures, as will be seen by the proceedings in the next page, that have defeated the Auction Duty Bill. It had passed the House of Representatives, and has been reconsidered and postponed, at the suggestion of those who at first supported it, on the ground that, unconnected with the Tariff bill, its operation would have been unimportant to the manufacturing interest, and partial in other views.

The bill for authorising a Loan has passed through the committee of the whole in the House of Representatives—the amount proposed being three millions of dollars.

MAY 9.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Louis, Mo. Ter. 13th April, 1820.

I am sorry to say, that unpleasant news reached us last evening from Fort Crawford, on Rock Island, 260 or 70 miles above this. From a gentleman directly from that post, I am informed, that two men, a sergeant, a drummer, of Major Marston's company, 5th infantry, were shot within a very short distance of the fort, scalped, and mangled in a most shocking manner, and the general impression is, that this deed was perpetrated by a small party of those vile and detestable Winnebagoes.—*Nat. Int.*

It is probable that DEWITT CLINTON is re-elected Governor of the state of New-York, by a majority variously estimated at from one to two thousand votes.

MAY 10.

*Our relations with Spain.*—The following Message was yesterday transmitted to both houses of Congress by the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress a correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of State and the envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Majesty since the message of the 27th March last, respecting the treaty which was concluded between the United States, on the 22d February, 1819.

After the failure of his Catholic Majesty for so long a time to ratify the treaty, it was expected that this Minister would have brought with him the ratification, or that he would have been authorized to give an order for the delivery of the territory ceded by it to the U. States. It appears, however, that the treaty is still unratified, and that the Minister has no authority to surrender the territory. The object of his mission has been, to make complaints, and to demand explanations, respecting an imputed system of hostility, on the part of citizens of the U. States, against the subjects and dominions of Spain, and an unfriendly policy in their Government, and to obtain new stipulations, against these alleged injuries, as the condition on which the treaty should be ratified.

Unexpected as such complaints and such a demand, were, under existing circumstances, it was thought proper, without compromising the government as to the course to be pursued, to meet them promptly, and to give the explanations that were desired, on every subject, with the utmost candor. The result has proved, what was sufficiently well known before, that the charge of a systematic hostility, being adopted and pursued by citizens of the U. States, against the dominions and subjects of Spain, is utterly destitute of foundation, and their government, in all its branches, has maintained, with the utmost rigor, that neutrality, in the civil war between Spain and her colonies, which they were the first to declare. No force had been collected, nor incursions made, from within the United States,