portant occurred in the coinage. Frequently, these changes were effected by deteriorating the standard fineness of the coin. For more than a century past the coinage of the civilized world has undergone no material change with a view to the practice of fraud upon the people. Whether this forbearance is to be attributed to an improvement in the morality of modern governments, or to a more correct understanding of the principles of currency and of the consequence that must result from every change by which the relations of society are affected, it furnishes just ground of expectation that they will not hereafter be attempted. Nothing more is necessary to secure an unalterable adherance to the maxims upon which it is manifestly necessary that a paper currency must be founded in order to preserve an uniformity of value, than the same morality and the same intelligence. Without assuming the principle of the perfectibility of human nature, the hope may be indulged that the nature of currency will continue to command the attention of statesmen, and that the abuses which have resulted from improper changes in the currency will not again occur in the same degree.

4. When the currency is metallic, no addition can be made to it without giving an equivalent. It is indispensable that this condition should be annexed to the acquisition of the paper currency, preliminary to its entering into circulation. If it can be put in circulation only on paying its nominal amount in that which has a general and fixed value, determined by the consent of other nations, it will continue to preserve that value during the time it circulates, unless the relation which it bore at the time of its issue, to the quantity of articles, the exchanges of which it is destined to perform, shall be varied.

5. As a paper currency is issued upon the national credit, the whole property of the nation is pledged for its redemption, whenever, by any circumstance, it may become the interest of the community, that it should be redeemed. It is, therefore, manifest that it should not issue upon the credit of any individual, or association of individuals. A part can never be equal to the whole. The credit of any individual, or association of individuals, cannot be equivalent to that of the nation, of which they form a part. But, it may be said, that, although the credit of individuals is not equivalent to the credit of the nation, yet an equivalent for a particular portion of that credit, may be found in the pledge or mortgage of property of equal or greater value than the currency issued upon it. This may be true; but the value of property has been continually fluctuating; it will continue to fluctuate, after giving to the advocates of a paper currency full credit for the superior stability which they suppose will attend its substitution for gold and silver as the standard of value. But this is not the only objection to the acceptance of property as a pledge for the payment, by individuals, of an equivalent for the paper currency which may be advanced upon such pledge. Frauds will be practised by pledging property which is encumbered, which it would be extremely difficult to detect. The government will be involved in endless litigation with individuals who are interested in the incumbrances by which its rights to the property pledged is embarrassed. In such contests, the interest of the government is always endangered, even where right is on its side. It is not qualified to enter into such litigations, with an equal chance of success. The feelings of the community are always, except in flagrant cases of fraud, upon the side of an individual supposed to be struggling with the overwhelming influence of authority. Besides, in all contests of this nature, something of the respect for the government, which ought to be cherished by the citizens, especially of a free state, will be lost. The situation is invidious, and ought voluntarily to be assumed by a government jealous of its dignity and purity of character. It is, therefore, believed that a national currency cannot be issued with safety, with a reasonable prospect of success, and with a sufficient security against redundancy, but in exchange for gold and silver of a definite standard, or for the public stock at certain fixed rates. When issued in exchange for them, and for them alone, there is, though not the same, yet perhaps an equal security against redundancy as in the case of a metallic currency. When it is issued in exchange for coin, there is no addition made to the currency. When it is issued in exchange for public stock, commanding, previously to the exchange, its par value in coin, the party who acquires the currency parts with that which was equal to specie, and is deprived of the annual interest which it produced. Unless the interest of the currency, resulting from its scarcity, should exceed that paid upon the stock, it would not be demanded in exchange for the stock. In either case, the danger of redundancy is extremely remote. By the exchange of specie for currency, the active capital of the country will be increased to the amount of the currency; and the capacity of the nation to redeem it, whenever it shall, by any circumstance whatever, become expedient, will be unquestionable.

But it may be doubted whether under such conditions, a paper currency ever can be put in circulation. Under a government firmly established, conducted by upright and enlightened councils, and possessing absolute power over the currency, it is believed there is no just reason to apprehend a difficulty of that nature. If, in such a government, banks existed, deriving their powers from it, the specie in their possession would be gradually exchanged for the paper currency which would become the basis of their operations. Not only the specie which they possessed would be thus exchanged, but exertions would, from time to time, be made to acquire the sums necessary to support their banking operations. Specie would be imported, even, at an expense, for the purpose of being exchanged. Whilst specie formed the basis of the operations of banks, its importation could not fail to be productive of loss. Each importation not only produced the necessity of additional importations, but at an increased expense. But, when importations shall be made for the purpose of being exchanged for the currency, the exportation of the specie thus imported will not affect the operations of the banks. It is only when the funding of the currency shall commence, that they will be admonished to desist from further importations. Individuals and banks would likewise exchange public stock at the rates prescribed by the system for the paper currency. Whenever the demand for currency should be such as to raise the interest of money considerably above that produced by the public stock, it would by banks and individuals be given in exchange for the currency. But the facility which the existence of a public debt furnishes in procuring the paper currency, is counterbalanced by the difficulty of complying with the public engagement to discharge such debt in a metallic currency. After a paper circulation shall be substituted for gold and silver, they will be found in the country only in the quantity demanded for manufactures, and for such branches of commerce as are entirely dependent upon them. ——A considerable demand for gold and silver by the government, to meet its engagements, previously contracted would raise their price in market, and render the obligation to discharge those engagements in the precious metals not only extremely onerous, but perhaps, sometimes impracticable. In such a state, a compromise with the public creditors would seem to be a preliminary measure. This under any circumstances, would be a measure of great delicacy and difficulty, and, in some cases, would probably be utterly impracticable.

6. Whenever from any cause, the currency should become redundant, the redundancy may be funded at a rate of interest a fraction below the rate of legal interest.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Our Relations with Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

The following interesting Documents were yesterday presented to the House of Representatives by the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations:

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. LOWNDES.

William Lowndes, Esq. Chairman
of the Committee of Foreign Relations:

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 16, 1819.

SIR:

With reference to the question proposed by the committee, "whether the Executive considers the Florida Treaty as a subsisting one, valid according to national law, and giving the same perfect rights, and imposing the same perfect obligations, as if it had been ratified," I have the honor to state that the President considers the treaty of the 22d of February last as obligatory upon the honor and good faith of Spain, not as a perfect treaty (ratification being an essential formality to that) but as a compact which Spain was bound to ratify—as an adjustment of the differences between the two nations, which the King of Spain, by his full power to his minister, had solemnly promised to approve, ratify and fulfil. This adjustment is assumed as the measure of what the United States had a right to obtain from Spain, from the signature of the treaty. The principle may be illustrated by reference to rules of municipal law relative to transactions between individuals. The difference between the treaty unratified and ratified, may be likened to the difference between a covenant to convey lands and the deed of conveyance itself. Upon a breach of the covenant to convey, courts of equity decree that the party who has broken his covenant shall convey, and further, shall make good to the other party all damages which he has sustained by the breach of contract.

As there is no court of chancery between nations, their differences must be settled only by agreement, or by force. The resort to force is justifiable only when justice cannot be obtained by negociation. And the resort to force is limited to the attainment of justice. The wrong received marks the boundaries of the right to be obtained.

The King of Spain was bound to ratify the treaty; bound by the principles of the law of nations applicable to the case; and further bound by the solemn promise in the full power. He refusing to perform this promise and obligation, the United States have a perfect right to do what a court of chancery would do in a transaction of a similar character between individuals; namely, to compel the performance of the engagement as far as compulsion can accomplish it, and to indemnify themselves for all the damages and charges incident to the necessity of using compulsion. They cannot compel the King of Spain to sign the act of ratification, and therefore cannot make the instrument a perfect treaty. But they can, and are justified in so doing, take that which the treaty, if perfect, would have bound Spain to deliver up to them; and they are further entitled to indemnity for all the expenses and damages which they may sustain in consequence of the refusal of Spain to ratify. The refusal to ratify gives them the same right to do justice to themselves, as the refusal to fulfil would have given them, if Spain had ratified, and then ordered the governor of Florida not to deliver over the province.

By considering the treaty as the term beyond which the United States shall not look back, in their controversial relations with Spain, they not only will manifest a continued respect for the sanctity of their own engagements, but they avoid the inconvenience of re-entering upon a field of mutual complaint and crimination, so extensive that it would be scarcely possible to decide where or when negociation should cease, or at what point force should be stayed for satisfied right; and by resorting to force only so far as the treaty had acknowledged their right, they offer an inducement to Spain to complete the transaction on her part, without proceeding to general hostility. But Spain must be responsible to the United States for every wrong done by her, after the signature of the treaty by her minister; and the refusal to ratify his act is the first wrong for which they are entitled to redress.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your very humble and obedient servant.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO MR. LOWNDES.

Department of State,
21st December, 1819.

William Lowndes, Esq. Chairman
of the Committee of Foreign Relations.

SIR:

In answer to the questions contained in your letter of the 10th inst. I have the honor to state, for the information of the committee,

1st. That information has been received by the government of the United States, though not through a direct channel, nor in authentic form, that another motive besides those alleged in the letter of the Duke of San Fernando to Mr. Forsyth, did operate upon the Spanish cabinet, to induce the withholding of the ratification of the treaty, namely, the apprehension that the ratification would be immediately followed by the recognition by the United States of the independence of one or more of the South American provinces. It has been suggested that probably the most important of the explanations which the minister to be sent by Spain, will be instructed to ask, will consist of an explicit declaration of the intentions of this government in that respect. There is reason also to believe, that the impunity with which privateers, fitted out, manned and officered in one or more of our ports, have committed hostilities upon the Spanish commerce, will be alledged among the reasons for delay, and perhaps some pledge may be required of the effectual execution against these practices, of laws, which appear to exist in the statute book.

It may be proper to remark that, during the negociation of the Florida Treaty, repeated and very earnest efforts were made, both by Mr. Pizarro at Madrid, and by Mr. Onis here, to obtain from the government of the United States either a positive stipulation or a tacit promise, that the United States would not recognize any of the South American revolutionary governments; and that the Spanish negociators were distinctly and explicitly informed that this government would not assent to any such engagement, either express or implied.

2. By all the information which has been obtained of the prospective views of the French and Russian governments, in relation to the course which it was by them thought probable would be pursued by the United States, it is apparent that they strongly apprehended the immediate forcible occupation of Florida by the United States, on the non-ratification by Spain of the treaty, within the stipulated time.—France and Russia both have most earnestly dissuaded us from that course, not by any regular official communication, but by informal friendly advice; deprecating immediate hostility, on account of its tendency to kindle a general war, which they fear would be the consequence of a war between the United States and Spain.—It was alleged that, in the present state of our controversy with Spain, the opinion of all Europe on the point at issue was in our favor and against her. That by exercising patience a little longer, by waiting at least to hear the Minister, who was announced as coming to give and receive explanations, we could not fail of obtaining ultimately, without resort to force, the right to which it was admitted we were entitled. But that precipitate measures of violence might not only provoke Spain to war, but would change the state of the question between us; would exhibit us to the world as the aggressors, and would indispose against us those now the most decided in our favor.

It is not expected that in the event of a war with Spain any European power will openly take a part in it against the United States; but there is no doubt that the principal reliance of Spain will be upon the exployment of privateers in France and England, as well as in the East and West India Seas, and upon our own coast, under the Spanish flag, but manned from all nations, including citizens of our own, expatriated into Spanish subjects for the purpose.

3. The enclosed copies of letters from Mr. Fromentin, contain the most particular information possessed by the Executive with regard to the subjects mentioned in your third enquiry. In the month of September, a corps of 3,000 men arrived at Havana, from Spain, one third of whom are said to have already fallen victims to the diseases of that climate. By advices from the Havana, as recent as the 4th of this month, we are assured that no part of this force is intented to be in any event employed in Florida.

4. A communication from the Secretary of War, also herewith enclosed, contains the information requested by the committee upon this enquiry.

5. At the time when Captain Read left Madrid, 13th October, Mr. Forsyth had no positive information even of the appointment of the person who is to come out as the Minister. Indirectly we have been assured that he might be expected to arrive here in the course of the present month.

I am, with great respect,
Sir, your very obedient servant.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

CONGRESS.

In Senate.

MONDAY, March 20.

LOSSES IN THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The engrossed bill to make compensation for horses and other property lost, captured, or destroyed, in the Seminole war, was read a third time, passed and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe:

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the 16th of February, 1820, requesting me to cause to be laid before it "abstracts of the bonds, or other securities, given under the laws of the United States, by the collectors of the customs, receivers of public monies for lands, and registers for public lands; paymasters in the army and pursers in the navy, who are now in office, or who have heretofore been in office, and whose accounts remain unsettled: together with a statement of such other facts as may tend to shew the expediency or inexpediency of so far altering the laws respecting such officers that they may hereafter be appointed for limited periods, subject to removal, as heretofore," I transmit to the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, which, with the documents accompanying it, will afford all the information required.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 20, 1820.

The message was read, and, with the documents, ordered to be printed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, and made some further progress on it in committee of the whole. After which

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 21.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. KING, of Alabama, in the chair, the consideration of this bill.

Mr. VAN DYKE, in pursuance of the intention which he intimated yesterday rose and offered an additional section to the bill:

On motion of Mr. WILSON, who thought the amendment too important to be acted on without a full examination, the bill was postponed until to-morrow, and the amendment ordered to be printed.

The Senate spent some time in considering the bill for the better organization of the Treasury (for the appointment of a Solicitor and for the prompt recovery of debts due the government); and

After being some time occupied in Executive business;

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of this bill, in committee of the whole, Mr. KING, of Alabama, in the chair—the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. VAN DYKE, being the first question in order,

Mr. VAN DYKE briefly stated the object of his amendment, and the propriety and justice of extending the system to other classes, under certain circumstances, and with their own consent, who are not now included in the bill, which applies only to merchants or traders.

A debate of considerable length and earnestness followed on this amendment, of which it is not practicable to present a satisfactory or just view in any synopsis that could be prepared at the moment.

The question being taken on agreeing to Mr. VAN DYKE's amendment, it was decided in the *affirmative*, by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Dickerson, Eaton, Elliot, Gaillard, Hunter, Johnson of Louisiana, King, of Alabama, Leake, Lloyd, Macon, Morril, Noble, Palmer, Pleasants, Roberts, Ruggles, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker, of Alabama, Wilson—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Edwards, King of N. York, Lanman, Lowrie, Mellen, Otis, Parrott, Sanford, Tichenor, Trimble, Williams, of Mississippi—13.

The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, March 23.

Mr. SANFORD presented to the Senate certain resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, recommending such a revision of the tariff of duties on foreign goods, as will give effectual protection, to domestic manufactures which resolutions were read.

The Senate resumed the bill supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land titles, under Spanish and French grants, &c. in the state of Louisiana,

The Senate remained until past 3 o'clock in an assiduous investigation of the details of this bill and of various amendments thereto proposed; and the bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading as amended; and

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 24.

The Senate met to-day, but did not sit long. One or two reports were received from committees, and at an early hour, (for the purpose, no doubt, of allowing the members an opportunity of attending the funeral of Commodore Decatur, though nothing was said on the subject,)

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

SATURDAY, March 18.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the government for the year 1820 was read the third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill making appropriations for the centre building of the Capitol, and other purposes passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Beecher in the chair; the sums inserted by the committee (111,789 dollars, for the centre building,) agreed to by the House, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Beecher in the chair, on the bill to amend the act of March 18, 1818, providing pensions for persons engaged in the land and naval service in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Barbour, submitted, by way of amendment, several provisions, in lieu of those contained in the bill: amounting to a repeal of the pensions in some instances; which occasioned a debate without any decision.

The committee then rose, obtained leave to sit again, and

The House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 20.

A bill was reported from the committee of Naval Affairs, the object of which is so to amend the act for the government of the Navy, as to authorise an extension of the present term of enlistment of seaman.

Mr. PINDALL reported a bill, the object of which is to amend the acts authorizing the publication of the Laws of the U. States, so as to confine the publication of them in 25 newspapers in the states and one in this District, and to abolish the compensation now allowed by law for that service.

These bills were twice read and committed.

The engrossed bill appropriating money for continuing the Centre Building of the Capitol, was read a third time, passed, without debate or division, and sent to the House of Representatives.

The remainder of the day was occupied in debating the bill for amending the pension law, and the proposition of Mr. BARBOUR to substitute for it a different bill. Messrs. REID, HILL, FULLER, TRIMBLE, BARBOUR, LIVERMORE, and BLOOMFIELD, engaged in the bill: among whom Mr. HILL Mr. FULLER, and Mr. LIVERMORE, earnestly opposed any invasion of the principle of the present Pension law, though willing to make any necessary amendment to its details. Mr. FULLER spoke on the subject considerably at large.

Before coming to any decision on the subject, the committee rose and reported progress—and

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 21.

Mr. SOTHARD, from the committee to whom had been referred the Senate's bill "for the better regulation of the trade with the Indian tribes," reported the same without amendment; and it was referred to a committee of the whole.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BEECHER in the chair, on the bill to amend the Revolutionary Pension Law.

Various amendments were offered, proposing all sorts of modification of the present law; all which were successively rejected.

Until at length a motion was made to strike out the whole of the bill except the enacting clause, so as to leave a blank to be filled with any thing the House should chuse.

This motion was agreed to (at about the usual hour of adjournment) by a vote of 75 to 41.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and the Chairman asked the usual leave to sit again.

Before it was granted however, a motion was made to adjourn, and was carried.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSION LAW.

The house having proceeded to the order of the day, on the bill to amend the Revolutionary Pension Law.

Mr. WHITMAN, moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, and to postpone the same indefinitely.

This motion caused considerable debate.

A division of the question being called for, the question was taken on discharging the committee, and decided in the negative.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BEECHER, in the chair, on the bill.

Various amendments were proposed and debated, some of which were agreed to, and others not. When the committee rose,

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 23.

As soon as the sitting was opened,

Mr. RANDOLPH rose, and, after some feeling remarks, expressive of the grief with which he was filled, by the recent melancholy occurrence, of the death of that distinguished Naval officer Commodore Decatur, which he rather alluded to, than announced, called the attention of the House to sundry resolutions, the import of which was, that, when it adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again on Saturday; that it will attend the Funeral of the late Com. DECATUR on to-morrow; and that its members will, in respect to the memory of the deceased, wear Crape on the left arm, for the remainder of this session.

Mr. TAYLOR of New-York, required a division of the question on these resolutions, to take it separately on each.

Mr. RANDOLPH, intimated that if there was the least objection to the resolutions as moved, he should withdraw them.

Mr. TAYLOR of New York said that, in opposing this motion, he felt it due to himself, to state that, in respect for the memory and public services of the deceased, he yielded to no member of this House—not even to the honorable gentleman from Virginia. But it is with most painful regret (says Mr. T.) I am constrained to say, that he died in the violation of the laws of God and his country. I therefore cannot consent, however deeply his loss is deplored by this House, in common with the Nation, to vote the distinguished and unusual honor proposed by the resolutions.

Mr. RANDOLPH then withdrew the resolves he had offered; and moved that the House do now adjourn.

The question on this motion was taken, by yeas and nays, and it was decided in the *negative*, by 83 votes to 50.

The bill for the relief of the officers and men engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians, was twice read and committed.

The bill to amend the Revolutionary Pension Law, was next in the orders of the day.

Mr. NELSON of Virginia said that another day's experience convinced him of the propriety of the motion which he had suggested yesterday, and now made, to recommit the bill to a select committee for the purpose of re-moulding it.

The question on discharging the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. HARDIN immediately moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill indefinitely.

This question was decided in the *negative*, by yeas and nays, 109 to 41.

The motion to refer the bill to a select committee was then renewed, (the discharge of the committee of the whole having the effect to divest the bill of its amendments, and restore it to the House in the shape in which it first stood)—and the bill was voted to be referred to a select committee.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill reported by the committee of ways and means, entitled "A bill in addition to the several acts for the establishment of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments;" which bill relates to transfers of appropriation to the Surplus Fund.

After some discussion, and some amendments made to the bill, it was reported to the House and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. And

The House adjourned at an early hour.

FRIDAY, March 24.

The routine of morning business having been gone through—

Mr. RANDOLPH rose, and, after a speech of some length, principally growing out of the remark of Mr. Taylor, on the preceding day, on the manner of the death of the late Commodore Decatur, moved a resolution to this effect:

"That the Speaker, Officers, and Members of this House will attend the Funeral of the late STEPHEN DECATUR, Esq. of the U. States Navy, from his late residence, at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

Mr. RANDOLPH's remarks were of too much length to be reported to day. As soon as the motion was stated from the chair—

Mr. HOLMES rose. Apprehending, he said, that the proposition might not receive an unanimous vote; fearing to hear either Yea or Nay on such a question; and at the same time wishing to give every gentleman of the house an opportunity of indulging his own inclination on this solemn and melancholy occasion, he moved that the House do *now* adjourn.

This motion the reader is probably aware, supersedes all others, and precludes all debate.

It was decided affirmatively, without debate, and

The House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

Latest from Gibraltar.

To the politeness of a passenger in the fine ship Hope, arrived last evening, in 32 days from Gibraltar, the editors of the Freeman's Journal are indebted for the following news from Spain, being several days later than by the ship Henry, at New York:—

Lieutenant Weaver had gone to Madrid, and expected to join the Franklin, off Cadiz with despatches for government from Mr. Forsyth.

The affairs of Spain were in a very unsettled state. From the general accounts, received at Gibraltar, much discontent prevailed throughout the kingdom. The main body of the Patriots or Constitutionalists' army, consisting of from 12 to 15,000 men, still held their position before Cadiz. They were well appointed, supplied with every thing, in good discipline, and moderate in their pretensions.—No force had marched to oppose them, and it was thought they would finally get possession of Cadiz with but little opposition, as the city was said to be friendly to their views.

A detachment of about 2000 men had marched without opposition from Cadiz, & taken possession of Algesiras, opposite Gibraltar, about the first of Feb. Some of the King's money and military stores fell into their hands. No excesses of any kind were committed. The constitution was read, and after retaining quiet possession for a few days, they moved off, and it was supposed returned towards Cadiz, till the next accounts placed them on their way to St. Roque, a few miles distant from and in sight of Algesiras. During the occupation of Algesiras, a frigate and brig from Cadiz continue to cruize off, it being declared in a state of blockade.

Gen. O'Donnell, the governor and commander of the King's forces at Algesiras, on the approach of the other party, retired from that place to St. Roque, which he held during their stay at Algesiras; but when the constitutional army drew near St. Roque, they found that General O'Donnell had left the way perfectly clear for them. Having retained possession of St. Roque a day or two, they then took up their line of march for Malaga, and accounts had reached Gibraltar, the day that the Hope sailed, of their having entered that city without opposition.

FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Canton, Haskell, arrived at Boston in 23 days from Rochelle, Paris papers to the 16th ult. are received, being one day later from that place than our accounts via Antwerp. Capt. Haskell reports that four of the French Ministry had been imprisoned, on suspicion of being accessary to the assassination of the Duke of Berri. The King had issued a decree authorizing the arrest and trial of all suspected persons: and a bill was before the Chambers, for interdicting the publication of all newspapers, but such as are specially authorized by a Committee of Censors appointed by the King.

The King continued to receive addresses of condolence on the death of his nephew, and assurances of love and devotion to him and his family, from the Provinces.

The body of the Duke of Berri had been removed to the Louvre, where it was laid in state and the public admitted to view it. All the royal family but the King had removed to that place.

On the 18th February, the King received the Marshals, Staff, &c. and the paper adds that the Duchess of Berri had passed a good night.

THE DUEL.

Of the unhappy quarrel which led to this fatal catastrophe, (says the Georgetown Messenger), we shall at present, say nothing; as it is understood that an authentic account of the whole affair is to be hereafter submitted to the public. It is but justice to state, however, that as far as we have heard the subject spoken of, the survivor is not accused of having rashly sought the quarrel or wantonly pursued it. Indeed the affair seems to have been one of those unfortunate entanglements into which amiable and sensible men sometimes get unnecessarily involved, and which false pride renders the means of their destruction.—Com. D. had arranged all his affairs, preparatory to the catastrophe which has befallen him. He had also, kind even in his cruelty, drawn around the fond wife whom he was preparing to leave, all those friends whose kindness was most likely to mitigate the calamity, which threatened her. It is said that a perfect reconcilation took place between the parties on the field after they had fallen, both wounded, as was supposed, mortally.

NORFOLK, March 22.

The U. S. ship Columbus, of 74 guns, Com. Bainbridge, from the Potowmac, anchored in Hampton Roads yesterday afternoon. She is destined, we learn, to the Mediterranean, to relieve the Franklin 74, about to return to the United States.

The U. S. ship Franklin and brig Spark, arrived at Messina 27th Dec. and sailed 6th January, without having any communication with the shore, having touched at Mahon.

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