

to enter on board a Spanish man of war.

The brig *William and Mary*, of Providence, bound to Cadiz, was captured near the shore, within the waters of Spain, by an English cruiser, sent into Gibraltar and condemned. How did the Spanish government resent this breach of neutrality?

Look back and reflect on the conduct of the Spaniards in Florida, during the war with Great Britain. See whether she did not give encouragement, succor and protection to our enemy. Was not Woodbine, a British officer, in the Spanish town of St. Augustine, in the month of December, 1814, employed in raising a military force, and enlisted men of all sorts, whites, blacks and Indians, to fight under the British standard against the United States? What was the Spanish town of Pensacola? Was it not a public rendezvous for our enemies—its houses converted into magazines for military stores to feed the war against us? The British Colonel Nicholls expressly informs us, in his letter to the Barratarians, dated at headquarters, Pensacola, the 31st of August, 1814, "I have arrived in the Floridas, for the purpose of annoying the only enemy Great Britain has now in the world. I ask you to cease all hostilities against the allies of Great Britain." Nicholls, in a proclamation, announced, "I am seconded by the powerful aid of a numerous British and Spanish squadron. The Indians have pledged themselves, in the most solemn manner, not to injure the persons or property of any but the enemies of their Spanish and English fathers."

General Jackson, in a letter of 16th November, 1814, writes thus—"My visit to Pensacola was occasioned by the unprecedented conduct of the Governor, in harboring, aiding, and countenancing the British and their red allies." Does not this look as if the Spaniards made themselves accomplices in the war against us?

In the National Intelligencer of the 2d of January, it was stated, on good authority, that a force went from Pensacola to scour our territory, to make prisoners of unarmed citizens, and to attack our Forts; that Americans were detained prisoners in Pensacola, as if in a hostile country, contrary to the established laws and usages of nations; that the Governor sent a Spanish force to co-operate with the Indians.—Was this respect for neutral rights? Was this the reverence which the Spaniards pay to the solemnity of treaties?

How different was the behavior of a party of poor Mexican revolutionists! A company of them it is stated, of about 100 strong, arrived at New-Orleans, in January, 1815, solicitous to aid in defending our territory, to fight for the United States.

Before the close of our war, we heard frequent hints that Spain had not relinquished her claims to Louisiana; that we should have to surrender to her a valuable portion of the territory of the United States—a territory to which she had long ago disposed of all her right and title, and which had been guaranteed to us by the treaty. No doubt she indulged the hope and wish that England would wrest it from us, and was eager to come in for a share of the spoil.

After the repulse of the British before New-Orleans, their ship the Dictator, 64, proceeded to Havana; she carried thither about 400 passengers, soldiers' wives, sick, wounded and disabled soldiers, to relieve the enemy's camp of its ineffectives, and also to obtain a supply for the army that remained. The Captain of the Dictator contracted for and began to take on board 4000 barrels of flour. And it was ascertained at the same time, that a brig from New Providence had been permitted to take privately from the royal arsenal at Havana, 18 pieces of brass cannon for the use of the enemy of the United States before New-Orleans.

Moreover, Havana as well as Pensacola, became a depot for American prisoners, captured by the British before New-Orleans, as appears from the following extract of General Jackson's letter of 24th February, 1815:—"The flag which I sent to the enemy's fleet, returned a few days ago, bringing a letter of assurance from Admiral Cochrane, that the American prisoners, sent to the Havana, shall be returned as soon as practicable."

The confinement of Mr. Meade at Cadiz—the infamous treatment received by our seamen and merchants at Carthagena, and the attack on the Firebrand, are acts too recent and too flagrant to be forgotten. If we would not be worried by the lion of England, will we suffer ourselves to be harassed by the jackal of Spain?

New-York, Nov. 29.

On Monday, being the Anniversary of the Evacuation of the City of New-York by the British, His Excellency the Governor presented, to the brave officers of the Army of the North the swords which had been voted to them by the legislature of the state. This ceremony took place at the Governor's chamber in the New City-Hall, and was witnessed by a crowd of our most respectable citizens, and a large assemblage of female Fashion and Beauty.

The following is the address of his

excellency governor Tompkins to Major General Scott:

Sir—I avail myself of an anniversary commemoration of the exploits of our forefathers, to perform the pleasing duty of proclaiming the gratitude of the people of this state to those descendants of the heroes of the revolution whose services in the late war have contributed so mainly to perpetuate the independence which our venerated ancestors achieved, and to advance the glory of the American nation.

In advertng, sir, to your claims to distinction, it would be sufficient to say, that, on all occasions, you have displayed the highest military accomplishments, the most ardent attachment to the rights and honor of your country, and the most intrepid exertions in their support.—A rapid and unprecedented succession of promotions at an early age has been the well earned fruit of your talents. This distinguished notice by your government is the best encomium on your character, and the highest reward to which the virtuous and the great aspire.

But, sir, your military career is replete with splendid events.—Without descending to too much minuteness, I may briefly refer to your exploits in the most interesting portion of the American continent.—The shores of Niagara, from Erie to Ontario, are inscribed with your name, and with the names of your brave companions. The defeat of the enemy at Fort George will not be forgotten. The memorable conflict on the plains of Chippewa and the appalling night battle on the heights of Niagara, are events, which have added new celebrity to the spot where they happened heightening the majesty of the stupendous cataract, by combining with its natural, all the force of the moral sublime. The admirers of the great in nature, from all quarters of the globe, will forever visit the theatre of your achievements. They will bear to their distant homes, the idea of this mighty display of nature, and will associate with it, the deeds of you and your brothers in arms. And so long as the beautiful and sublime shall be objects of admiration among men; so long as the whelming waters of Erie shall be tumbled into the awful depths of Niagara, so long shall the splendid actions in which you have had so conspicuous a share, endure in the memory of man.

Accept, sir, the sword presented to you by the people of this state, as a pledge of their affection and gratitude for your distinguished services; and may the remainder of your life be as serene and happy as your early days have been useful and glorious.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT'S REPLY.

Sir—I have heretofore had the honor to express to the Legislature of the state of New-York, through your Excellency, my high sense of the distinguished compliment conferred on me by that honorable body, in its resolution on the subject of my military services, and in its vote of the sword now so honorably presented by your excellency.

On an occasion like this, declarations would but feebly express the solemn obligation contracted.—Permit me to assure your excellency, & the legislature of the proud state of New-York, that I am sensibly alive to the duties of a republican soldier, armed by the hands of his countrymen, to support and defend the national honor and independence; and, if my personal service had been more worthy of the distinction bestowed, I should have no wish left me at this moment, but that the glory and the liberties of the republic might be eternal.

ARMSTRONG PRIVATEER.

Among the many acts of heroism performed by the private armed vessels of our citizens, that performed by Capt. Reid in the harbor of Fayal, in defence of the private armed brig Gen. Armstrong, against the enormously superior force employed against him by two frigates, was of so brilliant a nature, that it called forth the attention of the legislature of this state, and claimed from that body a reward due to extraordinary merit. They therefore voted him, with other heroes, a sword, which was presented to him on the 25th ult. by his excellency governor Tompkins, with the following appropriate address:

Sir—Previously to the declaration of the late war, our prowess had not been sufficiently tested to establish a decided claim to preeminence on the ocean. No sooner did the sound to arms reverberate through the land, than our naval heroes, panting for an opportunity to evince the superiority of American tars, launched forth in pursuit of a foe, unrivalled in exploits on that element. A succession of brilliant triumphs crowned them, with imperishable fame, and exalted the naval character of our country to the most enviable height. Many who had not the opportunity to gather laurels in the navy, fired at the recital of the victories obtained by their brother-tars, equipped private vessels and sailed in search of adventures and of fame.

The brig General Armstrong which was confided to your command, is amongst the most renowned of our private armed vessels. While, peaceably

adopted in the neutral port of Fayal, she was attacked by a British squadron of overwhelming force, in violation of all the principles of public law.—The enemy was repeatedly foiled in his attempts to capture the Armstrong, by the most desperate defence which the mind can conceive; and, although the enemy ultimately compelled you to destroy your vessel and repair to the shore; the immense loss he sustained, and the deep wound which the gallant repulse inflicted on his character, will long be remembered by the British nation. Unsubdued, and burning with indignation at the baseness of the attack on the one hand, and with the unprecedented timidity of the Gov. of Fayal in withholding the rights of hospitality and protection on the other, your heroic band encamped upon the shore, and hurled defiance at all around them. Such heroic conduct confounds the mind with admiration, and the fame of it has resounded in every country. The whole civilized world has awarded to it the meed of praise and of admiration.

Impressed with a lively sense of the honor conferred on the American character by the conduct of the officers and crew of the Armstrong, the legislature of the state of New-York, have testified their approbation and thanks, by presenting a sword to you the commander. In performing the duty assigned me, and while I convey to you the assurance of my exalted opinion of your courage and conduct on that occasion, allow me to mingle my sympathies with yours, and with those of the American nation, at the untimely fate of the lamented heroes, Worth and Williams, who so nobly seconded your efforts to defend the Armstrong; and to sustain untarnished the naval reputation of America. The one fell greatly in the action; and it has pleased an alwise providence to entomb the other with a Blakely and a Shubrick, in that ocean whose profoundest depths have been illuminated by the glory of their deeds.

CAPTAIN REID'S REPLY.

Sir—Suffer me through your Excellency, to tender to the ever watchful guardians and patriotic representatives of this state, my unfeigned thanks for this marked approbation of my conduct whilst commanding the General Armstrong. I accept this sword, sir, with the liveliest sense of gratitude to your excellency, and the onlightened people over whom you so happily preside.

Kentucky Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Yancey laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, By the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That the following amendment be proposed to the constitution of the United States, to-wit: That no law increasing the compensation of the senators and representatives in congress, shall take effect during the congress at which such law shall be enacted.

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested to use their exertions to procure the passage of the foregoing amendment.

Resolved, That his excellency the lieutenant governor of the commonwealth, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in congress; and that he also transmit to the executives of the several states like copies, with a request to lay the same before the legislatures thereof, soliciting their exertions and co-operation in procuring the aforesaid amendment to be adopted and made part of the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Mason presented a petition of Judith Barrow, praying to be permitted to sell a small tract of land lying in Montgomery county.

The senate received a message in writing from the lieutenant governor by Mr. secretary Pope, containing certain nominations, which were read as follows, to-wit:

Gentlemen of the Senate, The judges of the circuit courts of this commonwealth, have been appointed since your last session before I came into office, and their commissions will expire at the end of the present session of the legislature: They have been in service near twelve months, and you coming from every part of the state, are better able to judge of their qualifications than myself; and anticipating no doubt that their pretensions would be submitted to your decision, you have probably given some attention to the subject. Finding these gentlemen in office, respect for the acts of my predecessor, who I presume did not make the appointments without good reason and justice to them, have determined me to nominate them all to the senate, where their merits and the objections to them, if any, can be fully, freely, fairly canvassed and considered.

I therefore, nominate for the approbation of the senate, the following gentlemen as judges of the circuit courts of this commonwealth, to fill the vacancies occasioned by their respective resignations, to-wit:

Adam Beatty, Christopher Tompkins, William L. Kelly, Benjamin

Johnson, Benjamin Shackelford, Henry Davidge, Henry P. Broannax, William M'Dowell, John Trimble.

Also Alfred Metcalf, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Fortunatus Cosby.

Thomas Montgomery, as judge of the 12th judicial district.

Having understood that the honorable William T. Barry, who is at present judge of the 11th judicial district under a pro tem. commission, declines a re-appointment, I postpone to a future day, the nomination of a judge to that district.

GABRIEL SLAUGHTER.

December 19th, 1816.

On motion,

Ordered, That the said nominations be laid on the table until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Jones, The nomination of Robert George as keeper of the turnpike, laid on the table on the 20th instant, was taken up.

Resolved, That the senate advise and consent to the said nomination.

Messrs. Jones, Lancaster and R. Taylor, were appointed to acquaint the lieutenant governor therewith. And also of the advice and consent of the senate to the nomination of John Madison, as Auditor of public accounts, and to that of William Starling, as keeper of the Penitentiary house, made and done on the twentieth instant.

The senate according to the standing order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the state of the commonwealth, Mr. Jones in the chair, and after some time spent therein, Mr speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Jones reported that the committee had according to order, taken under consideration, resolutions proposing an article of amendment to the constitution of the United States, and had gone through the same with amendments, which he handed in at the clerk's table, where the same were severally twice read and concurred in.

The question was then taken on the said resolutions as amended, and it was unanimously resolved in the affirmative, as follows, to-wit:

IN SENATE.

December 30, 1816.

Resolved, By the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, that the following amendment be proposed to the constitution of the United States, to-wit: That no law increasing the compensation of the senators and representatives in congress, shall take effect until an election for members of the house of representatives of the United States.

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed and our representatives requested to use their exertions to procure the passage of the foregoing amendment.

Resolved, That his excellency the lieutenant governor of this commonwealth, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in congress; and that he also transmit to the executives of the several states like copies, with a request to lay the same before the legislatures thereof, soliciting their exertions and co-operation in procuring the aforesaid amendment, to be adopted and made part of the constitution of the United States.

Extract, &c.

WILLIS A. LEE, C. S.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 30.

The petition of sundry individuals in opposition to the application of Armistead Churchill for a change of venue, was read and laid on the table.

The house received—1. A bill to authorize certain lotteries.—2. To increase the capital of the State Bank.—3. To incorporate the Frankfort Lock Navigation Company.—4. For the relief of Isaac Greatbouse. The first, second and fourth passed to a second reading; and the third to a committee of the whole house.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

The arrival of Commodore JOSHUA BARNEY in Kentucky, at this time revives in our recollection the distinguished services of that gallant officer during the late war, and particularly at Bladensburg.—Wherefore,

Resolved by the Legislature of Kentucky, That the military conduct and achievements of that gentleman, during the late war, and on the aforesaid memorable occasion, deserves, and has the admiration of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Leave was given to bring in—1. A bill to regulate South Frankfort.—2. Concerning the keepers of ferries on the Ohio river.

The Green River bill was taken up, and an amendment being offered by Mr. Given and accepted in lieu of the whole bill reviving the act of last session, it was passed to a third reading.

1. A bill from the Senate for the relief of John Francis and Richard Slavey, &c.—2. To authorize the 'National Pulse' to insert certain advertisements.—3. For the relief of James Woods.—4. For the relief of Catharine Bodine.—5. To amend an act concerning ventre men.—6. Giving time to purchasers of lots in Lebanon.—7. Concerning Commonwealth's attorneys.—8. To add a part of Bourbon to Nicholas.—9. To encourage the importation of goods through the port of New-Orleans; were taken up, the 1, 3, 4, 5,

6, 8, and 9, passed—the second referred to a select committee—and the 7th laid on the table.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 3.

COM. BARNEY.

On Tuesday last the Members of the legislature gave a dinner to that meritorious officer, at Capt. Weisiger's Tavern. The Hon. E. Bullock Speaker of the Senate, president, and the Hon. J. J. Crittenden Speaker of the House of Representatives, acted as vice President. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank with applause:

The United States—Their Union, their Strength, our Prosperity, our Liberty.

The Congress of '76.

George Washington—The Father of his Country.

Free Trade and sailor's Rights—We will never give up the ship.

The Navy of the United States—The pride and glory of our country, and the terror of our enemies—

The late War—Just in its origin—It was extinguished at the battle of New-Orleans in a blaze of glory.

Gen. Charles Scott—May the laurel forever shade the tomb of the departed hero.

Isaac Shelby—The great model of a Republican citizen—he knows how to guide with equal skill, the State, the army, and the Plough.

Com. Barney, our gallant guest—Two wars, the Land and the Ocean, bear witness that he is a patriot and soldier.

When this toast was drank, the Commodore rose and said,

[Gentlemen—The testimony of respect which you have this day given, is doubly dear to me as coming from the Legislature of Kentucky. I had the good fortune to be in 17 battles during the Revolution, in all of which the star-spangled banner triumphed over the bloody cross, and in the late war I had the honor of being engaged in 9 battles, with the same glorious result, except in the last, in which I was unfortunate, although not in fault. If there had been with me 2000 Kentuckians instead of 7000 Marylanders, Washington City would not have been sacked, nor our country disgraced.

If my arrangements shall permit, it is my intention to become a citizen of Kentucky—and when I die, I know that my bones will repose among congenial spirits.]

The Commodore gave the following toast:

Kentucky—The admiration of her friends, and the terror of her enemies.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President—The state of Virginia.

By the Vice-President—The rising Republics of South-America; may the Inquisition and the High Priesthood bow before the Genius of Liberty.

By Gen. James Garrard—The soldier who, from a love of country in time of war, stands to his post, will in time of peace preserve the political character of his country.

By Gen. Adair—The President of the United States.

By Gov. Slaughter—The memory of George Madison.

Mr. H. Taylor—Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New-York.

Mr. Breckenridge—Gen. John Adair—a victor at New-Orleans, a magnanimous defender of Kentucky's honor.

Capt. Sebree—Col. John Miller, commander of the sortie at Fort Meigs on the 5th of May, 1813.

Maj. P. G. Voorhies—Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, the skilful officer—the brave soldier—his conduct needs no comment.

Capt. Hunter—An army and navy of freemen, the bulwark of American liberty.

Mr. Yancey—May the cause of republicanism shine with unsullied lustre, and always triumph in the state of Kentucky.

Mr. Davenport—The principles of 1776, '98 and 1812—the sheet anchor of Democracy.

J. R. Underwood—Our naval Heroes—the favorites of Neptune—our guest a sample of their worth.

Mr. Chambers—The Fair of Kentucky.

Capt. Hawkins—Maj. Gen. Wingfield Scott—the bright star of Bridgewater—the soldier's glory.

Major Miller—Maj. Gen. Gaines—he has been weighed, and not found wanting.

Major Fleming—The memory of the lamented Col. John Allen.

By Col. C. S. Todd—The memory of the Patriotic Soldier, George Madison. Time, which has a tendency to abate other griefs, daily furnishes additional motives to Republican Kentucky, most deeply to lament his loss.

Various other toasts were drank, which we cannot recollect.

A letter from Porto Cavello, dated Nov. 12, states that the Patriots have assembled at Barcelona to the number of 600, where they were to be met by the same number of Royalists.

The ship Augusta, Ray, arrived at Salem on Wednesday morning from Smyrna. General Savary, duke of Rovigo, come passenger.—[Lallemand, we hope, is also arrived.]—Cox