

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PETER HAY, AT BRIDGETOWN, WEST NEW-JERSEY.

No. 43.

Subscriptions, Communications, Advertisements, &c. will receive the most prompt attention.

TWO DOLLARS

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1816.

PER ANNUM.

THE WASHINGTON WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT in addition to an Act to regulate the Post-Office establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from & after the first day of May next, the following rates of postage be charged upon all letters and packets (excepting such as are now excepted by law) conveyed by the posts of the United States, viz:

For every letter composed of a single sheet of paper, conveyed not exceeding thirty miles, six cents; over thirty and not exceeding eighty, ten cents; over eighty and not exceeding one hundred and fifty, twelve and a half cents; over one hundred and fifty and not exceeding four hundred, eighteen and a half cents; over four hundred miles, twenty five cents; and for every double letter or letter composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates; and for every triple letter, or one composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates; and for every packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles and weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple those rates, and in that proportion for all greater weights; Provided, that no packet of letters conveyed by the water mails, shall be charged with more than quadruple postage; unless the same shall contain more than four distinct letters.

No post-master shall be obliged to receive, to be conveyed by the mail, any packet which shall weigh more than three pounds, and the postage marked on any letter or packet, and charged in the post-bill which may accompany the same, shall be conclusive evidence in favor of the post-master, who delivers the same, of the lawful postage thereon, unless such letter or packet shall be opened in presence of the post-master or his clerk.

Every four folio pages, or eight quarto pages, or sixteen octavo pages of a pamphlet or magazine, shall be considered a sheet, and the surplus pages of any pamphlet or magazine, shall be also considered a sheet; and the journals of the legislatures of the several States, not being stitched or bound, shall be liable to the same postage as pamphlets. Any memorandum which shall be written on a newspaper or other printed paper, and transmitted by mail, shall be charged letter postage, and any person who shall deposit such memorandum in any office for the purpose of defrauding the revenue, shall forfeit for every such offence, the sum of five dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the post-master general be, and he is hereby authorized to allow to each post-master such commission on the postages by him collected, as shall be adequate to his services: Provided, that his commission shall not exceed the following several rates or the amount received in one quarter; that is to say,

- On a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, thirty per cent.

On any sum over and above the first hundred dollars, and not exceeding four hundred dollars, twenty-five per cent.

On any sum over and above the first four hundred dollars, and not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars, twenty per cent.

On any sum over and above the first two thousand four hundred dollars, eight per cent.

Except to the post-masters who may be employed in receiving and despatching foreign mails, whose compensation may be augmented not exceeding twenty-five dollars in one quarter; and excepting to the post-masters at offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of

nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, whose commission on the first hundred dollars collected in one quarter, may be increased to a sum not exceeding fifty per cent.

The post-master general may allow to the post-masters, respectively, a commission of fifty per cent. on the moneys arising from the postage of newspapers, magazines and pamphlets; and to the post-master whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars in one quarter, two cents for every free letter delivered out of the office, excepting such as are for the post-master himself, and each post-master who shall be required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mails, shall be allowed ten cents for each monthly return which he makes thereof to the general post-office.

The post-master general may allow to the post-master at New-Orleans, at the rate of eight hundred dollars, and to the post-master at Warrenton, in North Carolina, at the rate of two hundred dollars; and to the post-master at Wheeling, in Virginia, at the rate of two hundred dollars a year in addition to their ordinary commissions. The post-master general is hereby authorized to allow to the post-master of the City of Washington, in addition to the allowance made by this act for postage collected, and for free letters received by him for delivery, a commission of five per centum on the amount of mails distributed at his office: Provided, nevertheless, that the whole annual emoluments of the said post-master, including the extra compensation heretofore allowed to him by law, shall always be subject to the restrictions imposed by the fortieth section of the act of Congress, approved the thirteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten, to which this act is in addition.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That letters and packets to and from any member of the Senate, or member or delegate of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be conveyed free of postage for thirty days previous to each session of Congress, and for thirty days after the termination thereof: Provided always, that no letter or packet shall exceed two ounces in weight, and in case of excess of weight, that excess alone shall be paid for.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the eleventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act entitled "An act regulating the post-office establishment," approved April thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and ten, and the first and second sections of the act entitled "An act in addition to the act regulating the post-office establishment," approved February twenty seventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and the fourth and fifth sections of the same, except such parts as relate to steam boats, their masters or managers and persons employed in the same, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the thirty first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House & Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 9, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to limit the right of appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no cause shall hereafter be removed from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia to the Supreme Court of the United States by appeal or writ of error, unless the matter in dispute in such cause shall be of the value of one thousand dollars or upwards exclusive of costs.

Sec. 2. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That when any person or persons, body politic or corporate, shall think him, her or themselves, aggrieved by any final judgement, order or decree of the said Circuit Court, where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, shall be of the value of one hundred dollars, and of less value than one thousand dollars, and shall have prayed an appeal, or shall desire to sue out a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, such person or persons, body politic or corporate, may exhibit a petition in writing, accompanied by a copy of the proceeding complained of, and an as-

ignment of the errors relied on, to any Judge of the said Supreme Court, who, if he should be of opinion that such errors or any of them involve questions of law of such extensive interest and operation as to render the said decision of them by the said Supreme Court desirable, may thereupon, at his discretion, and upon the terms and conditions prescribed by law, by his order to be directed to the clerk of the county in which the proceedings shall have been had, direct such appeal to be allowed, or writ of error to be issued; which shall be done accordingly.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when any appeal or writ of error shall have been directed in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act, and the order of the judge of the Supreme Court aforesaid thereon shall have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the proper county, within thirty days after the end of the term at which the judgment, order or decree to be affected by such writ of error or appeal shall have been rendered or made, such writ of error or appeal shall operate as a supersedeas of all proceedings, under such judgment, order or decree.

April 2, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on household furniture and on gold and silver watches."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining public credit, by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches," as lays a duty on household furniture, and on watches kept for use, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and in succeeding years, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

April 9, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the remission of certain duties on the importation of books for the use of Harvard College, and on the carriage and personal baggage of His Excellency William Gore, Governor of the British province of Upper Canada.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all duties due and payable to the United States on an invoice of books belonging to Harvard College, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, imported into Boston, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be, and the same are hereby remitted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all duties due and payable to the United States on the carriage and personal baggage of his excellency, William Gore, Governor of the British province of Upper Canada, imported into New York in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be, and the same are hereby remitted.

April 9, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to increase the pension of William Munday.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is granted to William Munday, of the city of Baltimore, who lost both his arms in an attack on the enemy at St. Leonard's Creek, on the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, in lieu of the pension to which he is now entitled by law, a pension of twenty dollars per month; to be paid out of the navy pension fund.

April 16, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT authorizing the sale of a lot of ground, belonging to the United States situated in the town of Knoxville and state of Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States, be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be sold, at public sale, a lot of ground belonging to the United States situated in the town of Knoxville and state of Tennessee, ten days' notice being first given, in the Knoxville Gazette, of the time and place of sale.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That on the receipt of the money arising from

said sale the president of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to make or cause to be made a title or titles to the purchaser or purchasers of said lot.

April 16, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT confirming to the navigation company of New Orleans, the use and possession of a lot in the said city.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right and claim of the United States to the title, possession, and occupancy of a lot of ground, of three hundred feet front on Rampart-street, in the city of New Orleans, by six hundred feet in depth, on a line with St. Peter-street, on which was erected the former hospital of Charity in the said city, be and the same is hereby vested in the navigation company of New Orleans: Provided, That nothing in this act contained, shall affect the claim or claims of any individual or individuals, if any such there be.

April 16, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION for printing the laws relative to Naturalization.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be authorized and directed to cause to be printed four thousand copies of the laws now in force on the subject of naturalization. And, of the copies which may be so provided, two shall be sent to each marshal of a judicial district of the United States, two to the clerk or prothonotary for each court of the United States, or of a particular state, which may by law admit persons to be naturalised, and two to each collector of the customs. The remaining copies, after the Secretary may deem proper for the use of the executive departments, shall be placed in the library of congress.

April 16, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to authorise the president of the United States to alter the road laid out from the foot of the rapids of the river Miami of Lake Erie, to the western line of the Connecticut reserve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be made, in such manner as he may deem most proper, an alteration in the road laid out under the authority of an act entitled, "An act to authorise the surveying and making of certain roads in the state of Ohio, as contemplated by the treaty of Brownstown in the territory of Michigan," so that the said road may pass through the United States Reservation at Lower Sandusky, or north thereof not exceeding three miles.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the necessary expenses which shall be incurred in altering the said road, shall be paid out of the monies appropriated for the surveying of the public lands of the United States.

April 16, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT providing for the settlement of certain accounts against the library of Congress, for extending the privilege of using the Books therein, and for establishing the salary of the Librarian.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and required to investigate and settle the accounts against the library of Congress exhibited by George Waterston, Daniel Rapine, and William Elliot; and the amount thereof, which shall be deemed equitable, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the librarian for attending said library, an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable quarterly at the treasury of the United States, to commence and take effect from and after the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the privilege of using the books in the library shall be extended to the attorney-general of the United States and the members of the diplomatic corps on the same

terms and conditions, as it is enjoyed by the Supreme Court
April 16, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON,

AN ACT for the relief of certain claimants to lands in the District of Vincennes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the several persons whose claims were confirmed by the act of congress, entitled "an act confirming certain claims to lands in the District of Vincennes, and for other purposes," approved the 3d day of March one thousand eight hundred and seven; and the act entitled "An act confirming certain claims to land in the district of Vincennes," approved the thirtieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, which having been located cannot be surveyed agreeably to law, or which having been located have, in the opinion of the Register of the land office, for the said district, been removed by the survey of prior locations, from the survey of prior locations, from the spot intended to be occupied, are hereby authorized to enter their locations with the register of the land office at Vincennes, on any part of the tract set apart for that purpose in the said district, by virtue of the act, entitled "An act respecting claims to lands in the Indiana Territory and state of Ohio," and in conformity to the provisions of this act.

April 16, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

CLEANINGS AND LUCUBRATIONS.

No. XLK.

ON SPRING.

Lo, spring returns, on mildest breezes borne!
Nature revives; the fields no longer mourn.
A verdant carpet o'er the plain she spreads,
And fragrant flowrets rise where'er she treads.
The feather'd songsters warble thro' the grove,
And give the genial season all to love.

THERE is something enchanting to the imagination, in contemplating the vicissitudes of the seasons; the regular return of winter and summer, of seed time and harvest. But none of the seasons afford that exquisite delight, nor present objects so pleasing, and yield sensations so agreeable as the spring. At this period, the face of nature undergoes a revivification, and vegetable life a resuscitation. Nature now re-assumes her ornaments; the sky becomes more serene, and the air more mild; the whole face of nature is renewed and embellished; and wherever we turn our eye, it is captivated, and sweetly delighted.

He who has any taste for the beauties of nature can never want pure and sincere pleasures in this season. The clement sky is his canopy, and the earth: enamelled with flowers, is his carpet; the cattle express, according to the order of their nature, the spirit and joy with which they are animated; whilst the air resounds with the songs of birds, whose concerts are hymns of joy to their Creator, expressive of their happiness and love. Such is the general bliss which the spring produces, and we every where trace its enlivening powers and happy effects in a universal serenity, liveliness, and joy.

Can any susceptible heart, at the sight and enjoyment of such objects, be cold and insensible; and refrain from beating high with grateful transport? Or can the mind have a more pleasing employment than that of contemplating and praising the greatness of the Creator's wisdom, and the beauty of his works? Never ought we to breathe the refreshing air of this season, without being awed into reverence, and warmed into devotion; without recollecting, that it is God who clothes the woods and meadows with their beautiful verdure, gives life and happiness to the various tribes of creatures, who mingle so much magnificence and beauty with the scenery, and that it is through him we enjoy the sweets and comforts of returning spring.

While all the objects with which we are surrounded, are thus loudly demonstrating the wisdom and goodness of God, shall man, lord of this lower creation, endowed with a rational and immortal soul, remain listless and indifferent to the glories of his Maker, at this pleasing season? Shall the priest of nature remain dumb, when all inferior beings here below are chanting forth, in the best manner they are able, the praises of the most high? Forbid it, all that sublime, every thing that is grateful in human nature.

At the opening of the morning, and the darting forth from beneath the horizon of the rays of the sun, the fowls of heaven greet the reviving scene by chanting carols in the highest strains; the industrious bee leaves her hive, and issues forth to gather honey from every arising flower; and the animals of the field arise from their recumbent situation to enjoy the objects which the scene presents, and in dumb signs ex-

press their gratitude. What a severe reproach do this inferior order of beings administer to the children of sloth and somnolency? No period of time, in the natural day, affords so many agreeable sensations to the body, or tends so much to invigorate the mental faculties, as the morning; especially at this pleasing season of the year. And yet how many lose all the pleasure, and all the improvement, which it affords, in the arms of sleep, or lolling listlessness!

The labouring part of the community, while young, are aroused from their beds of rest at an early period to resume their labour; and in after life, partly through habit, and partly from necessity, they continue the useful practice: but too many, of a different order in society, who are engaged in literary pursuits, or professional business, forego the pleasures which the opening day affords, by indulging in bed, to the injury of their health, and mental improvement.

The adage, now, alas! almost obsolete in the fashionable world,

"Early to bed, and early to rise,

"Will make a man healthy, wealthy, and wise,"

Is a maxim founded on the soundest physiology. To the young, no maxim can be inculcated with more beneficial effects. Because a drowsiness attends the young in the morning, they are apt to conclude that nature calls for indulgence. But when we reflect, that life is a forced state, that virtue is ungenial to our fallen depraved natures; and that therefore efforts are necessary to sustain life, and to attain the practices and habits of virtue, we shall be aroused from our seducing reverie. Nothing great, amiable, or estimable, can be attained, in this probationary state, without assiduity, diligence, and toil. Avid habits formed in early life are not easily eradicated, it is of the highest importance, that none should be formed but what tend to comfort or usefulness. All parents, masters, and teachers of youth should have this truth steadily in view; for there is no part of education so necessary as that which tends to form virtuous habits and upright conduct.

These reflections seemed to flow naturally from the contemplation of the pleasing season we are now enjoying. If they afford a practicable lesson to one individual, the writer will be amply repaid. Let us, then, one and all, wisely enjoy the present season, and look forward to that which is to follow,

"When lovelier scenes th' approaching months prepare:

"Kind spring's full bounty soon will be display'd:

"The smile of beauty every vale shall wear,

"The voice of song enliven every shade."

M.

INTELLIGENCE.

From late London papers by the Juno.

The duke of Wellington has written, by permission, to Louis XVIII, on the state of public affairs in France. He tells the king, "Europe abides in peace by my word, and on my responsibility; yet but one word would be requisite to rouse it from its inaction. The word will be uttered if more stability and prudence are not introduced into the government. The tranquility of this country depends entirely on the presence of the allied troops; their removal would be the signal of a new and inevitable convulsion. The ultra royalist majority of the chamber, foment disensions and distrust. Your majesty may rest assured that the greatest evil has its source in your own palace. Since the receipt of this letter the language of ministers towards the chamber of deputies has assumed a firmer tone."

Several persons of distinction, early in March, were arrested in Madrid by the inquisition; one of them, an Englishman, on whom an enormous sum of gold was found, without discovering what use he intended to make of it. All the booksellers have been required to give a list of all the works in their magazines to this tribunal, which solicits the prohibition of every description of books from foreign countries.

March 20.

India.—A letter from India states, that a disagreeable circumstance has arisen at Hyderabad, the chief town of our steady friend. The Nizam's sons arrested a servant belonging to it is supposed, to the English residency. Our minister, Mr. Russell, resolved to rescue him by force, and collected a corps called the Russell Brigade, with some other troops and two guns, the whole under the command of a British officer of his escort. This detachment marched to the young prince's residence, in the city of Hyderabad. They attacked it but were repulsed with the loss of one of their guns and of many lives, among which was that of the British commanding officer.—This mode of obtaining redress is asserted to have been with the implied permission of

the Nizam; but the unfortunate result of it has produced a bad impression on the natives, the attempt having rendered us odious, and its failure despicable. The young prince, after his victory, mounting his charger, galloped with a croud of attendants about the streets and environs of his father's capital, and exclaimed to the populace in triumphant tones—"that it was thus they ought to serve the English tyrants."

February 26.

The purification, as it is called, of the French national institute, has, it seems, at length taken place. The names of the following eight members have been erased from the list by the express orders of the king:—Arnaud, Garat, Merlin, (de Douay) Cambaceres, Roderer, Maret, Duke of Bassano, Cardinal Maury, Lucien Bonaparte, Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, and Sieyes. Amongst those appointed by the king in their places are, the count de Lally Tolendal, the bishop of Langres, M. de Beausset, M. Ferrand, M. de Seze, and the duke de Richelieu. The four classes of the institute held a meeting upon the occasion, and protested, though of course unavailingly, against this arbitrary exercise of the king's authority.

February 27.

"The military club, we are assured, now amounts to 1500, and every exertion is making to increase its numbers. To give it still greater weight and influence, it has been proposed to form a junction with the navy club, and lord Lynedoch wrote to earl St. Vincent for his concurrence, supposing the noble earl favourable to the measure:—on the contrary, earl St. Vincent disclaimed the sentiments imputed to him; assuring lord Lynedoch, that he entirely disapproved of a system, tending to create a military influence in the country, pregnant with danger to our civil rights and liberties."

Bonaparte.—The London papers are filled with letters from St. Helena. Bony appears to enjoy himself much in that enchanting spot in the ocean. At a late entertainment, he was so much pleased with a lady who sang and performed on the piano, that he seized her by the ears, and gave them two severe pinches, which is the climax of his approbation and delight. It is said, that while on board the Northumberland, he pinched the ears of all the officers, except the admiral, when they said any thing to please him.

Over land dispatches were received in London on the 27th March, from the East Indies, stating, that the Mahrattas had refused to maintain the subsidiary troop intended to be forced upon them, which, it was supposed, would produce a general war in India.

On Sunday the 17th March, about half past 12 o'clock, violent shocks of an earthquake were experienced in various parts of England. The undulations were distinctly felt and seen for several seconds. The earth seemed to undulate like water for a little while, and then to rest: leaving those who perceived it confounded at first, and terrified on recollection at the danger which they had escaped.

We learn by the arrival of the Peter, at Baltimore, that the British fleet, consisting of one three decker, two 74's and several frigates, under admiral lord Exmouth, sailed from Leghorn 4th of March, destination unknown, but reported, were commissioned to fulfil certain engagements of the allied powers relative to the Barbary states, so far as regard their mode of warfare, which the allies have determined shall be waged and carried on according to the custom and manners of the civilized nations, viz making no slaves of prisoners, &c.

A late English paper is said to contain an account, that during an Earthquake at Tenerife, several large spars, branded "United States," were driven on shore, supposed to belong to some American cruiser which had foundered off the island [The Wasp was in the vicinity of Tenerife, the last time she was heard of.]

Bost. Pat.

March 16.

This day the chancellor of the exchequer moved in the house of commons, that a grant of 60,000l. a year, be voted, in order to provide a suitable establishment for her royal highness princess Charlotte Augusta, and his serene highness prince George Leopold Cobourg de Saalfeld, to be continued during the lives of their highnesses, and that his majesty be enabled, in case of her royal highness's demise, to settle the sum of 50,000l. a year on his serene highness the prince of Cobourg.

The motion was cordially approved by Messrs. Tierney, Brougham, and other members of the opposition, and agreed to nem. con.

In the conversation on the subject, Mr. Vansittart, (the ch. of the ex.) mentioned, that it was proposed to grant their royal highnesses an outfit of a year's salary, 40,000l for the various expenses of state, carriages, wine, &c.—10,000l. for dresses, and 10,000l. for an addition to her royal highness's jewels. Lord Castlereagh also mentioned, that the right of residence of the princess where she pleases had been provided for in the marriage settlements; and whenever the princess chose to visit the continent, her residence might be shortened at the will of the king or the prince regent.

Fresh Ministers have been appointed to terminate the negotiation between Austria and Bavaria, and a definitive treaty is shortly expected to be signed. It is said Bavaria demands, as indemnities, the Vorarlberg, situate between Tyrol and upper Suabis; that part of Wirtemberg which is on the south of the Danube; and the district of Baden, called the circle of Constance, containing altogether 300,000 inhabitants; but these cessions cannot be made without the consent of Baden and Wirtemberg.

A mail from Holland arrived on Saturday.—The papers by it are to the 13th inst. and are nearly filled with the ceremonials at the marriage of the Yriuce of Orange and the Emperor Alexander's sister, at St. Petersburg. The duke of Wellington is shortly expected to leave Paris, in order to inspect the right wing of the army of occupation and the cautionary fortresses. Serious quarrels continue to take place between the Prussians and the French. The organization of the new French army, it is said, proceeds but slowly, owing to the extreme caution with which the old soldiers are engaged. His Prussian Majesty had ordered his troops to wear mourning for three days, for the death of Count Bulow. The report of the intended transfer of the Prussia territories on the left bank of Rhine to the Emperor Alexander, by whom it was further rumoured they were to be given as a marriage portion with his sister to the Prince of Orange, has been officially contradicted by the Prussian government.

A letter from Marseilles, of the 11th of March, to a gentleman in N. York, states that an unfortunate affray had taken place at Port Mahon, between the Spanish guards, and a number of the officers and sailors of the American squadron, in which, unfortunately, four American officers and a number of sailors were killed.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of May 3.

Capt. Townsend who arrived at this port yesterday from Aux Cayes, states that an expedition of 16 sail from 16 to 3 guns each, carrying about 4000 men under gen. Bolivar, sailed from Aux Cayes the day he left—destination unknown, but generally supposed against the city of St. Domingo.

From the Norfolk Beacon of May '5.

MORE SPANISH ATROCITY.

In the brig Mohawk arrived here yesterday from Jamaica, came passengers, capt. Mathews of the schooner Adeline of Baltimore, Philip Chartrand of do. and several seamen.

Capt. Mathews has furnished us with the following statement of the villainous and inhuman treatment, by the Spaniards, of all those who unfortunately fell into their hands. He sailed from Baltimore on the 4th of December, 1815, in the schooner Adeline, and on the 16th spoke a sloop from Santa Martha, bound to Port Rico, and was informed of the surrender of Carthage to his Catholic majesty's troops under gen. Morillo.

On the 19th, saw the highland of Carthage, and made sail for it, saw a frigate at anchor a little to windward of the town, and shortly after, saw 5 more vessels at anchor, with the schooner in 2 1/2 fathoms water, the Citadel with the Republican flag flying about 1/2 of a mile distant; three boats made for us from their frigate, their crews at the same time running in, the batteries of the town fired on them—we were hailed from the shore to send our boat; mean while two launches full of armed men came off, boarded and took possession of the Adeline in the name of the Spanish government. The officers and crew were pundered and stripped of every thing; ordered into the boat, sent on shore, driven on before them in a shameful manner, and beaten with the but ends of their muskets, till they reached a prison, where they found 160 Americans and British, who had in like manner fallen into their hands since the fall of Carthage, and who had experienced similar treatment.

The prison being exposed to the weather, together with the filth with which the floor was covered, caused a daily removal of some of their comrades to the hospital from whence few ever returned. The scanty rations allowed them were some-

