KINGSTON, (U. C.) TUESD

PURLISHED BY H. C. THOMSON, Per Annum payable half yearly in

REIGN INTELLIGENCE,

The Treaty.

United States of America, and ajesty the King of the United King-Great Britain and Ireland, desirt purpose, named their respective otentiaries, that is to say: The ent of the United States, on his as appointed Albert Gallatin, their as appointed Albert Wallace, Plani Ext. aordinary and Minister Plani ary to the Court of His Britannic y: And His Majesty has appointed tht Honourable Frederick John Ro-Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, esident of the Committee of Privy esident of the Committee of Privicil for Trade and Plantations; and Goulborn Esquire, one of His Ma-Under Secretaries of State: Who, having exchanged their respective overs, found to be in due and prom have agreed to and concluded dowing articles.

ARTICLE 1. ifferences have arisen res-erty claimed by the United inhabitants thereof to take, ca, it is cts of His Britannic Majes-

here above deserted, and of the stol Labrador; but so soon as the or any portion thereof, shall be it shall not be lawful for the id fishermen to dry or cure fish at the portion so settled, without present for such purpose, with e described, and of the pitants, proprietors or posses-the ground. And the United dree ground. And the United ereby renounce for ever any liberate enjoyed or claimed by the ats thereof, to take, dry, or cure or within three marine miles of the casts, bays, creeks or harbors, are at the Majesty's dominions in uded in the above men-envided, however, that erman shall be dmitted ioned limits the in erical isherman shall be idmitted tys, or harbours, for the ter and repairing damages chasing wood, and of ob-and for no other purpose they shall be under such may be necessary to pre-ig, drying or curing fish my other manner whatever ileges hereby reserved to to enter such purpose of s cervia, of falming war whatever estructions. vent their to heren of

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hat a line drawn from the ern point of the Lake of ng the forty minth parallel de, or if the said point he forty ninth parallel of then that a line drawn oint due north or south be, until the said line the said parallel of north-rom the point of such in-west along and with the hall be the line of demarca he territories of the United se of His Britanic Majesle said line shall form the dary of the said territories States, and the southern e territories of His Britanrom the Lake of the Woods lountains.

ARTICLE III.

that any country that may s and creeks, and the naviga-vers within the same, be free rties may have to any part of single on the resolution reported by the committee of military affairs, having been modified, was then rejected.

The committee rose and reported its decision.

only object of the high contracting parties, in that respect being to prevent disputes and differences amongst themselves.

ARTICLE IV. All the provisions of the Convention "to regulate the commerce between the decided in the affirmative territories of the United States and of ded any other than a disconnection." His Britannic Majesty," concluded at the prop London, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-greeing year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred States, as duly ratified between at Britain and the United States, is be following words:

United States of America, and ajesty the King of the United King-Great Britain and Ireland, desircement the good understanding happily subsists between them, have, t purpose, named their respective potentiaries, that is to say: The ARTICLE V.

Whereas it was agreed by the first article of the treaty of Ghent, that "All territors, places and possessions whates ever, taken by either party from the other, during the war; or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the Islands hereinafter mention."

A motion was made to estimate that the house do come to the constitution:

Resolved, That the lyd seizure of the Spanish posts at Pensaco and St. Carlos de Barancas, in West Florida, by the Army of the United States, as contrary to the constitution of the United States.

A motion was made to estimate that the house do come to the contraction: ing only the Islands hereinafter mention-ed, shall be restored without delay, and nitely the further consider ion of the pro without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other pubFor the postponement lic property originally captured in the said forts or places, which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves or other private property;" and whereas, under the aforesaid article, the United States claim for their citizens, and as their private property, the restitution of, or full compensation for, all slaves who, at the worthy of remark, that the House has nedate of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, were in any territory, places, or possessions, whatsover, directed by the said Treaty to be restored to the United States; but then still occupied by the British forces, whether such slaves to be detailed by the British forces, whether such slaves the data acrossed on share and the data acrossed on the data across data ere, at the date aforesaid, on shore, or were, at the date aforesaid, on shore, or on board any British vessel, lying in wards which extends from Cape Ray Raneau Islands, on the Western orthern coast of Newfoundland, tent and meaning of the aforesaid article on board any British vessel, lying in waters within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas differenhe sad Cape Ray to the Quirpon s, of the shores of the Magdalen States are entitled to the restoration of, and also on the coasts, bays States are entitled to the restoration of or full compensation for all, or any slaves as above described, the high contracting parties hereby agree to refer the said differences to some friendly Soverign or southern coast of Labrador, to and the Streights of Bellisle, and a northwardly and indefinitely along ast, without prejudice, however, to exclusive rights of the Tudson gage to consider the decision of such the Tudson gage to consider the decision of such the bank of England as given notice,

have been duly ratified by the Press. At 1 of the united states, by and with the advice to be

ALBERT GALLATIN, RICHARD RUSH,

FREDERICK J. ROBINSON, HENRY GOULBORN.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The conduct of this Indian-killing General in executing Arbuthnot and Ambris-ter, and seizing the Spanish posts of St. Marks and Barancas, in Florida, has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the Spansh and American govern-ments, and of warm discussion throughout the United States, from Congress down to the remotest country Newspaper.
A committee of their House of Repre-

entatives reported a resolution disappro ving the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. By way of amendment, another resolution was moved, to disapprove of the forcible seizure of those Spanish posts, as contrary to orders and in violation of the constitution. The resolutions were deba-ted three weeks, and many elaborate speeches delivered pro and con. Soon after the debate commenced, General Jackson arrived at the seat of government.—
Preparatious were made in Washington and other cities, for honouring him with a public dinner; but he declined the honour, as improper during the congressional in-vestigation of his conduct.

The fate of the resolutions will appear by the following extract from the National Intelligencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. either party on the north-America, westward of the cing that the discussion in respect to the ains, shall, together with its incidents of the Seminole war, is at length brought to a close.

After considerable debate, the question r the term of ten years from was taken on the resolution reported by he signature of the present the committee on military affairs, disapto the vessels, citizens, and proving the proceedings in the trial and he two powers; it being well execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, that this agreement is not to

d to the prejudice of any The amendment moved by Mr. Cobb to either of the two high conthe resolution reported by the committee

tion was required, and

On the question, then t greeing to so much of the to the case of Arbuthnot Yeas and Nays-

For concurrence in d Against it On the question to co ng to so much of the 1e Ambrister— For concurrence in d

Against it A motion was then n

For the postponement 83

Against it The main question was then taken on Mr. Cobb's motion, and decided in the ne-

For agreeing to it Against it 100 Thus has this knotty question been set-tled, after a dedate of three weeks. It is worthy of remark, that the House has ne-

From the New-York Spectator, Feb. 19.

Death of the Queen of Sprin.—By the arrival of the brig Paragon, Capt. Austin, of Wiscasset, in 39 days from Gibraltar, we learn, that the Queen of Spain died at Madrid, on the 2d of January, in a convulsion fit. We also learn that the plant of the property of the plant of t sion fit. We also learn that the plague continued to rage on the coast of Barbary. Feb. 19.

By the arrival this morning of the ship Maria Theresa, Captain Smith, we have re

gage to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or state, to be final and that the money advance the bank on beauty sive on all the matters referred.

known as to his successor at St. Helena. of information. Catalonia, Gallicia and The Chronicle of the same date an-Biscay, were supposed to be the provinces nounces the intention of Government to appoint Lord Melville to the Governor this information, it is stated that a foreign Generalship of India.

The printers and publishers of the two ved in the Spanish capital, from Aix la editions of General Gourgan's work, entitled, Campayne de 1815," have been cited nand himself, containing, as it was suppo to appear before the Judge of Instruction.
A vessel, in which was the Portaguese Consul General for Odessa, and his fami-3d we understood, that he was still wait y, has been lost at the Red Sea. Not an ing for the result of his mission, which, it ndividual was saved.

The king of the Netherlands has forbid den his ministers to present him with any the public feeling openly expressed, at the project which may involve any increase in strange and unexpected occurrence. It he national expenditure.

The remains of the Duke of Baden vere entombed on the 11th of December. On the 19th of December, the London iation with his people. It is reported that orn market was well supplied, and wheat this news had produced a most electrical corn market was well supplied, and wheat fell two shillings per quarter.

Stocks on the 19th, 3 per cent reduced

7½; 4 per cents 94 5-8.
French Funds on the 25th December per cents, 64 franks; Bank Actions, 1525

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Brussels on the 16th of December. The affair of Fualdes, is again to b

ought before the tribunals of France. Madame Manson is to be a witness. Madame Manson is to be a witness.

The issue of one and two pound notes by the Bank of England, avarages 20,000 it is added, that a secret association had

ounds daily.

The French Minister of finances, is em loyed in preparing the Budget for 1819. It is said, that it is totally different from forty-two thousand. the one presented by his predecesso In France there are upwards of 1000

chools on the Lancastrian plan.

Madame de Stael's work, Considerations of the French Revolution, has been pro-

ibited in Austria. One of the first great objects to be subnitted to the Hanoverian Diet, is the abo ition of the torture in judicial materia

Accounts from Lille, ann ral of the first commercial hor som in city, had become bankrup. The population of the P.

MARCH 9, 1819.

of the in 1813, contained a population of 53,504 and at the express command of

"A royal notice of the council of finance, issued on the 10th ult. submits the minutes this distinguished individual passports of the individuals, whether na-exposed to the torments of the rack: eigners may travel in Spain, and leave the insensibility.

kingdom with passports from their ambas. The queen is said to have been deeply was by kingdom with passports from their ambas-sadors or consuls general; but they will

sagree- ed in their passports, the cause of their as relates to journey.

> letter of the 19th inst. I have the honor to state, that no intelligence has been received from Cronstadt. I am informed, how-ever, that a person returned from Oramien-

been mild, not above one degree of frost during the night, and judging from appearances, there is no reason to despair of the ship getting away, even now, with the siness to the party concerned in it.

From the London Globe. We have received Lisbon papers, from which the following is amextract:
Lisbon, Nov. 9

Extract of information sent by the Por

" From the 10th to the 20th of October Octuber to the 2d November, 254; consequently 407 deaths in 20 days, with the remarkable difference of nearly two thirds in the last ten days. The contagion continued with the same fury in the environs of the city, and had communicated itself to the population of Sicily."—Lisbon Ga-zette, Nov. 5.

From Halifax.—We have received the Halifax Weekly Chronicle of the 5th inst. which contradicts the report, that the Earl of DALHOUSIE, Governor of Nova Scotia. was about to be removed to the Govern-

ment of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Chronicle mentions, that there are now, in the long room of the Halifax Jail, now, in the long room of the riamax Jan, ten debtors, whose ages added together amount to 475 years. Nine of them are married men; and have 55 children and 40 barley had been cut took of the ground

sed, a remonstrance from the allied sove

reigns as assembled in congress. On the

was evident, had created a strong sensation

at court, and this had been increased by

was understood that he was the bearer o

an admonition to the king, urging him to

change his measures, and seek a reconcil-

Torture and the Inquisition in Spain.
A decree at Madrid, the 19th inst. is

That these are not mere imporeats has been proved in the most d

in 1813, contained a population of 53,504 and at the express command of the than at the present day.

Madrid, Dec. 8.

Rosas, one of the heroic defenders of Rosas, one of the heroic defenders of S tives or foreigners, who enter, or depart legs and arms were dislocated and he co Spain, to a tax of 40 reals (8s 4d.) For tinued for a lengthened period in a state

affected by this inhuman treatment, and to of the minister of state. Besides the indications that have already been mentioned say, but the blood thirsty monster was indications that have already been mentioned in their passengers.

Social intercourse is at an end in Spain. Individuals are arrested, and put to the The following is an extract of a letter from Petersburgh; — torture on the most groundless suspicion; the Inquisitor General engrosses the whole power of the kingdom.

A. M. Santorio, (on whose information)

M. Calvo de Rosas and everal others had been imprisoned,) who was in one of the cells of the gaol de Corte, knowing that ever, that a person returned from Oramien-baum, saw a number of ships put to sea the day before yesterday.

"The weather for the two last days, has persuaded to give by the entreaties and promises of an official personage. This affair has occasioned a great deal of unea-

From the Dumfries and Galloway Cou-

rier.
The weather.-The winter has hitherto been as remarkable for its unusual mildness as the summer was for its warmth. tuguese consul at Gibraltar, dated Novem- On the first day of December we see the flowers of spring in full bloom in our gar-dens, and the fields clothed in the fresh there died of the plague in the city of and delicate verdure of May. Some stri-Tangiers 153 persons; and from 21st of king instances of the genial influence of the season, both on the animal and vegetable tribes, have been communicated to us. The thrush and the black bird are heard from the hedges of unfaded privot joining their mellow notes with those of the red-breast! and the rooks have been for several weeks rebuilding their nests, as if the winter had already passed, and the season of love had returned. In the vegetable creation, the indications are not less extraordinary. On Tuesday last, a dish of strawberries, of very fine flavour, was gathered at Rockhali, from an open border, fully as large and as ripe as any produced in the summer months; and on the same day, two mowers were employed on the Glebe of Rutwell, in cutting down a crop

Spain .- The Meening Chronicle of the received by government from Spain, con-cerning which the utmost mystery is ob-served. A cabinet council was ordered to St. Ruth's Lodge, in Ruth

of the united states, by and with the advice and consent of their senate, and by his Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be inding and obligatory on the said United binding and obligatory on the said United Survey. A cabinet council was ordered to served. A cabinet council was ordered to both's day they may grac the matter of the fundence was ordered to both's day they may grac the matter of the fundence was ordered to both's day they may grac the matter of the fundence was ordered to both's day they may grac the matter of the fundence was ordered to both's day they may grac the matter of the fundence was ordered to both's day they may grac the matter of the fundence was ordered to both's day was last week strawberry tuft in blossom, with some of the fruit of full size and perfectly rip Young rooks, half fledged, are now in trees at Hatch Court, the seat of H. r. Collins, Esq. and several old ones are sitnobleman, of considerable rank, had arri-

ting on eggs. Last week a linnet's nest was found in a fur bush near Milnheugh, a little above Hamilton, with young birds completely

There are at present in an open garden in Wellmeadow Street, Paisley, ten week stocks, and carnations in full blossom.

Extract from a French paper, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser. The following Decree has been issued under the authority of the Grand Inquisi-tor, who is also Private Confessor to Ferdinand VII :--

ROYAL DECREE. "In the name of the H!

effect among the people, and the hotel of the nobleman alluded to was continually surrounded by an immense concourse of "Whereas it has been marke known people, hailing him, and the sovereigns who us that various publications of a hereful irreligious, and seditious tendency are in ent him, as liberators and saviours of their country, and calling down benediccirculation amongst the sun tions on their heads. As, however, a great kingdom; and whereas it is of the last importance that their progress should be arrested, and the authors, publisher irculators duly punished, it has been determined that such measures shall be taken stantly as will most effectually accomplish this purpose. deal of demur and dilemma has been evinced at court, and some apprehensions were entertained that the king and his ad-

contempt, and persist in their old system; it is added, that a secret association had been formed to support a change of measures, and that the persons thus pledged to each other in the capital, amount to forty-two thousand.

London, Dec. 17.

Torture and the Inquisition in Spain.

and the payment of a line twenty-five doublooms. sued by the grand inquisitor, who is also private confessor of Ferdinand, denounces the severest punishment against all persons who shall have in their possession any of the works which it particularizes, or any foreign journals containing reflections upon the government and institutions. The works prohibited, are of the Inquisition, Ressaus w quisition should be abeliahed

remarks upon the recommendation of the United States of the United State cessity of National P.
Courts of Euro