

from the National Intelligencer.

Specie, or its true representative, a bank note, for which specie may be obtained on demand, ought certainly, to be the only circulating medium of the country. In proportion to the diminution of specie, must bank notes, under these restrictions, be curtailed. If, then the commerce of the country be such as to draw off all the specie, (of which I believe there exists no doubt) then the whole circulation of bank notes must be withdrawn, and the country left entirely without any circulating medium. The disastrous effects of which must be evident to every one, but is most sensibly felt by the holder of real property—more sensibly when in debt. A man under execution who supposing himself worth \$30,000, good landed estate, and owing but \$10,000, will now perhaps, find himself a ruined man; his real property will not bring its real value, in the most depreciated paper of bankrupt banks; it brings about universal ruin desolation and despair.

It is a fact, that in a neighboring county, (and I believe generally through this state for money is not to be had, because a very good reason there is none) where bank notes are at a depreciation of 50 per cent. the debtors to the bank are not able to procure this depreciated money for their property with which they might pay their debts.—What hopes, then have they, when their property comes under the hammer, but utter ruin? To what extent the evil exists in other states, I am not prepared to say; but I fear it is general. Real property has depreciated 50 per cent! Manufactures have gone to ruin! Our circulating medium extinct! And what have we got in their place? Teas, silks, jewelry, laces, camel's hair and merino shawls, Leghorn bonnets, and corsets for gentlemen! Have we got nothing else? Yes—pride, insolence, piracy and bankruptcy; and a total state of demoralization must ensue, if a remedy is not applied.

This rests with Congress. The old favorite and hackneyed maxim of those who are willing to carry on any commerce beneficial to themselves, however injurious to the country, that "trade will regulate itself" ought to be exploded. It is the business of the government to regulate the trade of a country; it is, and always has been the practice of all governments, and should our government be afraid to take it in hand, when the necessities of the country cry aloud for their helping hand, lest a few capitalists may be prevented from fattening upon the ruins of their country?

There are but two ways of remedying this evil: I shall only mention one, because I think it the best. That is, for Congress to prohibit the exportation of specie; or if it should be thought sufficient the coin of the country, and bullion. To prohibit such trade as would induce the smuggling of it and to "breathe the breath of life" into our dying manufactures, (the true source of wealth next her sister agriculture) by prohibiting the importation of such articles as we can make better than those we import. Among these stand foremost all cotton goods. This done, what an instantaneous, what a miraculous change! Do you meet a man whose countenance is not lighted up with the beam of hope! That face, upon which a few moments ago, despair was depicted, now smiles with assurance that his ruin has been averted. And every man who owes a dollar will find that his government has given him fifty cents to help him to pay.

But who is he with a rueful countenance with a pliz as long as Cervantes' knight! He is the great importer of teas, silks, jewelry, laces, camel's hair and merino shawls, Leghorn bonnets, and corsets for gentlemen! Then let him weep, if all the rest rejoice, for he is rich enough.

If there should be any fears about the revenue, the excise is always ready, and luxuries a very good subject for taxation.

There never was an error so palpable and so universal, as the idea that the embarrassments in our circulating medium have been created by the over issue of bank notes. Does not the fact stare us in the face, that the people want nothing but bank notes? Give them a plenty of bank notes and all clamors cease; but how can they get bank notes, if they are to represent specie and no specie in the country?

You never would hear a word about the mismanagement of the Bank of the United States, if it had not been for the exportation of Specie, which cramping their operations first compelled them to depreciate their own paper. But what surprises me more than any thing else is that people will so obstinately shut their eyes to the true source of all our evils, particularly exhibited in the persecution of the Bank of the U. States; say what you please all unprejudiced men will look upon it as a persecution. I say then, once for all that the real pure and uncontaminated source of the ruin that is involving our country, is the permission by government of a trade that impoverishes the country, and a total neglect of manufactures, the second great source of wealth to all nations.

A FRIEND TO HIS COUNTRY.

Cession of the Floridas.—It is seldom that we have had so acceptable an office to perform as that of announcing to our readers the unanimous ratification by the Senate of a TREATY OF AMITY, SETTLEMENT, AND LIMITS, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN, as recently concluded at this place, by Mr. Secretary Adams and Don Luis De Oñis.

As the treaty, though ratified on our part will not be promulgated officially until it has also been ratified by the sovereign of Spain, we shall state the principle provisions as distinctly as we have been able to ascertain them, of this important instrument.

By this treaty, we understand that FLORIDA, including all the claims of Spain to territory East of the Mississippi is ceded in full sovereignty to the United States.

That the Western boundary, between the territory of the United States and that of Spain is adjusted as follows: beginning with the mouth of the Sabine river, and running with the west bank thereof to the North West limit of the state of Louisiana; thence by a direct line north to the red river; thence along the south bank of that river to the one hundredth degree of Longitude; thence on that meridian to the Arkansas; and thence along the Arkansas to its source, in the forty second degree of North Latitude, and thence upon that parallel to the Pacific.

A sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, is to be paid by the United States out of the proceeds of the sales of lands in Florida, or in stock or money, as the Congress may prescribe, to our own citizens, on account of spoils and other injuries received by them from the government of Spain, or from the governments of the Colonies of Spain.

To liquidate these claims, a board is to be constituted by the government of the United States, of American citizens, to consist of three Commissioners, who are to make their report within three years.

There is a mutual renunciation, on the part of the two governments, of further claims on each other for spoils, &c.

Spanish citizens are to enjoy, on the principle of the Louisiana treaty, the same privileges as American citizens in the ports of St. Augustine and Pensacola, for the term of twelve years.

These are the essential provisions of the treaty which is to take effect on the exchange of their ratifications, within six months of the present date.

It is probable that Mr. Forsyth our newly appointed Minister to Spain, will be the bearer of this treaty, and that the ratification will be exchanged long before the commencement of the next session of Congress: in contemplation of which event, it is probable that Congress will before they adjourn, pass an act authorising the Executive to receive the surrender of the Provinces of Florida from the Spanish authorities, and to establish an independent government therein.

We felicitate the country on this amicable and satisfactory termination of the tedious, and hitherto unpleasant negotiations with Spain. The attainment of either of the three objects, the cession of the Floridas, the settlement of the Western boundary, or the recognition and provision for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens on Spain, would have been considered as an epoch in the history of our foreign relations. The union of the three will make this treaty trebly acceptable to the American people.

It terminates the only existing controversy with any of the European powers. It rounds off our southern possessions, and forever precludes foreign emissaries from stirring up Indians to war and Negroes to rebellion, whilst it gives to the Southern country important outlets to the sea. It adjusts the vast Western boundary, acknowledging the United States to be sovereign, under the hitherto contested Louisiana treaty, over all the territory we ever seriously contended for. In a word, it is a treaty then which the most sanguine have not anticipated one much more favorable: it is one that fully comes up to the expectations of the great body of the American people. [Nat. Int.]

WORRALL'S WILL.

This is the Will to which Edward Hunter, Esq. was witness; which was the occasion of his murder, and the subsequent execution of Craig. After a full and fair trial, at a late court of common pleas in Delaware county, the Will has been set aside; it is understood upon the ground that the party was incompetent at the time from imbecility of mind being in extremis to make a will. The decision appears to have given general satisfaction, although no blame attaches to witnesses.

We understand that the U. S. ship Hornet, captain Reed, is ordered round from Boston to Annapolis, to take on board the Hon. John Forsyth, who is appointed Minister at the Court of Madrid. N. Y. Gaz.

The Patriot.

To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

Appointments by the Governor.

Thomas Waddle to be a justice of the peace for district No. 4, composed of the townships of Spring, Boggs, Walker and Howard, Centre county.

Gabriel Heister, jr. to be judge, for the county of Berks, in the room of George Ege, resigned.

Edward D. Ingraham, associate judge of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, in place of William Moulder, resigned.

The governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday the 1st of April, to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer, throughout the state.

The state of New-York, according to the annual report of the Commissary General, possesses 122 pieces of iron ordnance 112 of brass, and 27,143 muskets.

The legislature of Maryland closed its annual session, having passed upwards of two hundred laws.

The legislature of Massachusetts closed their winter session, after passing 90 acts. Among the number is an act, making highway robbery with intent to kill, or maim with a dangerous weapon, a crime punishable with death.

The legislature of New-Jersey, closed their session, after passing 72 acts. Among the number, we find that there is one for the sale of the government house and lot in the city of Trenton, and another to create a fund for the improvement of inland navigation.

Major Anthony Gale, of the Corps of Marines, has been promoted, by the President and Senate, to be lieutenant colonel commandant of that corps, vice lieutenant colonel Franklin Wharton, deceased.

Richard Varick, esq. treasurer of the American Bible Society, at New-York, acknowledges the receipt of \$1,869 73 in the month of February 1819.

At a meeting of the directors of the bank of the United States, held at their Banking House, on Saturday morning last, Langdon Cheeves, Esq. was unanimously elected President of that institution.

The United States Frigate Macedonian, has been spoken, in lat. 1, N. long. 25, W 85 days out, all well.

Captain Griffith, arrived here on Saturday morning, from Carthagena, informs that the whole of Com. Aury's squadron, consisting of two brigs and several Schooners were driven ashore in a gale of wind, and bilged, about the latter end of January.

Bank of the United States.—We have the satisfaction to state, that by express advice from Washington, intelligence is received, that in the Supreme court, Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the court, in the case of McCulloch, vs. the state of Maryland, and that opinion pronounces the Bank of the United States Constitutional, and declares all attempts on the part of the state Banks to tax it unconstitutional, and null and void.—Phi. Gaz.

The Guerrier frigate arrived at Syracuse the 14th Dec. from St. Petersburg, where she met the whole of the squadron under commodore Stewart, which arrived at Messina on the 12th. The frigate United States was to sail about the 1st January, for home.

A society, by the name of the "Republican Institution," has been chartered by the legislature of Massachusetts. The object is to procure a house for the society to hold their meetings in Boston, accompanied with a reading room and library. The annual income is limited to 5000 dollars.

It appears that the person apprehended in Savannah, charged with having forged notes in his possession, is the person who was advertised by Murray, Fairman, Draper, & Co. with having by means of forged letters, obtained from them a parcel of notes of the Newport Bank, Kentucky.—Those notes were executed by the above Firm, for the Newport Bank.

It is announced, in the account of Saturday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, that the President has officially communicated to Congress the treaty with Spain, which has been solemnly ratified on our part, and will no doubt be promptly ratified by the government of Spain. With a view to this event, a bill

has been introduced, and will probably become a law, for authorizing the Executive, in that contingency, to receive the Territory from the hands of the Spanish authorities, and establish a provisional government therein.

The treaty was read in the House of Representatives with open doors, but it is not to be published *in extenso*, the usage in such cases requiring it should not be promulgated until formally ratified. We have little doubt, however, that a copy of it will find its way to the press. Meanwhile, it is sufficient to state, that the summary we gave of its contents appears to have been pretty correct, with the following additions:

All grants made by Spain in the ceded territory, anterior to the 1st day of January, 1818, are to be respected.

The islands adjacent to Florida are ceded, with the territory.

It is stipulated that the territory shall, having the necessary requisites, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Nat. Int.

A full report of yesterday's proceedings of the two houses of Congress, prepared for this paper, is excluded to-day by other matter, which we are anxious no longer to defer.

Amongst the subjects acted on by the Senate were the Missouri and the Alabama bills; the former passed with the amendment which was made on Saturday (to strike out the restriction concerning slavery) and the latter passed as it was received from the other House; that is without any provision in it respecting the prohibition of slavery in the territory.

In the House of Representatives many bills were matured and passed, the principal ones, were the bill authorising the occupation of Florida, under the late treaty; and the bill concerning the currency of foreign coins; and amongst the bills ordered to a third reading, was that in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade. *ibid.*

THE LAUNCH.—At a quarter before twelve o'clock yesterday, and about an hour later than was expected, the noble ship of the Line COLUMBUS glided from its bed, at the Navy yard in this city, in the most majestic style, in the presence of many thousand spectators, who in despite of unfavorable weather, had assembled to witness this interesting scene. The occasion was robbed of much of its brilliancy by the state of the weather; but it lost none of its intrinsic grandeur. The vessel was greeted, on its descent, by a national salute from the artillery, by patriotic airs from the band of the Marine Corps, and by the shouts of thousands of COLUMBIANS, gathered together from every quarter of the Union.

Among the spectators were the President, many Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Heads of Departments, the principal officers of the government resident here, officers of the army and navy, strangers and foreigners.

It is a very general impression, that a more beautiful launch was never witnessed in any country.

This is said to be one of the finest vessels ever built, and to confer credit on the skill and attention of our naval architects. It will not be long before the Columbus bears the National Banner on the ocean, under the charge of some one of our most distinguished naval commanders.

We are pleased that the name of the rightful discoverer of the shores of this country, and whose name, perhaps, our country ought distinctively to bear, has been conferred on the first line of battle ship built in this District, the finest vessel ever launched in the United States and perhaps in the world. *ibid.*

The Congress of the United States adjourned last evening, beyond which their constitutional term of service did not permit them to extend the Session. The list of the laws passed at the present session, which we shall publish, will show what has been done. For the present, we must content ourselves with stating some of the most prominent proceedings.

First in importance, it may be mentioned that the bill which had passed the Senate, changing the mode of disposing of the Public Lands, did not pass. It was debated a short time yesterday, in the House of Representatives, put aside by an accidental interruption of the proceedings on it, and not resumed.—Enough, however transpired, to shew that somewhere about two-thirds of the House were in favor of the principle of the bill, and that it would have passed had time been allowed for a proper discussion of it, which was vehemently denied, and with some reason too, by the opponents of the bill. Indeed too many propositions of real importance have, for the same reason, slept out their existence.

The bill authorizing the establishment of a Provisional Government for Florida