treasons. I have had my revenge of my father's enemy, and I might have had more. He once felt the dead grip# of a Gordon, and he should have felt it again if he had not called me his son, and blessed me as my father once did. If you had sent me to the Grass-market, I would have been hanged as a Cameron, for it is better for one of that name than mine to die the death of a dog; but since you have set me free, I will live free as a Gordon."

This extraordinary appeal astonished and confounded his hearers .-They were ashamed of their mis taking judgment, and dismay at the dilemma. They could neither prove him to be a Cameron or a Gordon except by his own avowal, which might be false either in the first or second case; and after some consultation with the secretary of state, it was agreed to transport him privately to France. But on his road to a seaport, his escort was attacked by a troop of wild men and women, who fought with the fury of Arabs till they had rescued their leader, whose name remained celebrated till within the last sixty years, as the most formidable of the gypsey tribe. * The grasp of a drowning man.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 13.

Federal Republican Nominations. For Calvert County. Thomas Blake, Gustavus Weems,

> Samuel Turner. For Frederick. Alexander Warfield, Ignatius Davis, Robert G. M'Pherson, Lewis Motter.

Joseph W. Reynolds,

For Prince George's. Col. Francis M. Hall. Thomas T. Somerville, George Semmes, Captain Josiah Jones. For Allegany.

William Hilleary, Thomas Blair, William Reid. John Scott. For Dorchester.

Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith, Michael Lucas, Dr. William Jackson.

Appointments by the Governor and Council.

THOMAS H. HALL, Esquire, was on Tuesday last appointed Register of Wills for Anne-Arundel coun-

ty, vice John Gassaway, deceased CUTHBERT HALL, Esq. Register

of Wills for Kent county, vice -Barroll, deceased.

ORATION

Delivered by JAMES F. BRICE, esq. in the House of Delegates Chamber, on the 4th July, 1820, before a

large assemblage of citizens.—
It is with no ordinary feelings that I now audience rendered doubly brilliant, in con-sequence of its being embellished by those, whose presence would adorn any assembly

I deem it almost needless, my friends, countrymen and fellow citizens, at the threshold of this address, to apprise you that we are here assembled, for the purpose of commemorating the anniversary of Ame rican independence—an ara in our history, no doubt, highly interesting to every individual, in whose veins there throbs one drop of American blood.

This day, four and forty years, the

United States of America, were, with one consent, declared to be free and indepen-The declaration of independence instrument framed by no common architect, exhibits a catalogue of grievances, so oppressive, that the colonies writhed in

agony under them.

The colonists, finding that they could not by the most loyal pctitions to the throne of Great Britain, wherein were enumerated the grievances thus spoken of, obtain relief from their peculiarly distressed condition, were compelled to have recourse to arms, the last, the ultimate appeal of nations. This they did with unfeigned reluctance but they had forborne, until forbearance

ceased longer to be a virtue.

It may, by some be contended, that the colonists, as dutiful children, should not have resisted the authority of the mother, country—but it might be urged in behalf of the selection that the colonies, that so soon as the mether country divested herself of the attributes of a parent, the colonists, from that moment, ceased to be bound in duty, to obey her magisterial mandates.—This doctrine is assimilated to the principle, that allegiance and protection are correlative terms. sovereign withhold his protection from a subject, that subject no longer owes allegiance to his sovereign; since it is the act of the sovereign, that severs the hond of union existing between them. So it is in regard to the mother country and her colonies— the ligament which bound them together was torn asunder by the convulsive threes of desperation, and the declaration of inde-pendence was that convulsion.

I would here remark, my fellow citizens,

that it is not my intention to array this

conscience," you cannot try me again; and since I am not Cameron's you cannot try me for Cameron's while I neve a tribute justive due to the ruler while I neve a tribute justive due to the ruler. pause herefor a moment, myteriow children, while I pay a tribute justly due to the ruler of this republic, the president of the United States, whose administration has hitherto been conducted with the profoundest wishern conducted with the profoundest wishern. been conducted with the profoundest wis-dom, and by a policy commensurate with liberty, a plant indigenous to our soil. The system of measures already adopted if per-severed in, will tend to the aggrandizement of this republican empire, since it is a sys-tem matured by years, and embodies prinriples, on whose superstructure, a government if elected, must remain perma ment. Out of this system has grown a sound ind liberal policy. As an effect of this policy, we see gradually rising an efficient new—a masy though Liliputian in its size during the last war, achieved impar-

> the archives of any country. This commu-nication is fraught with language, bold, spirited and energetic, but, at the same time, cool, deliberate and dispassionate.—The tone that chiefly eccupies the pen of Mr Monroe, is our relations with Spain, or more properly speaking, the ratification of the Spanish treaty. He recommends the more properly speaking, the ratheation of the Spanish treaty. He recommends the employing pacific measures for the attain-ment of the end contemplated to be effected thereby, and advises a different rule of conduct, only, so far as to prevent the dignity, or honour of the nation from being compromited. So long as the vessel of state is promitted to so long as the vesser of state under the direction of so skillul a pilot, we need apprehend, neither shipwreck, nor any other disaster. For this digression I must apologize, should an apologythe deemed necessary. Mr. Monroe it should be recollected, acted well his part during the revo-lutionary war.
>
> We will now, my fellow citizens, revert

to the situation of the American colonies, when they resolved to throw off the yoke of Great Britain. The colonists having found, that all meliorating methods to bring Great Britain to a just sense of their wrongs. Great Britain to a just sense of their wrongs, had proved abortive, were determined to resist by force the oppressions, the accumulated oppressions under which they groaned, and with alacrity proceeded to make active preparations for the completion of this end, as well as for the purpose of securing to themselves the inestimabile blessings of liberty and independence.

dence.
Were I to recount all the vicissitudes, were 1 to recount an the vicessitudes, dangers, hardships, disasters and privations, to which our countrymen were subjected, while engaged in the great struggle for our liberties, which like early blossoms were then unfolding themselves to view, the rela-tion would transcend the limits usually precribed to a fourth of July oration. tisly you of the fact I have just stated, let any one read the history of the American revolution, and even then, he would have but an imperfect idea of the sufferings of those, "Who fought and bled in freedom's cause"

The colonists having assumed a warlike attitude, did not long hesitate on whom to repose the chief command. Every eye was instantaneously directed to one man, and that man was Washington, he, whose portrait now adorns our walls. To Washington then was confided the destinies of his insulted and bleeding country. He, as commander in chief of the colonial torces, led forth his brave commatriots in arms to the forth his brave compatriots in arms to the field, and there unfurling the banner of li-berty, resolved to conquer or die—and ne-ver did a people, except the Greeks in their strife with the Persians, date so much, with so fe stul a disproportion. But the hearts of those champions of freedom were formed of stern stuff, and morcover, they were contending for their dearest rights, which ope rated as a powerful incentive to their actions; and if we contemplate the eminently dignified part that was acted on the vast nation al stage, with the brilliant scenes of magna-nimity, wisdom and patriotic virtue, which our gallant countrymen exhibited thereon, it is sufficient to excite our highest admira-tion. The most prominent actor in this important drama was Washington, whose

"great name" this day, "Rings through the world, with loud applause" I will now, my tellow citizens, advert to the predisposing causes of the American re, volution, a revolution in favour of a po-pular government—a revolution in favour of that law, which has been handed down to us as an invaluable legacy by our ancestors
—a revolution that has preserved to the colonies, under another name, the rights secured by Magna Charta-It was owing to the repeated acts of violence committed by Great Britain against the rights and privi-leges of the colonies, that the revolution in America was brought about.

A series of injuries unredressed, or of com-plaints unheeded, is transmitted from gene ration to generation-the memory of every outrage is preserved, from father to son, un til at last some spark lights by chance upon he collected mass of combustibles, and then follows the revolutionary explosion.

If we attentively look through the various acts of the British Ministry in regard to this country, from its first settlement, down to the period when entreaty and remon-strance yielded to debate and altercation, and these last to an appeal to arms, we shall discover that the Declaration of Independence contains but an inconsiderable portion o their outrageous tyrannies -- It is to those acts that the revolution may be ascribed.— Indeed it was by some author, as early as the days of Queen Elizabeth, predicted, that the conduct of the British Ministry would pro-duce a revolution in America, and could lived, he would have seen his prediction verified. It is a lamentable fact, that the British Ministry were, at all times, more anxious to preserve their places, than to do justice, which made them insensible to the reiterated, but respectful complaints of the colonies. Every petition was considered by hem as an act of disloyalty, and consequently disregarded. It is evident that the ministry of Great Britain were under the influence of a selfish policy—a policy of all others the most dangerous—a policy that ike mildew blights whatever it touches. Nay, selfishness may be characterized as the hydra that we are perpetually combat. ing, but the monster has so much vitality, that new heads spring up as the old ones are cut off. It was this contracted policy of the British Ministry that induced the colo-

hies to the in the majesty of their strength, having, at length, conceived their sufferings to have reached their climax, and thus was ushered in the Declaration of Independence

Is now devolves upon me, my fellow citizens, to trace the progress of the continental army, through the revolutionary war, and though, in general, it may be tedious to listen to a dry relation of battles, yet on this occasion it cannot well be dispensed with, since a parration of the battles toucht. with, since a narration of the battles tought with, since a narration of the batter loading during the revolutionary war, forms a necessary appendage to the ceremonies of the day we are commemorating. I therefore so heit your indulgence, it not your attention, while I recount them, which I will do with while I recount them, which I will do will as much expedition as possible. I mist, however, in justice to my fellow citizens, say, that I do confidently believe they delight in having recounted to them what Washing ton and his little army did during the war

of the revolution.

The first signal battle that was tought af ter the birth of the declaration of independence, was the action on Long Island. The Moultree, and many others, were mere skir-mishes when compared to the affair on Long

The engagement on Long Island began day of August, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, by the Hessians, under general De Heister, and by general Grant, along the coast, and was supported by the Americans, with great resolution, for a considera

Thetroops under lord Sterling, composed The troops under lord Sterling, composed of colone Atlees, colonel Smallwood's, and colonel Hatche's regiments, with two battallions under colonel Miles, were engaged for six hours with the whole of the British left, under general Grant Their coolness and firmness would have reflected honour on veterans—but so unhappily deficient were these fine troops in the means of intelligence, that they were only apprized of were these fine troops in the mean of in-telligence, that they were only apprized of the movements of general Clinton by his approach, having traversed the whole of the country in their rear. Their retreat being thus intercepted, a desperate effort was the only chance of escape, and a large pro-portion alterhaving forced their way through the enemy's ranks, gained the woods— many plunged into the marsh in Gowan's cove, some were drowned, and others perish. cove, some were drowned, and others perished in the woods, but a considerable number

eventually reached their entrenchments.

General De Heister at the commencement of the battle on Long Island was told, what the Americans were determined to give the toreigners no quarters," every well," said that general with the utmost composure, was I know the terms, I am ready to fight. De Heister was under the impression that the Americans were nothing more than a race of savages, and that if they took any British prisoners, they would torture them over a slow fire, & commit towards them other acts of enormity, but this general was deceived in respect to the American character, since the Americans are behind no nation n humanity. It is certain that no part of their conduct during the war could equal the inhuman murder of Miss McCrea, a young lady of beauty and accomplishments she was murdered in her bridal robe, and what renders the deed still more horrible, is, that she was murdered with the tomahawk of an Indian, then in the British service This is a scene too tragical longer to be presented to the view, I must therefore draw over it the veil of oblivion—the veil of oblivion vion did I say, no, this savage act has left a stain on the historic page, that even time itself, the destroyer of all things, will

Scarcely be able to obliterate.

To return to De Heister—the information he received in regard to the Americans giv-ing him no quarters had the desired effect, since the engage ent was in consequence thereof, conducted with great ardour or rather terocity on both sides—no mercy was shown—no quarters given, but death and destruction were dealt in every direction.

It was the desire of Washington that the

It was the desire of Washington that the enemy would assault him in his entienchsince he was aware that raw troops felt a backwardness in exposing themselves weastwork however frail. Had the British assaulted him in this way, it would at least have rendered the victory doubtful.

Washington has been somewhat censured but I think it will unequivocally appear from an investigation of all the circumstances at-tending this transaction, that so far from being censured, his brow should have been encircled with a wreath of imperishable laurels—he did on this occasion all that a general could have done—a battle could not be avoided, which being the case, Long Island was the most suitable position for this purpose. But it was dangerous to hazard an engagement on an island? Had the action not taken place on Long Island, it must have been fought in New-York, but New-York happens also to be an island, so that there was but a choice of dangers or difficulties. Had Washington abandoned Long Island, he must have withdrawn his troops from New-York, which would have enabled the enemy to remove all obstructions, and moor their fleet in East river, thereby affording them an opportunity of annoving the country. Long Island must have been a post of some importance, or Howe would not have spent an hour in attacking it; when he might have assailed other posts less impregnable. That Long Island was sus-ceptible of defence, there can be no doubt, since there were at least ten thousand effective men stationed thereon, a number, how ver far inferior to that of the enemy; but a battle was inevitable. During the engage ment on Long Island colonel Smallwood's egiment from Maryland was nearly cut to pieces-a regiment composed of young men and of the first families in the state.

A short time subsequent to the battle on Long Island, we find Washington at Newark, having arrived there after the reduc-tion of fort Washington and Lee by the British. When Washington reached Newark, his army was reduced from twenty-five thousand men to three thousand five hun. dred, and was daily diminishing. In this embarrassed situation he scarcely knew on what to determine—he at length said "We must retire to Virginia-numbers will remust retire to virginia—numbers will repair to us for safety—we must carry on a predatory war, and if overpowered we must cross the Alleganies."

All that Washington now could do, was

to make a rapid retreat, which was so judiciously managed, that the van of Corn wallis' army successively entered Newark Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton, as the rear of the continental army was leaving each of those places, & finally at twelve o'clock at night, reached the banks of the Delawar ust as the rear of the retreating army had lest it. It is stated to be more than probable, that had Cornwallis have had the command

might still have been under the guardian-ship of the mother country, nay, it is further stated, that had Howe but attended to the subsequent representations of Corn-walls, the Americans might have been intercepted in their retreat-all this and a great deal more might have happened, but as it did not happen, is now of little import. This much I think we may venture to say, that no British general could have out manœuvred Washington, not even lord Cornwalls excepted. There was certainly something mexplicable in the conduct of lord Howe, while commanding the British forces in America.

Washington's retreat through the Jerseys

and well might the genius of liberty, in hour of gloom and despondency, while hovering over the American army, in the nguage of poetical in quanton, exclaim,

pavilion of their hopes, when the prayers of a whole people were to be litted to the everlasting God, a sudden illumination passed athwart the firmament. It was in the councils of the nation. On the twenty seventh day of December, seventeen hun. dred and seven y six, two days after Christ mas, Washington was unexpectedly clothed by Congress with unlimited powers for the conduct of the war, which turnished a pre-lude to great events. The brilliant affairs at Trenton and Princeton took place soon at Trenton and Princeton took place soon after this circumstance, wherein the American troops were victorious. The recruiting service in America revived, owing to the action at Trenton, and went on prosperously. It is somewhat remarkable, that in the hort space of thirty days, all that part of New Jersey, which lies between New Brunswick and Delaware, was twee such Brunswick and Delaware, was twice successively won and lost, won by a greatly superiour and triumphant army of veterans, and regained by an almost annihilated mi-

The battles of Brandywine and Germantown were fought after those at Trenton and Princeton, and though the Americanwere vanquished, the British had nothing to boast of, since they lost in the two actions to boast of, since they lost in the two actions nearly as many men as the Americans; but at the battles of Behmans' heights and the Cowpens where colonel Howard of Baltimore so signally distinguished himself, victory again perched on the American standard, a banner similar to the one that now waves over this edifice, or to the one that so triumphantly waved over Fort M-Henry when bombarded by the British fleet, during the recent conflict between Great-Britain and the United States of America, that "star spangled banner" which Great-Britain and the United States of Ammerica, that estar spangled banner? which a distinguished band of our country has so happily described as waving, "O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave." Not long subsequent to the battle of Behmans' heights, Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge where the army suffered greatly for the want of even the new terms. suffered greatly for the want of even the ne-cessaries of life. This circumstance is close-ly connected with an incident that occurred at a different period of the revolutionary war, an incident the relation of which is sufficiently affecting to moist n every eye with the tear of sympathy; the incident to which I allude happened at the period when our little patriot band were overwhelmed with the heaviest calamities, a period when they were not only half famished, not only exposed to the ravages of fire and sword, but to the raburs of an inclement season, with scarcely a shoe to their feet, or a coat to their back. In this comfortless condition did these sons of liberty traverse the inhospitable wilds of America, and it is a melan choly fact that their march could be traced over the frozen ground by the tracks o blood that oozed from their gashed feet This must have been a spectacle truly hear rending. At a time when many who are now in existence, were enjoying the luxu-ries of a winter's fire side, this dauntless band of patriots, with Washington as their leader were not only encountering all the hardship incident to a winter's campaign, but wer also manfully contending for those liberties of which we now have the unalloyed fruition or enjoyment It was this "Heaven born try from the galling chains of transatlantic tyranny and oppression. The British and Americans were successively obtaining victories and sustaining defeats from the battle on Long Island, to the surrender of Cornwallis at the siege of York, a surrender not only of the forces under his com-mand, but also a surrender of those liberties for which we had been so long struggling. compatriots in arms, made good their pro

mise, having compelled tyranny, to prostrate herself at the shrine of liberty.

From the surrender of Comwallis at the siege of York down to the present time, our country has been gradually nising in prosperity, and has, at length, acquired a rank, a name, and a character, among the nations of the earth. She has ex tended her dominion from Maine to the Gulph of Mexico, from the A lantic to the Pacific Ocean. Ours is indeed a country peculiarly favoured by Dirine Providence, since the Suprem' Being has with an unsparing hand lavished on it the greatest blessings; ours is a happy land, for it is the land of freedom; ours is a soil productive and fertile, here are cultivated in perfection literature, the arts, and the sciences, which spring up luxuriantly about our path; com-merce and agriculture, that nurse of the human race, also flourish here. The rapid improvements, in other respects, that have taken place within the compass of a few years, evince, strongly evince, a spirit of enterprize in our citizens. And as to internal improvements there have more taken place in the metropolis of Maryland during the last year, owing to the exertions of ar active and enterprising corporation, than in any one year since the foundation of Anna-

The name of Annapolis is in some mea sure associated with that of the deliverer o his country, since it was in that chamber (the senate chamber) Washington delivered up to an American Congress the commis-sion under which he had fought and con

which he obtained a trophy.

After delivering up this commission, whereby he had been enabled to erect a tem ple of adamant to liberty, he retired to enjo a dignified ease in the arms of domestic hap piness. He was not, however, permitted to remain long in retirement, but was called by the unanimous voice of the nation to pre-side over its councils, and his wisdom in the

cabinet was equal to his skill in the Alles having discharged the office of had been available to the future of his skill in the restaurant of that is there to spend the remisent of that is greater part of which had not only be ployed in the service of his country, he been also exposed to all the rich of the single of the structure of the senter, he been also exposed to all the rich of the short of the was finally an ed, by an Omnipotent Decree, step he covered country from whose bourse, we will be returned to the first of the sahes. Thus demourn over his ashes. Thus demourn over his ashes, the first in the hearts of his country are the departed, not like a meteor, that along the sky, and whose trainit is supplied, and whose departure is to piated with poignant regret. supplied, and whose departure is to plated with poignant regret.

TURNPIKE TOLL LAW It will be seen by the follo decision of the highest Court of dicature in this State, that on portant question, as to the rig charging tolls by the Turnpite panies is finally settled.-Fed.

COURT OF APPEALS. June Term, 18 Samuel Owings Samuel Owings vs. Appeal From Bultimore & Reisters. Smore County

Town Turnpike Road

Company.
THE COURT'S OPINIO In this case, which depends ly on the 33d section of the a corporating several Turnpite Companies, the Court see nor to doubt. The privilege and by that section, to persons ten on or adjacent to the Turnparwithin three miles of any Tur Gate, by paying once in twent hours, must be confined to pe who reside on premises which and touch the road within miles of the Gate, and cannot b tended as contended for by the pellant, to those who reside where within a circle of three of the Gate, whether they resi premises which touch the renot. The judgment of the C below is therefore affirmed wit True copy. TH. HARRIS,

> New York, Jay MUSICAL ROBBERY. One of the Poets has infor

"Music hath powers to southe the s breast, "To soften rocks, and bendthe ki

but we were not before aware, it had the additional power a barring locks, and lulling to the watchfulness of a money ho traveller. But from the fold particulars, which we have go ed at the police office we finat be the fact. A robbery was ously executed, aided by the p of music, a few days since, boarding house, No. 4, Fronts kept by a respectable man Decker. One of his boarders, man, possessed \$1560 in gold, locked in a trunk, was gr charge to the landlord, and l his bed room, a front room is second story; having a door op inco the entry, and another was not used, opening into a room, with a bed standing a the door-the one locked, i botted within. A boarder, Cook, having learnt the situal the money, conceived the des making it his own. He emple fellow boarder (Ager) and from without, for the plot,

was handsomely executed as for To draw away the bed, and through the boited door, would a noise, and required that sou some kind should be devis cover that operation. For this pose Mr. Cook obtained a bagfrom a North river sloop, w rived late in the evening. also necessary to keep the l and the woman of the house cupied as not to interrupt the age of the outside men through lower entry, up to the bed aforesaid, through which the was to be conveyed into 18 room where the lodgers slept Cook's post was in the bar re superintend the piper who menced his unremitting blast 10 o'clock, and to keep thelia occupied in the bar, making and punch, as soon as one glas made he called for another, an prevented his debouchment fi bar. His fellow boarder, Ag Dutchman from Albany,) this time, occupied the aftent the woman in the back room. two outside men (Smyth & Ho fulfilled their part, rifled the which they left in the third and departed with the money.

The German, who had bee joying Cook's hilarity, at last with Ager, to retire to rest. entering the room where his was open and empty, he made inexpressible German cries an

The watch was called offices, on the return o the two boarders with one other o was ignocent; were confined, Varraigaed before the police maderraigned before the police ma-crates at day light. There were ally circumstances sufficient to anythe commitment of the two, the bag piper's part, by Mr. che management, while the boltdor was broken in, gave the matrite 2 strong impression of the soit plot, and he committed those

Another Justice of Police, during per, dispatched officers to search the gold at Smyth's house in ther street, where he lived with Mrs. Kirk. Messrs. Busenberry, having first und the house, found a few gold es in a box of sawdust, and by estening Mrs. Kirk with a commen; she indicated to them that shevel had been taken into the lar, where after much digging & B, they found adroitly covered the foundation wall, the whole must required. Unfortunately, whave not yet been able to appeared Smyth and Holden.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette. neoliging Correspondent has com-Enicated to us the following cunous information respecting the

argin of the name OHIO.
As one of the fraest ships in our y bears the name of OHIO, it be gratifying to some of our the definition ant officers to know the definitiactive word. During my travels brough that State, a few years since, scame acquainted with some of searliest settlers, men of good inmation, who gave me the followghistory or origin of the word . This noble river, from which State derives its name, was fornew settled on its banks by sevewarlike tribes of Indians, who ervery numerous, and almost alavs at variance with each other; onsequently nearly all their battles rere fought in canoes on the river; nd owing to the immense slaughter io repeatedly made, they gave it the name of Ohio, which signifies the War r ver; or, as some of the chiefs xplain it, the Bloody river; and thers, the stream of war. This is tradition handed down by the efs to its first settlers, and is as ven to me by them; and if correct, ne Ohio bears the only warlike same of any State in the Union. If his explanation is deemed of any unsequence, by giving it publicity,

you will oblige A Friend to the Navy.

Providence, (R. I.) June 30. From Spain .- By the Dido, arrved at Marblehead, we are favourdwith an interesting letter from friend in Cadiz, on the subject of Spinish affairs, dated May 11, 1820. Wesubjoin an extract, from which would seem that the new order of things is firmly established, and that to apprehension is entertained of the fidelity of the King or the wise

fortearance of the people: "The new system goes on well, the rancour of party is daily diminishing, and the prospect seems fair, that it will be completely consolidated and established, without further was to draw it opposition or difficulty. The King principal hot sp becomes every day more popular and more beloved, and his satisfaction and content keep equal pace. There an now be no doubt of his good faith and sincerity. In a Madrid piper, we have the substance of a conversation between him and the Irench Ambassador on this subject. The King observed, "I have under-Rood it is said in France, that I have acceded to the Constitution romnecessity, and not from choice. Iell your master and your friends, that it is false; that I did it of my own free will and accord, and sinterely regret not having don it long 280." The people are tranquil and tatisfied, and there appears little or no danger of their carrying their newly acquired liberty to such an estreme, as would make it degenerate in anarchy and confusion. A procedure of this nature might be expected, judging from the experience of what took place in France; but there is a wide, a very wide difference in the national character of the two people: And moreover this sad example is still fresh in the memory of all Spain. There has been little prosecution on account of political opinions, and the plan proposed to be followed seems to be that of conciliation and the uniting of all parties, which is undoubtedly the best, and at the same time the most politic. Justice, however, has been done to those who have suffered for the Constutitional cause; those who were deprived of their ment.

and those who assisted i tablishment of the Const been provided for, "The late conspirac turns out not to have b

moment as was at first s

its precise object is st

All opposition seem to

and those great ones

known, are inimical to

tem, are obliged to "minished heads." The royal order, has app Aids-de-Camp to be ne his private apartment, whom to transmit his c are Ballasteros, Camp naju, Villacampa, Za Riego, and the count all of them, of course. tutionalists. All the dalusia are to be unit command of Gener Quiroga to be second and Arcoaguero, Chie Riego is employed in small constitutional ville. A royal order ed, suspending all e troops or officers for there is no doubt th gone out for an imm sion of hostilities t posing the establishm tions .- This questi stumbling block, ar give rise to much d finally he settled at bayonet; unless Spa the point of indeper am persuaded will b by the provinces. has already been public papers here, leisure, permit. I o with some curious the subject. Me insurgent privatee the Mediterranean ny prizes. No min named for the Uni room of Vives, so he will remain u certain that Salmo pointed, as he ha old employment of the works, of I

By the brig E Low, from Amu ceived Brussels p We have transla following paragra WRIST An event as de ordinary, has the

most important [of Nassau, into co possessed, as it admirable spring supplied our bath were considered lutary of any in C every year a con foreigners and s convenience of tors, we had b large edifice, des and in order to cessary to suppl dug an aqueduc this magnificen flow. The sou ranged by the c ters have dispersions of the earth. despatched in a municate this s royal highness who arrived in dence at Bibe and sought to inhabitants. they would r whole city of than lose the newly dug aq have been fill but the old fo

> A young Leige for ha comrades in ed with gre vage, but at three days, pronounced homicide, bu violence to condemned

less remained

has disappear

men in the nei

summoned to

we await wit

patience the

rences, in ho

may be found