REMOVAL. J. HUTTON

Having removed his COACH& HARNESS Shop to his

New Establishment

IN WEST STREET, JUST ABOVE THE PARMERS BANK, Where he intends keeping a supply of

Carriages, Gigs, &c.

Requests his friends particularly and all others who may have work to dispose of in his line, in future to call at that place. No effort shall be omitted to please those who may countenance him. His Carriages will be made of the best materials, and every attention paid in their construc tion, to unite in them durability and neatness. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and faith fully and promptly executed. West street, Annapolis,

March 14. 6w. NB. A Lad of 15 or 6 years of age will be taken as an Apprentice to the above business.

Treasury Office,

Annapolis. March 8th, 1822.

Pursuant to the provisions of An Act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed on the 22d day of February 1822, entitled, "An act autho rising a loan of \$100 000,"

Proposals will be received at the Treasury Office, until the first day of April next, for the above amount, bearing an interest of five per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly, and redeemable in fifteen years, at the pleasure of the state.

No proposal will be received for a less sum than \$500 in amount, nor will certificates of a less denomination be issued.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md. The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, American, Patriot, Federal Gazette and Federal Republican, Baltimore, will insert the aboy, daily, until the first of April next and forward their accounts.

Treasury Office,

Annapolis, March 8th, 1822. Pursuant to the provisions of An Act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed on the 23d day of Janua ry 1822, entitled, "An act relating to the University of Maryland," authorising the Treastrer of the Western Shore to constitute certificates of stock to the amount of \$30.000-

Also, pursuant to the provisions of An act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed on the 9th day of February 1822, entitled, "An act relating to the Maryland Penitentiary," authorising the Treasurer of the Western Shore to constitute certificates of stock to the amount of \$28,000-

Notice is hereby given, That subscription books will be opened in the city of Annapolis, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and in the city of Baltimore, at the Bank of Baltimore, on Friday and Saturday the 29th and 30th of March instant, for the sale of said stock. This stock will bear an interest of five per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, and redeemale at the expiration of thirty years. If not reduced at the time, it is to bear an interest of six percentum per annum from that time, until paid .-The purchaser or purchasers shall, upon subscribing for the said stock, and before they receive the certificates therefor, deposit the amount subscribed for in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, or in the Bank of Baltimore, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the Western Shore; and that before any subscription for said stock is tak en, such premium for the same, as the Treasurer may deem reasonable, will be required.

No subscription will be received for less than \$500 in amount, nor will certificates of a less denomination be issued.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W S. Md. The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, American, Patriot, Federal Gazette, and Federal Republican Baltimore, will insert the above, daily, until the first day of April next, and forward their ac-

Garden Seeds.

A very large Assortment of GARDEN SEEDS,

Early and late of all kinds, of the best quality and at low prices, for sale whole sale and retail, At No. 57. South wholesale and remains atreet, Baltimore, by E. S. Thomas.

Caralogues to be had at the

Store. March 14, 1822. The following papers will insert the above four times:—Republican Citizen in Frederick town; Herald, Ha-

geratown; Rep folican & Gazette, An napolis; Star & Gazette, Easton, Maalso to report what day it will be proper consistently with the public interest, for

CONGRESS.

Saturday, March 2.
SUPPRESSION OF FIRACY. Mr. McLane, from the committee on na val affairs, to whom was referred the reso lution of 3d Jan, and 5th and 6th Feb. last, made a report upon the suppression of Piracy in the West India seas, of which the following is an abstract:

The report states that the system of plun-der, in West India seas istruly alarming and imperiously calls for the prompt interposition of government; that every mail brings such accounts of massacre and plunder, by the vicious and depraved of all nations, that if not winked at by the the apphorities of Coba, they are not restrained; that the danger of smuggling is thereby considerably increased on our coast; an ample force is therefore recommended to suppress it that the force actually employed by our government, is the Franklin of 74 guns, in the Pacific, for the protection of our commerce in this inaries; that the Concommerce in that quarter; that the Constellation frigate of 30 guns is in the same ocean, but ordered to return home upon the arrival of the Franklin; that the school ner Dolphin of 12 guns accompanies the Franklin, as absolutely necessary upon so

long a voyage.

In relation to the instructions for this service the committee think it would be inconsistent with public law and general usage to give any authority to destroy pi rates and piratical vessels found at sea, or

in uninhabited places.

The committee are of opinion that it would be dangerous and productive of greateril to vest in the commanders of our pub lic vessels an authority to treat as pirates. and punish without trial, even such persons as those above described. It is not necessary for the accomplishment of the object in view that each an authority object in view that each an authority should be given, and it is essentially due to the rights of all, and the principles of public law, and the general usage," that the consequences and punishment of picacy should follow only a legal adjude tion of

That the frigate Constitution of 44 guns: sloop of war Ontario of 15 guns, and sche Nonsuch of 10 guns, are cruising in the Mediterranean, to keep the Barbary powers in awe and protect our commerce in that sea; and it it believed that a less torce

ould be inadequate for those objects.

That the sloop of war. Hornet of 18 guns; the brigs Enterprize and Spark of 12 guns each, and the schrs Porpoise, Grampus, Shark and Alligator, of 2 guns each, are cruising in the West India seas and Gulph of Mexico for the protection of trade, the suppression of piracy, &c.; and that the gin boats No. 158, and 168, are cruising along the coasts of Georgia and Fiorida, or the same purposes

That the frigate Macedonian is now e quipping at Bc-ton, and will soon sail on a cruise for the same object, and that it will war either a corvette or schooner on the coast of Africa, as the most efficient means for the suppression of the slave trade

The committee are of opinion that no part of the foregoing enumerated force could be withdrawn from the service in which it is employed, without detriment to the public interest, and that the force in the West India sea- and Gulph of Mexico are inadequate for the objects specified in the resolution re erred to.

That the rest of the force belonging to the navy consisting of the Java 44 guns and now unworthy of repairs; the Eric of and now unworthy of repairs; the Eric of 18 guns; the Peacock of 18 guns; Congress of 36 guns; Guerriere of 44 guns, John Adams of 24 guns; United States 44 guns, and Cyanne of 24 guns, ars in ordinary at the different navy yards at Boston, New York Washington and Nortolk.

That the committee are of opinion to at ford effectivel protection to the computers.

ford effectual protection to the commerce n the West Indies and Gulph of Mexico the correctes, Cyane and John Adams, & sloops of war Peacock & Erieshould be fitted out as soon as possible; that the Eric cock in two months, the John Ad ams in six weeks, and the Cyane in five weeks; and that the Constellat on frigate, should it be thought necessary, may be di cruise in the West India seas, though it i believed it would be more expensive than to build additional sloops of war for that pur-pose, which are for many easons superior o frigates, or smaller vessels for such ser

The four first named vessels are now undergoing repairs, and the amount necessa v for this pprpose is already embraced in the estimate for the present year; so that should they now be directed to be put in service it will be necessary to increase the estimates for the present year, not more than one hundred and twenty thousand dol lars, and the committee are acthorized to state that this appropriation will not mate rially vary the state of the treasury, as dis-cosed by the secretary's report, because since the date of that report, there has been transferred to the surplus fund an amount of unexpended balances of appropriation for the naval service sufficient to meet the increased expenditure. But the committee cannot suppose that where the safety of commerce and citizens of the United States, call imperiously for the extended the national forms. ertion of the national force, so small an expenditure can be a matter of any moment. If the protection be necessary, it must be yielded, and the only consideration connected with the cost should be, that the money necessary to make it effectual should not be wastefully expended

On the whole the committee are of opi nion that the employment of a sufficient number of vessels in the West India seas and Gulph of Mexico, authorised to make captures under the existing laws, if the offi cers are properly industrious and enterprising, would afford all the protection requir red, and the committee therefore recom mend the adoption of the following resolu

Resolved, That it is expedient forthwith to fit out and put in service the Corvette, Cyans, John Adams, and the sloops of War Peacock and Erie, for the protection of commerce and the suppression of piracy in the West India seas and Gulph of Mexico; and also to employ the frigate Constitution, should the President of the United States deem the employment of a frigate necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

This report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Randolph moved that a joint committee be appointed to consider and report what business is necessary to be acted upon before the close of the present session; and

she concrete of the Honest States to adjourn amterior being per entagesion.
On, introducing this resolution, Mr. Randolph made many remarks in his usual style of secondaricity; he said, for substance, that the idea of March were come; that he idea of March were come; that he was tired of listening to public Speakers bellowing through that verty hall; and that if he remained (though he had determined to ask leave of absence) he would vote a gainst stery proposition, that came before the house; not excepting the civil list appropriations; as he thought Congress

appropriations; as he thought Congress had sat long enough. A long the Wright was of opinion there was much important business to transact. He much important business to transact. He thought it would be a woeful exhibit if the lust time of the session could be shown which cost the nation upwards of \$400 an hour. He hoped the proposition would be

negatived.

The bill making appropriation for the military service of 1822 was next considered. The chief question on filling the blank of the first item on the report of the com mittee of the whole, for pay and subsist ence of the army with \$982,917, was, after considerable debate, concurred in, and or-dered to be read a third time na. Monday. Adjourned after four o'clock.

Monday, March 4 Mr. Eustis, from the committee on mill ary affairs, made a report, accompanied by a bill "concerning the military acade

my;" which was twice read and commit-ted to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Williams, of NC, Isid on the table

Resolved, That the president be request ed to inform this house whether that portion of the army of the United States, nov in Florida, is commanded by the officers o the said army, or by the secretary of the territory, and if by the latter, by what and hority he is invested with such command Wright submitted for consideration

the following resolution:
Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads inquire expediency of preventing the carriage of the mails on the Sabbath day, and that

they report by bill or otherwise Mr Wright rose to address the chair in support of the resolution. The following has been furnished us by Mr. Wright as

has been turn's hed us by Mr. Wright as being the substance of his remarks.

Mr. Speaker,

I am requested by many of my consitu-ents to endeavour to effect a regulation in

the carriage of the mails, so as to prevent their being carried on the Sabbath day. We now enjoy a profound peace, with all the nations of the earth, under the kind prov dence of the great benefactor of the Universe, who has inscribed on the heart of the whole human family his law sto keep the Sabbath day holy." It will be recol lected that even during the late war, wher this subject was before this house, that practicable, not inconsistent with the best fect confidence that my devotion to the prosecution of that war by the exercise of all the energies of the nation will never be forgotten. I have sir, during the war, ad vocated this measure, as will appear by the votes and proceedings in that case. Sir, in every state in this Union, there is a law any work or labour. Sir, the right of con gress to direct the carriage of the mail on the Sabbath day, ought in its execution be so exercised, as neither to violate the Di vine law, or in any manner to authorise the violation of the laws of the states, unless in such cases as necessity may impose, in which we shall find our justification even in the Divine law. I have consulted the post master general on this subject, and am happy to inform this house, that it meets

his approbation in a certain degree Mr. Taylor, of NY required the question, that the house do now consider the re solution-which question being taken, was decided in the negative So the house re fused now to consider the resolution.

The orders of the day being then called for, the bill making an appropriation for the support of the military establishmen establishment

The question then being on the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were taken accordingly—and there were For the bill 133

So the bill was passed, and sent to the senate for their concurrence therein.

The bankrupt bill was the next subject in the orders of the day—and being called

A motion was made to adjourn, and negatived, 68 to 62. A motion was then made by Mr. Basset,

to postpone the orders of the day until to morrow; when the motion to adjourn was renewed, and carried—74 to 63. And 50 The house adjourned.

Tuesday, March 5.

Mr. John Speed Smith, from the com-mittee to whom was referred a resolution on the subject, reported a bill to abolish im prisonment for debt; which was twice read and committed.

The house then proceeded to the consi deration of the resolution proposed vester-day by Mr. Williams, of NC. requiring in-formation of what authority is invested with the military command in Florida; and the same was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, it was On motion of Mr. Williamson, it was Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to consider the expediency of extending, for a further time, or making perpetual, the "act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonriage," passed March 3d, 1815, and another act, to continue in force the preceding one, passed the 3d of March, 1817, which expired the 3d of March

remore of the profitnessed that and rest closed with supporting the conjunction with supremo and cutire powers within the same, was a contravention of the constitution of the United

Hesolved, That the arrest and imprisonment, in the month of August fist, in Pen-adcols, in the province of West Florida, by order of the chief executive officer therein, order of the chief recentive opicer therein, of Don Jass. Callava, then or recently charged with the functions and character of a commissioner of the government of Spain, were in contravention of the immuneies attached to the condition of agents o a public character, by the law and usage of civilized nations.

Resolved, That the issuing, about the same time, by the same officer, of a citation, in the nature of process of contempt, a gainst a person holding the commission of a judge of the United States within the said province, for an alledged undne dis-charge of a judicial function, was a proceeding not warranted by any legal autho rity rested in said officer.

Mr. Archer was proceeding to state the

motives which induced him to offer the re-

The question to consider the resolves (which admits of no debate) was put, and decided in the negative. So the house refused "now to consider" these resolutions

A joint resolution from the senate for fix ing the time of adjournment of the present session of congress (1st Monday in April was received and read a first time; and, or motion of Mr Hill, was laid on the table. BANKRUPT BILL.

The house then proceeded to the orders of the day; and, in pursuance thereof, re

solved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill to es tablish an uniform system of Bankruptcy
Mr Lowndes concluded the argument which he commenced when the house was last in committee of the whole on this subject, against the principles of the bill.

Wednesday, March 6. Mr Cannon laid on the table the follow

ng resolution: esolved, That the secretary of war be directed to report to this house the names

and grade of the officers now in the army of the United States who hold brevet commiss ons-distinguishing those brevetted for gallant conduct in battle from those bre vetted for other causes, and stating the cause in each case.
On motion of Sterling, of New-York, is

Resulved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making immediate, provisions for the survey of the public lands in the Territories of East and West Florida, and for the sale of such portion of the same as may be consistent with good poli

RANKRUPT BILL

The House then proceeded to the Orders of the Day -- and in pursuance thereof resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy.
After some time the Committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again-and

The house adjourned

Thursday, March 7.

Mr. Sergeant, from a committee hereto fore appointed to inquire whether the bank of the United States has not been in the practice of loaning money, &c. at a great er interest than at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, made the following report there

The committee on the memorial of the bank of the United States, to whom was referred a resolution, directing them to in quire "whether the bank of the United States has not taken, and is not in the practice of taking, more than six per cent um per annum for or upon its loans or dis counts"-Report,

That, having inquired into the facts deemed to be material in relation to the question proposed in the resolution, they find,

That it is, and, from the estab ishmen of the bank of the United States, has been, the practice of that bank, in calculating the discount upon a note payable a certain number of days after the date, to compute the interest upon a month of thirty days one per cent. is charged for sixty days.

In this respect the bank has conformed to the established, and it is believed, univer sal usage in the U States, prevailing among individuals as well as in moniedinstitutions and to the most approved tables heretofore

ixty day's note, the bank and its branches have followed the usage of the place where the loan was made, as to the number of days (including the days of grace) for which the discount should be computed. In general it has been the practice in the United States to charge the interest for sixty four days—but there are some places where the interest is charged for only sixty three days -- and the branches established at such places have conformed to the practice there

prevailing.
The committee do not think that thereis any thing in either of the modes of comput-ing interest adopted by the bank which calls for legislative interposition—and therefore

submit the following resolution:
Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of

the subject

Mr. S. moved that the said report be laid

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to consider the expedency of extending, for a further tom provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonriage," passed March 3d, 1815, and another act, to continue in force the preceding one, passed the 3d of March. 1817, which expired the 3d of March. 1818, and avanals, be instructed to inquire info the expediency of appointing commissioners to examine and report as to the practicability and probable expense of connecting by a canal, the Potemac and Youghagar ny rivers; uniting the eastern with the western waters.

Resolved, That the appointment during the past year of a governor of the provinces of East and West Florida, invested with larger powers than were exercised by the officers of the existing government of the said provinces at the time of their delivery to the United States and Spain, concluded at Carrying into execution of the states and Spain, concluded at Washington, on the 3d of the said provinces at the time of their delivery to the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington, on the and the report on the state of the last session of Congress of the existing government of the said provinces at the time of their delivery to the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington, on the call of the said provinces at the time of their delivery to the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington, on the table.

Mr. Sergeant concurred in opinion with the gentleman last up, and therefore with the said provinces at the time of their delivery to the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington, on the call of the said provinces at the said report and the said provinces at the said report and the report on the said provinces at the said report and the said report and the report of the said provinces at the s

whereby he was aware the jambert make postpooled of a fature session, while equald not consent to. He wished to the right of the question at the extilect possible personal results of the question was the table prevailed. Mr. Hemphill, from the committee of roads and exasts, to whem was vidently to the committee of the committee

the bill from the agante, supplementally, act to appoint commissioners to lay bit road from Wassington Mississippl, whill directs that the road shall past through the capitals of Ohio, Indiana and Illian reported amendments to the same; this ect of which, if agreed to will he to red the number of commissioners from the

to one and to reduce the appropriation in ten to five thousand dollars.

The house then proceeded to the consistent of the resolution submitted yestern by Mr. Cannon, on the subject of true officers, &c. which was agreed to

Mr. Randolph moved to take into com deration the joint resolution from the sense to fix a period to the session, which me ies on the table; but the house refust & take it up. BANKRUPT BILL.

The house then resolved itself into a ten mittee of the whole on the bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy through out the United States—Mr. Taylor in it

After some time the committee rose, al obtained leave to sit again. Adjourned. THE BANKRUPT BILL. On Saturday the question was taken to the House of Representatives, on striking out the first section of the Bankrupe Ed, and decided in the negative.

-00CCC00000000

BOSTON, Feb. 25. We are indebted to an obliging friendig the following extract of a letter littly a ceived in this town, dated Valparaiso, wi

...In the Mese of the last voyage

were chased more than once by Cochrane

were chased more than once by Cochrant vessels, which we most unexpectedly form on that part of the coast. He would only have robbed us, as he did other vessels in der pretext of exacting duties on good a be sold in a country he pretended to be possession of, and which he was obligedly evacuate immediately after. All the pa-which he had on board, (stolen) & which was worth near 100,000 dollars-this w nce then there has been mi and San Martin. When the Spanish evacuated Lima they still held the cash of Callao, the port of Lima two leasn distant. Two months afterwards the Saniards returned to Callao, marching by San Martin unmolested, who remained to cover Lima, and took the precaution send all his baggage and money on bord two or three merchantmen at Ancon, and ther port six leagues from Lima. Cockrane went from Callao and seized the me ney, to the amount of 600,000 dollars and paid off his fleet, which was two years is arrear. Cochrane had previously ascer-amed that the fleet never would have been paid, and I am very well persuaded of the fact. for ingratitude and chicanery are prime ingredients in the character of the American Spaniards, and notwithstanding that the success of San Martin must be at tributed entirely to the fleet, and notwithstanding their unheard of sufferings and unparallelled fidelity—still, there is no doubt in my mind that San Martin bores they would disperse and melt away. & there would be an end of it. It is the best thing Cochrane ever did, and entirely conformable to his character, but of course it produced an open war between him and Su Martin, who went so far as to imprisent ficers who went on shore from the field. and if he could have caught Cochrist would have shot him. Cochrane immediate ately despatched a vessel here with most for this government, and a relation of the whole affair, and then sailed with his flet for the north. Then San Martin despite ed a vessel, and now this government is to decide between them. It is said that it approves of C's conduct. It would apper that the conquest of the greater part of N ru is completed, for the Spaniards of hardly muster force enough to venture a return from the mountains and attack benefit in Peruvians are to derive from their indep dence. All that Chili has gained if and tended commerce, though exclosive dence. All that Chili has gained is us of tended commerce, though exclosive shackled with the most abund & aburgingulations and enormous duties. In its other tespect Chili has gained nothing it to liberty they don't know the measing the word—and as to laws, why tha primor of every town and petty in the primor of a standard the primor of the man determines the happiness or misery of the people—and wish it may be asked, is the government as a supplied to the proposition of the effects and transporting the primor of all who differ from them in opinion, he as good patriots as the meeters. This is a literally true and without exaggration.

literally true and without enaggeration a every American or Englishman, who has

MARKEANDGAZETTE

Annepolis, Thursday, March 14

THE LONGITUDE OF THE CAPL
TAL AT WASHINGTON.
As accertained by Mr. Wm. Lambett,
under authority of Congress; is from Fary,
79 deg. 15 min. and 61 W.—and from
Greenwith, 76 deg. 55 2 1-2 min. AV.

NEW INVENTION.

The Philadelphia Garptic of Priday last, says... Capt. Barron land present in this city, under the care of Dr. Physick. We understand, that during his confinement, he has invented and constructed a machine for washing and mangling lines and other articles of fine eloathing, which for its eaving of labour, and expedition of operation, is highly approved, and getting into general user. Thus it would seem, that our avy officers, whether affort or housed ar lways intent on subjects of genius and

CAPTAIN SHAW
We understand that in consequence of some misunderstanding among the Nasal Officers at Boston, CAPTAIN SHAW has been placed under arrest —— As we are not fully apprised of the causes which have led to this unpleasant circumstance, we refrain from making any re-mark, other than that of expressing our regret at its occurrence. Phil. Gaz.

SOMETHING NEW

This morning we observed in the Lum-ber yard corner of Ninth and George-st. an apparatus resembling a pair of immense expanded wings. On enquiry we under stood, that an ingenious and adventurous entleman was preparing them for an wriel cent, and that he was so confident of the success of his project as to assert, that he would go to New York in three hours.

From the NY. Statesman,
PROPHECY & HISTORY
The 44th and 45th verses of the 11th
chapter of the book of Daniel, contains the

following predictions—

44. But tidings out of the EAST and out
of the North shall trouble him; therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly make away many.

45. And he shall plant the tabernacles of

his palace between the eeas, in the glori-ous holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him

On this passage, Mr Scott, an eminent commentator, offers the foll swing remarkable exposition: All the attempts of commentators to ap-

"All the attempts of confimentators to apply this to Antiochts have proved froitless; for though he went forth with great indignation to subdue some revelted provinces in the east and in the north; yet he never returned into Judea, which land alone can be intended by "the glorious holy mountain." It is more probably concluded, that this part of the prophery relates to this part of the prophecy relates to events yet future. Some conjecture that the Persians, who border on the Turkish dominions to the East, and the Russians who lie North of them, will unite against the Turks; that in the land of Canaan the latter will fix their camp with great ostentation, as well as wage the war with great fury; and that there they shall receive such a defeat, as shall end in the utter subversion of their monarchy.

Scott's Bible, 4th American from the 2d London edition, vol. 3.

Charleston March 7 LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The letter bag of the ship Corsair, capt. Petrie, from Liverpool, has just come up. Our files of papers are to the 23d Jan The Paris Journals of Thursday reached town yesterday by express. In the Chamber of Deputies on the succeeding day, the discussions were vehement, and marked by the intemperate conduct towards

the new Ministry which has recently pre-vailed but they are of little interest out of France. The Chevalier Mascannhass, in quality of Charge de'Affaires for Portugal, has been presented to his Majesty.

From the east of Europe, it is stated, that the Greeks of Cassandra, who lately were deleated there, have resumed offensive measures on the arrival of the rein-forcement in the Gujnh of Contessa, and have advanced to Pallomi, a place about 15 leagues distant from Salonica. Measures seem to be taking for the evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia, by the Turkish troops, but some letters assert that this is not with pacific intentions, but for the sake

of taking up'a strong position on the Daof taking up a strong position on the Da-nube.

We have received letters from Madrid of the recent date of the 7th inst. The intelli-gence from Seville and Cadiz, Touch it does not announce the entire subdission of the Authorities in those provinces to the Government, proves that the leaders of the insuffrectionary magnetic additional contractions. insurrectionary movement are disconcerted, and only seek to withdraw with safety from and only seek to withdraw with safety front the situation in which they are placed.

The eletters speak very highly of the affair at Baterlona, which has been magnified by the French papers into a declaration of indeptadance, it being only a declaration against: he finistry, signed by some or the heads of the transfers, but in which, the principal Authorities took no part. The whole passed over without tumuk. Up to the 7th inst the expected change in the Ministry at Madrid had not taken place, and the information was as imperfect as ever, whether only three or four members, or the whole of the tabinet, were to retire. Another day or two, it is affirmed, must decide the affair.

It is believed that in the event of the sectession of the whole or a part of the Ministry that the level of the part of the Ministry that the section of the whole or a part of the Ministry that the section of the whole or a part of the Ministry that the level of the part of the Ministry that the level of the part of the Ministry that the level of the part of the Ministry that the level of the part of the Ministry that the level of the part of the Ministry that the level of the part of the Ministry that the level of the part of the Ministry that the level of the part of the Ministry that the level of the part of the Ministry that the level of the part of the Ministry that the level of the part of the Ministry that the level of the part of the Ministry that the level of the part of the Ministry that the level of the Ministry that the Ministry that the level of the Ministry that the M

cession of the whole, or a part of the Ministry, their places would be supplied ad intenim by Commissioners, holding the rank
of Provisional Ministers, whose functions
were to continue, till the month of May,
when the Ministry would be definitively
come from the Members of the Cortes
Tong out. On the blee head the cortes shoun from the Members of the Cortes point out. On the whole, these letters from Madrid are, extremely satisfactory. They express a confident ballet that the crisic is now part, and that in a very short period, there will not remain, a single wint in the Peniantia, where the authority of the government will be contemed, affolianowing them as presented from a very high and respectable quarter, we cannot beside to be larminate their confidence is well founded. The Sun of restanding asserts, as from indubitable authority, that the British Government has about one of the British Government has been doned all hopes of presenting peace between Russia and Turkey.

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