the coast, there to join the royal garrison in the fortress of Callao. The autrender of that fortress, soon after, to the Americans, may be regarded, as, the termination

of the war in that quarter.
When the people of Peru found themselves by this event, free to express their will, they must inequivocally expressed in favour of independence, and with a ru manimity and enthusiasm which have no where been excelled.

The revolution in Mexico has been some what d fferent in its character and progress from the revolutions in the other Spanish American Provinces, and its result, in respect to the organization of its internal government, has abu, not been precisely the same Independence, however, has been same Independence, however, has been as emphatically usefared and as practically established, since the 24th of August last, by the "Mexican Empire," as ever it has been by the republics of the south; and her geographical situation, her population and fier resources, eminently quality her to maintain the independence which she has thus declared, and now actually enjoys. thus declared, and now actually enjoys.

Such are the facts which have occupied Such are the tacts which have occupied the attention of your committee; and which in their opinion, presistably prove, that the nations of Mexico. Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Peru, and Chili, in Spanish America, are in fact independent.

It now remains for your committee to examine the right and the the right and

examine the right and the expediency, on the part of the United States, for recogniz ing the independence which those nations have thus effectually achieved.

In this examination it cannot be neces sary to inquire into the right of the people of Spanish America, to dissolve the pali-tical bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth that separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them? The right to change the political institutions of the state has, indeed, been exercised equally by has, indeed, been exercised equally by Spain and by her colonies; and for us to deny the people of Spinish America the right to independence, on the principles which alone sanction it have, would be virtually to renounce our own.

ofitical right of this nation to acfending others, does not depend on its jus justify such a recognition, by us, it is ne cessary only to shew, as is already sufficimerica are, within their respective limits, exclusive'y sovereign, and thus, in fact, in-dependent. With them, as with every of her government po-sessing and exercising the power of making war, the United States is common with all nations, have the right f concerting the terms of mutual peace

and intercourse.

Who is the rightful sovereign of a country, is not an inquiry permitted to foreign ritions; to whom it is competent only to treat with other powers that be?

There is no difference in opinion, on this point, among the writers on public law, and no diversity, with respect to it, in the practice of civilized nations. It is not precessory here, to cite authority for a dectrine familiar to all who paid the slightest attention to the sthiject; nor to go back, for its practical illustration, to the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. Long since, the chiefs of those conflicting houses, alternately triumphed and ruled, and were alternately obeyed at home and recognised abroad, according as they successively exercised the power, without demonstrating the right-monarchies have become commonwealths or republics, and powerful usurpers have been recognised by foreign nations, in preference

legitimate and powerless pretenders.

Modern history is replete with instances in point. Have we not, indeed within the brief period of our own remembrance, be-field governments vary their forms and change their rulers according to the prechange their fillers according to the pre-vailing power or passion of the moment, & doing so in virtue of the principle now in question, without materially and lastingly affecting their relations with other govern-Have we not seen the emperors and kings of vecterday, receive, on the thrones of exiled sovereigns, who claimed the right to reign there, the friendly emhassies of other powers, with whom those exiled sovereigns had sought an asylumand have we not seen to day those emperors and kings, thus courted and recognised yesterday relt of their sceptres, and from a mere change of circumstances, not of right, treated as usurpers by their succesledged and caressed by the same foreign

powers? The peace of the world, and the inde The peace of the world, and the independence of every member of the great political family, require that each should be the exclusive judge of its own internal proceedings, and that the fact alone should be regarded by foreign nations. "Even when civil war breaks the honds of society and of society and the control of th of government, or at least suspends their force and effect, it gives birth in the nation to two independent parties who regard each other as enemies, and acknowledge no com-mon judge? It is of necessity, therefore, that these two parties should be considered by foreign states, as two distinct and independent nations. To consider or treat them otherwise, would be to interfere in their domestic concerns, to deny them the right to manage their own affairs in their own way, and to violate the essential attributes way, and to violate the essential attributes of their respective sovereignty. For a na-tion to be entitled, in respect to foreign states, to the enjoyment of these attributes are to figure directly in the great political society, it is sufficient that it is really sovereign and independent; that is, that it governs itself by its own authority & laws. governs itself by its own authority & laws.
The people of Spanish America do, notariously, so govern themselves, and the
right of the United States to recognise the governments, which they have instituted, is incontestible. A doubt of the expediency of such a recognition can he suggested only, by the apprehension that it may injutionsly affect our peaceful and friendly re-lations with the nations of the other he-

nisphere.

Can such an apprehension be well foun-

Have not all those nations practically sanctioned, within the last thirty years, the very principle on which we now propose to act, or have they ever complained of one another, or of Ms, for acting on that principle?

No untion of Durope, excepting Spain herself, has hitherto, opposed force to the independence of Spanish America. Some of those nations have not only constantly maintained commercial and friendly inter-

proceeding of their great object. To these the acknowledgment, by the United States of the attainment of that object, must be sa idacto: y

To the other mations of Europe, who have regarded the events occurring in Spanish America, not only without interference, but with apparent indifference such in acknowledgment ought not to be of-

The nations who have thus respectively favoured or never opposed, the Spanish A-merican people, during their active struggle for independence, cannot, it is believed regard with dissatisfaction the formal re regard with dissatisfaction the formal re-cognition of that independence, by a nati-on, which, while that struggle lasted, has religiously observed, towards both the con-flicting parties all the duties, of neutrality. Your committee are, therefore, of opinion, that we have a right, on this occasion, confidently to expect, from what those nation have done or foreborne to do during the various fortunes of the civil war which has terminated, that they will frankly approve the course of policy which the U. States may now think proper to adopt in relation to the successful party in that war. It sure ly cannut be reasonably apprehended, that nations who have thus been the tranquil spectators, the apparent well wishers i not the efficient supporters, of this party; and who have not made the faintest attempt to airest its progress, or to prevent its success, should be displeased with a third power. for merely, recognising the governments, which, owing to that success, have thus been virtually permitted, or impliedly ap proved, in acquiring the undisputed and hey are established. It is therefore, on the consistency, as well as on the justice, of these nations of Europe, that we may confidently rely, that the simple recognition cessary effect of what has already beer done, will not be considered as a just cause of complaint against them; while the interested and immediate agents, whethere been directly and actively engaged in pro ducing that effect, have no thei been oppos

ed not censured.
Your committe, therefore, instead of serionsly apprehending that the recognition by the United States of the independence of Spanish America, will be unacceptable to these nations, are not without hope that ly adopting a similar measure. indeed, nareasonable to suppose, that those for the evidence of facts which might not only suffice to jistify them, under the laws and usage of nations, but to satisfy Spain herself that nothing has been prematurely dine, or which could justly offend ber feelings or be considered as inconsistent with her rights. As their motives for not having hitherto recognized the independence of Spanish America, may thus be supposed to have been analogous to our own, it is permitted to presume that the facts and reasons which have prevailed on us no longer to hesitate, will, confirmed as they are by our example, have a like influnce on them.

No nation can entertain a more sincere deference for the feelings of Spa n or take a more lively interest in her welfare, than the United States. It is to this deference too evident to be doubted or misunderstood that nught to be ascribed the hesitation of this government, un'il now, to yield to the claims of Spanish America, although these claims were in perfect accordance with our wn principles, feelings and interests -Having thus for horne to act, even at the hazard of having those principles and feel ngs misunderstood on this side of the Atgiven at once satisfactory proof of our dis-interestedness and moderation—and of our scrupulous respect to the principle which leaves the political institutions of every foeign state to be directed by its own view of its own rights and interests.

Your committee have been particularly to Spain herself, that the measure which this government now proposes to adopt, has been considered with the most respectful attention both in relation to her rights

and to her feelings.

It is not on the laws and usages of nations, or on the practice of Spain herself on like occasions, that your committee have relied for our justification towards

her.
The fact that for the last three years she has not sent a single company of troops a-gainst her transatlantic colonies, has not pendence, or of her want of power to op-pose it. This fact, explained as it is by the public acts of Spain herself, is regarded by your committee as evidence only of her

The last troops collected at Cadiz in 1819, swhich were destined to suppress the revolutionary movements of Spanish oined in the revolution, which has since proved successful in Spain itself. The de claration of the leaders in that revolution was, that . Spanish America had a right to be free, and that Spain should be free 'Although the constitution, which was reestablished by that revolution, guaranteed the integrity of the Spanish dominions, yet the principles on which that constitution was founded, seem to discouncemance the employment of force for the accom plishment of that object in contempt to the equal rights and declared will of the American portion of the Spanish people.— The conduct of the government organized under that constitution, has uniformly been in this respect, in conformity to those principles. Since its existence there has not been even a proposal by that govern nent to employ force for the subjugation of the American provinces, but merely recommendations of conciliatory measures for

their pacification.
The answer of the Cortes on the 10th July 1820, to the address of the King, fur nishes conclusive proof of this policy.

"The intimate union" says this answer erof the Cortes with your Majesty—the re-establishment of the constitution—the faith in performance of promises depriving ma levolence of all present, will facilitate the pacification of the ultra marine provinces which are in a state of agitation and dissen tion. The Cortes on its part will omit no opportunity to propose and adopt measures necessary for the observance of the constitution and restoration of tranquility in those countries to the end that the Spain of both worlds may thus form a single and happy

family."

Although the ultra marine provinces are not here encouraged to expect absolute in-dependence, yet they are no longer treated course with them in every stage of the re-volution, but indirectly and efficiently, shough not arowedly, aided them in the

there in the great constitutional and free | if it should extend throughout

family of Spale.

A replift made to the Cortes on the 24th of July 1821, by a committee appointed by that body, not only manifestly corrobora on the policy above stated, but sufficiently including the independence. timates the recognition of the independence of Spanish America by Spain hersell, had warly been the measure recommended by

That report avers that stranguility is not sufficient even if it should extend throughout America, with a prospect of permanency—No! it falls short of the wishes of the friends of humanity."

In speaking of the measures demanded by the cris s it says, that this measure was not only warmly approved by the committee, but at first entirely assented to by the m nisters, with whom it had been discussed. and failed only to be proposed to the Cortes
to these ministers having, on account of
peculiar occurrences, suspended their judg ment. It speaks of this measure as indi-cative of a new and glorious resolution— that it was demanded by America and the rue interests of the Peninsula that from it Sprin might reap advantages which o therwise she could never expect—and that the ties of kindred and the uniformity of religion with commercial relations, and those emanating from free institutions would be the surest pledge of mutual har-

mony and close union

Your committee do not feel themselves authorised to say positively, what that mea-sure was, but they do not hesitate to declare their entire conviction that no measure short of a full recognition of unconditional independence, could have deserved the character, nor been capable of procucing the effects ascribed to it

It is therefore, sufficiently manifest that Spain far from wishing to call into action her means of prosecuting hostilities against the people of Spanish America, has re nou feed even the feelings of an enemy tow ards them, and but for peculiar occurrences' had been prepared nearly a year ago, to consent to their independence.

She has not only practically discontinued, and even emphatically deprecated, that employment of force to restore tranquillity to Spanish America, but she has declared that even universal and permanent tran quillity there, of alls short of the wishes of the friends of humanity " While she appeals to othe ties of kin-

dred," she undoubtedly feels them-and if she has not abandoned her desire, so often avowed of mere constitutional union equal commercial intercourse, with her former colonies, as between provinces of the same empire, a union and an inter-course which intervening Andes and oceans seem to render highly inconvenient, if not utterly impracticable, she evidently refers the accomplishment of this desire to the unawed deliberations and to the congenial colonies and thus substantially acknow ledges their independence Whatever may be the policy of Spain

however, in respect to her former American colonies, our recognition of their in dependence can neither affect her rights, nor impair her means, in the accomplish ment of that policy. We cannot, for this, be justly accused of aiding in the attainment of an independence which has already been e-tablished without our assistance. Besides, our recognition must necessarily it is founded, and cannot surviveit. Wnile the nations of Spanish America are actually independent, it is simple to speak the truth, to acknowledge them to be so.

Should Spain, contrary to her avowed principles and acknowledged interest, renew the war for the conquest of South America, we shall indeed, regret it, but we shall observe, as we have done, between partial neutrality; but, on the other hand, should Spain, faithful to her own glory and prosperity, consent that her offspring in the new world should enjoy the right of self-government, equally with their breth-ren in the old, we shall sincerely rejoice, and we shall cherish, with equal satisfaction, and cultivate with equal assiduity, the triendship of regenerated Spain and of

emancipated America.

Your committee, in justice to their own feelings and to the feelings of their sellow citizens, have made this declaration with out discuise, and they trust that the uni will save it from all liability to misinterpre

and them to other nations; we admit the equal rights of all nations to form theirown governments and to administer their own internal affairs as they may judge proper; and, however they may, in these respects differ rom us, we do not, on that account, regard with the less satisfaction their tran-

quillity and happiness.
Your committee having thus considered the subject referred to them, in all its aspects, are, unanimously, of opinion, that it is just and expedient to acknowledge the independence of the several nations of Spanish America, without any reference to the diversity in the forms of their governments; and, in accordance with this opin ion, they respectfully submit the following esolutions:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives concur in the opinion expressed by the President, in his message of the 3th of March, 1822, that the American Provinces of Spain, which have declared their independence, and are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognized, by the United States, as independent nations.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means he instructed to feporta bill appropriating a sum, not exceeding one hun-dred thousand dollars, to enable the President of the United States to give due effect

to such recognition.

[TRANSLATION.

Extract from the report of the committee

(of the Spanish Cortes) to whom was referred the disturbances in the American provinces, with instructions to prepare measures for the r general pacification.

"Still New Spain, or rather the whole of the Spanish provinces of South America, have almost entirely returned to a state of tranquillity, at that period so desolating a war was terminated; while, on the other hand, a considerable part of Pero, con-stantly adhered to Spain, as has also been the case with Cuba, and the other Islands. Thus, while on the Main, in Buenos Ayres, and in Chili, the afflicting speciacle was beheld, of Spanish and American blood being shed by the very hands, which had the greatest interest in its preservation—the most important part of Spanish America remained free from so many calamities. But this tranquillity is not sufficient, even

It is necessary that America should build her happiness dpon a solld foundati

on, so that, far from counteracting the may contribute to the prosperity of Europe. may contribute to the prosperity of Europe.

"Your committee, persuaded of this truth, discussed in their experient sittings the questions which appeared most proper to attain their grand object, we all have in view." These were examined in conjunction with this "Majesty's ministers, who in the heart of the conjunction with the conjunction of the conjun on with His Majesty's ministers, who in the beginding, entirely coincided in the general opinion prevailing in the commit-tee, but were subsequently induced, by pecu-liar occurrences, to suspend their judgment, believing that public opinion was not yet prepared for a final decision. In this situation your committee are unable to bring forward any formal proposition, insemuch as it helongs to the government to de'er-mine the matter of firt, that is to say, as to the expediency and urgency of certain measures; and the cabinet not thinking that moment yet arrived, nothing now te mains to your committee but strongly to recommend to ministers the acceleration of

desirable a moment. This is loadly cal d for by justice, it is demanded by the nncertain and precarious fate of so many Eu ropean Spaniards, settled in those countries; it is demanded by the natives themselves and the different classes who have so gallantly supported the cause of the metropo-lis; in fine it is demanded by America and the true interests of the Peninzula prosperity of the former resting in the restoration of tranquility, which will prove a source of incalculable benefit to her; and that of the latter in not being obstructed in her progress, he having her councils dis tracted by cares created by the deplorable situation of those distinct lines. lights of the age, and a wise policy, ought to guide the government in forming so new and so glorious a resolution.

"Your committee, fully sensible of the greatness of the subject, believing that their decision will perhaps, affect the interests of the whole word, would wish to impress upon the minds of all Spaniards this, their firm conviction, that they might all con tribute to the completion of so great a work Spain would reap advantages which other wise she can never expect; and the ties of kindred, and the uniformity of religion, to gether with commercial relations, and those emanating from free institutions, would be the surest piedge of mutual harmony and close union. Your committee, there fore, not being able mone to come to any determination content themselves with sim ply proposing, that ministers be urged to lay before the Cortes, with the least possible delay, the fundamental basis of such measures as they may deem advisable and jus , both for the complete pacification of the dis tracted provinces of America, and to secure to them all solid and lasting happiness

The report was referred to a committee of the whole House on the State of the

Wednesday, March 20. The house proceeded to consider, by a vote of 79 to 74, the resolution of the Senate proposing to close the present session of Congress, on the first Monday of April. Mr. Bassett moved to strike out the words offirst Monday in April," so as to leave the period of adjournment in blank

Mr. Lathrop proposed to commit the re-solution to a select committee, with in-structions to examine and report the busi ness necessary to be done before the close Mr. Edwards, of N. C. was in favour of

the reference suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lathrop.) but vished it to be done without giving instruc tions to the committee.

After considerable discussion Mr Condict moved that the further consideration of

he resolution be postponed to the second Monday of April.

Mr. Moore of Alab. renewed the motion to lay it on the table, which was again negatived; and the motion to postpone was

agreed to-ayes 87.

Thursday, March 21. Mr. Williams, of N C from the committee on claims, pursuant to resolution referred to them, reported a bill in addition to the act, entitled. "An act for the prompt settlement of public accounts," which was twice read and ordered to lie on the table Mr Kent, from the committee on the District of Columbia-reported a bill to enablethe inhabitants of the District of Columis to form a frame of government, which

vas read twice and committed ORDERS OF THE DAY. The house then resumed the considera

ion of the unfinished business of vestertay, (the hill authorizing the Secretary of Preasury to exchange certain stocks,) Mr. Lathron in the chair-the question be ing upon the amendment submitted yesterday by Mr. Cambreleng
On this question, and others which succeeded, a long deba e took place, which oc-

cupied the house till near five o'clock. view of which, as well as of the proceed ings, will be speedily given. The amendment proposed by Mr. Cambrieleng, was finally negatived, 78 to 52;

and, after disposing of many other proposi-tions to amend, but without getting through the bill, the house adjourned.

Planters Bank

OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, March 21st, 1822

The Board of Directors having this day declared a dividend for the half year ending on the 24th instant, at the rate of six per cent, per annum, the same will be paid to the stockhol ders or their representatives on or after Monday the 15th instant.
Truemon Tyler, Cashier.

March 28. Sw.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living n Anne Arundel County, near Pig Point, a negro man called Ned he is about twenty two years of age, five feet eight or nine inchest high, stout well made, very black complexion The above reward will be given 1 taken out of the state of Maryland, or fifty dollars will be given if taken fifty miles from home, twenty dollars if taken twenty miles, and ten dollars if taken in the neighbourhood.

March 79 JOSEPH ALLEIN.

Anhap dis, "Thursday, Maril

THE CHESAPBARCA DETINATION OF THE House of Representative State of Pennsylvania have passed State of Pennsylvania have passed allow which provides that schein in year amount where in addition to those musicipies positions to the present year, shall use a subscribed to the stock of it he Chemisch. and Dilaware Canal Company, and the dollars paid upon each about the making of the said canal-be been then the governor of this common the shall be and is hereby authorised. quired, to subscribe in behalf thereof nundred and seventy-tive shares of il stock of said company."

The price of a small Shad in New York on the 19th instant, was One Dol at.

LAUNCH OF THE FRIGATE PUT MAC.

About nine o'clock this morning cross of people were in motion repairing turns the Navy Yard to witness the operation the Navy Yard to witness the operation launching the POTOMAC, a frigate of the first class. The necessary preparations accomplete about half past nine, for liefly the vessel off the stocks, and as usual men were waiting for the final signal, was she broke what is called the tripper, which alone she was then retained on the contract of the stocks. stocks, and a voluntary launch was them sequence, nearly fifeen minutes some than was intended. I'hus impelled by a laws of gravitation, she, with a metion is jestic and grativing gently glided into the tide of the Potomac, with her flag and per dant streaming in a brisk northwest and accompanied by the thunder of cannon the shouts of a multitude of freemen, and to tional airs from the marine band—all greeting her union with that element on which she is destined to maintain the rights of or

SENTIMENTS OF THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.

Hash. Gaz. of Sat.

The following article, on the subject a the recognition of the independence of S America, is taken from the London Counof the 25th of January. That paper is me known to express the sentiments of the ministry on political questions; and the ground it assumes on this occasion mir idered to be that which the Britis can thered at present maintains, I lt is, her ever, carrying an abstract principle of as onal law to an extravagant extent. While nation is engaged in hostility with a resolu ed colony, it has fair cause of war against any power that recognizes the independent of the insurgents. But if the mother contry be compelled to abandon the confid by withdrawing all its forces, and the col nists be left to the undisturbed enjoymen of freedom and independence, without as prospect of being disturbed by the pure government, it is idle for the latter to con plain of any nation that may recognize sovereignty of the colonists. If George II had obstinately refused to recognize our dependence to the time of his death, a had abandoned the contest at the time did, he could hardly have found fault m Russia, had she sent us a minister, wh he was unable to send us a bayonct.

"We published yesterday a letter from a Portuguese agent at Buenos Ayres, to the envoy from Chifi, at the same place, if which the writer announces that his me Faithful Majesty, the King of Portugal, determined to recognize the independent of Chili It appears also, from this dip natic epistle, for such we presume it m be considered, that a similar recegnition be extended to all the different of South America, 23 fast as they atta that point, which his most Faithful Magty conceives to be the test of legitimate ernment, namely, "obedience to the #

"If Portugal were not at this momen victim of revolution, and it her monat were in reality a free and independent vereign, such a proceeding would set registral succulations of no ordinary in political speculations of no positical speculations of no ordinary mit-rest; and it would lead also to even soft ordinary importance. The recognitiss a Chilian independence, however, is the merely of the Cortes, a deliberative of created by the revolution, and consequi-ly not unfavourably disposed towards a cessful revolution in other quarters. state of Spain too, is such that she cus utter even an angry word at this brest amity, still less inflict punishment.

amity, still less inflict punishment.

if has been recommended by one of contemporaries, that we should follow as enlightened policy, that is, we should be late every principle of national good fall for the pality, consideration of content commercial benefit. The relations of pass and amity still subsist between this cours and Spain, and while they subsit, a should not be justified in establishing time relations with a portion of her revolted as relations with a portion of her revolted a jects. True it is, that Spain has irrecond by lost her transatlantic colonies, and she formally renounces her pretensions, a solemni recognition of their independent threy can only be regarded as in authorities. successful rebellion against her author to sanction that rebellion therefore h knowledging the rebellion therefore of knowledging the rebels as the organic legitimate government, would be an soopen hostility towards the parent state. The policy which England has historis sued, has been truly enlightened, as a own best interests, those of justice, honour, are intimately blended with sued, has been truly enlightened, are own best interests, those of justices honour, are intimately blended with perseverance in that policy she has mained neutral daying the strongle her continue so. In period is not intent when all the advantages that the her been derived from an opposite of inverse been derived from an opposite of will be within our reach, and may be it would ill hecome the proud of perfect the world ill hecome the proud character of early occasion the punity and the country like Great Britain, which sheve on efarty occasion the punity motive of to fulfate the simisfer intriguing eabinets; and still less the less diplomacy of revolutionate, practice is, on all occasions, whaterd procepts may be, to make the edition means. Nations, like individuals violate monesty with impunity, as patriots of Portugal may ye be tard the Brazils, that it is a dappens of the independent of the mether try."

inter for Peria Lupy averaged to the phaghman, by the County Agricultal Society. The cur was of the value of the ware made free to all, citizens of lists were made free to all, citizens of county, and to all members of the itel Agricultural Bocisties, On the ribus Saturday, a committee appoin ed society, attended at the county poorthe purpose of marking out the and. Ten lots of a quarter sere each itors, who before that day bad given in

or names.
On the morning of the day of trial, aout ten o'clock, the ploughmen met upon
be ground; soon after which the spectage to assemble. The former coned chiefly of proprietors of farms; the ed of citizens of Prince George, the inties adjoining, and of this town. bunties adjoining, and of this town.
The judges of the match were selected y the committee of the society from the pectafors on the ground. All the arrangements heing completed, the ploughing commended about ten o'clock. We scarcely wer witnessed a more animating apectacle. n ploughs of the most approved con-uction, drawn by select teams, and held n . to their labourers and dependents a

cicty of Friends, aged about 35. The mpleted his quarter acre with ease in 1-2 minutes. Mr. Gary (keepen the Oaks) provided freshments are also dinner on the ace among the slaves, and four premium

ion upon a space of two and a half acre

to Jonathan Binford, a member of the

This (we believe) is the first exhibition the kird in Virginia, but we hope it will be succeeded by many similar ones. Nothing can tend so effectually as contests of his nature, to excite a spirit of emulation

New York March, 22.

FIRE AT HAVANNA
We learn by the brig Despatch, that a
fire broke out back of the city on the 1st of wooden buildings containing sugars to arge amount 200 houses are said to have

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. The fast sailing ship Cadmus, captain Vhitlock arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, having sailed from the harbour on the 4th Feb in company with 4 ships for this port and others which had with herself been detained several days by head winds. Capt. W. was on shore the last of Jan. and brought a Liverpool paper of that date, which however we did not obtain -A package of papers intended for the Cad-mus was put on board the Wm. Tell the day she sailed, and she brings no letters or papers later than the 31st Jan. As the ar-rival of the other vessels may be hourly expected, this deficiency will probably be oon supplied.

It appears that a definitive arrangement has been offered by the Porte to the Emperor. The Porte has agreed to withdraw es troops from Wallachia, provided the Emperor would withdraw his from the frontiers of Turkey. It has also agreed to rebuild the churches of the Greeks, and torgive their breach of allegiance.

The English journals announce that it is the intention of Ministers to impose a property tax—this is a plan said to be de-

vised to relieve the agriculturalists.
Ferdinand of Spain has yielded to the voice of prudence, and made concessions to his Ministers—the tranquility of Spain and the salety of his throne demanded this

step.
The King of Portugal has also bended to the new order of things, which go brave-

The weavers in Wiltshire lately turned out in a body in a riotous manner and proceeded to Bradford to break the spring cesses when the ringleadears were arrested

The King of Portugal has acknowledged the independence of Chili.
Letters from Madrid, to the 14th of Jan Andalusia to the gov

gaged in warm do of the Press

> Roston, March 19 SPAIN

Extract of a letter from Malaga, Jan. 29. "The new Tariff has been received from "The new Tariff has been received from Madrid, by which the dities on various to-reign and domestic articles are greatly lessened, and many prohibitions annulled.—Iron Hoops, which were formerly prohibited, are now admitted. Neils are still excluded, and as there are but few manufactories in Spain, and those at a distance from such that a still a service of the se

The Cortes have enacted severe laws against the abuse of the liberty of the Press "We have a report from Madrd that Turkey has declared war against Russia."

From the Providence Patriot. Nival Affairs.—Rumon has been very bury for several weeks on the subject of naval concerns in Boston. The following statement is believed to be correct:

Captain Shaw and Lt. Abbott of the Na-Captain Shaw and Lt. Abbott of the Navy, advanced charges of misconduct against Mr. Binney, the Navy Age, at Boston, which implicated captain trull. These charges have been investigated a capt Porter sent on for the purpose hypotermment, and George Blake, Eag. District Attorney, and found wholly groundless—in consequence of which captain Shaw and Lieut.

Abbott have been out under arrest for trial. Abbott have been put under arrest for trial. A Court martin has been deta led to com About have been pit under arrest for trial.

A Court martail has been deta led to commence its session proble 20th inst. in Boston, which of Ikino list of the following members: Capital of Toggy, Morris, Macdonough, Warrington, Spence, Downes, and Creighton. Numerous witnesses are summoned to attend the 1881. summoned to attend the trial.

QUICK WORK. The schooner General Jackson, has been Charleston, delivered her, cargo, taken a control of the returned to Baltimore in tort and the first of 13 days. e of 13 days.

for those conce State of Maryla Be it remember

in and for judicial distri case may be.) v sion list of the county court o

t is taken is a Muskratting man in this co and ten in two dred and expect her of two th

On Thursda Mr. WATKINS of this city, daughter of A South River.

Departed county, on th SHIPLEY. TI nature and hal contentious w of his way," a what he wishe fords another Mr Green, That the h Gambrill hou s called hip

only question is, whether I ing lame, other to prove that oppose the f This is to ce October 1821 rel horse to M time he was r

body else at

If the horse say Mr. Wi and am not a Mr. Willia riding with Church, he

plied, "that probability by the follow I hereby c sahbath, het 'clock. I s

the congrega which he ha This is to f March 18

iam Gambr

Mr. John N that the Sal at which tir that the said ing at the S to attend me To the co appose the Waters
I hereby
John N. S

horse which brill, I saw out to trade about at th well as I c ing said ho Wrighte

The affi hearing or heard Mr. he (P. Ha with him had some stronger, home with inrae wor

kc. Nowit person in spoken of jun. also, I am ther all that h