

**COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

From the (Belz) Morning Chronicle. That intelligence which has lately been received from Liberia, the American colony on Cape Mesurado, on the western coast of Africa, is calculated to excite the sympathy and charity of the public in behalf of that infant settlement, and to them in dispensibly necessary of increased exertions on the part of all who desire to see the light of civilization and christianity diffused through that dark and afflicted continent.

The settlement was under date of the 30th of November last, that all the colonists who had been sick were nearly restored to health, and only one death had occurred since the date of his former communications. From this, we may infer that the present location of the colony is very healthy when compared with the rest of the coast, and that emigrants from this country can stand the effects of the climate much better than was at first anticipated.

But the Colonists have been exposed to a worse affliction than even sickness. Mr. Ashman writes, "Nearly all the tribes around us are combined in war against us. Their principal object is plunder. They attacked us on the morning of the 11th November, at break of day, 800 in number; killed and mortally wounded, one man, one boy of 15, and one woman; wounded 20 others, and took captive 7 children under 12 years of age. They arrived with the greatest surprise, but the guard opposed to the point of our lines where they entered, had relaxed their vigilance, part were dozing, and one half waiting, as usual, for their discharge. All our force have for a month stood upon their arms thro' the night. The enemy appeared in one compact body and drove the whole company, after wounding one man, into the town. The enemy were compelled however, in 20 minutes afterwards, to retreat in a solid mass, the centre of which was three times raked by a long 18. I led with grape. They carried away nearly all their dead and wounded."

It would be gratifying, did the limits of a newspaper communication allow it, to insert the whole of an interesting letter received from the acting agent, under date of the 7th December. But a bare mention of the most important facts contained in it must suffice.

On the morning of the 23d December, the Colony was again attacked by the native warriors, who had at that time, swelled their numbers to 1500. Although the attack was made in two opposite points at the same time, yet so determined was the resistance offered to the enemy by the brave little band of Colonists, and the terror spread among the natives by the great guns, that the yell for a retreat was soon raised, and the whole force of the enemy engaged on the part of the colony amounts to only 25, including 10 of the African boys who were sent back from this port in August last.

This war cut off all intercourse with the nations who had before supplied the colony with poultry, eggs, vegetables, honey, &c. and as they had no means of communication with Sierra Leone, the colonists were in great want of all kinds of fresh provisions, and at the date of the agent's letters, had been six weeks on an allowance of bread and meat.

But, notwithstanding these disastrous circumstances, the agent and colonists were in good spirits, and by the late events, it has been more fully demonstrated than it ever was before, that with efficient protection from the government, and liberal aid on the part of the friend of Africa, continued for a few years longer, a flourishing colony of free coloured emigrants from this country, may be established upon a permanent foundation.

After the trials above detailed, when the prospects appeared most gloomy, owing to the exhausted state of the ammunition, and the scarcity of provisions, without any means of procuring renewed supplies, the favour of Divine Providence was most strikingly displayed towards this infant settlement. "We cried to God," says the agent, "to send us aid, or prepare us and the society at home, for the heaviest earthly calamity we could dread."

The next morning after the battle, a letter was brought to the agent from the commandant of the Prince Regent, a British armed schooner, then providentially in this office offering every aid in his power. This vessel supplied them with ammunition, provisions, and about 20 marines. Capt. Laing, the late celebrated African traveller, then whom no man on the continent is better acquainted with the native character, the next day entered into a negotiation with the head men for peace. They unanimously consented to a truce and to submit all differences to Gov. McCarthy, under whose mediation a treaty of peace is to be entered into. The British marines are left to keep up the trade, and by this happy arrangement the trade with the natives for poultry, &c. has been renewed.

Soon after the truce was effected, the commander of a Colombian armed vessel, offered to present the establishment with a new elegant prize schooner, of 50 tons. This will add materially to the security of the settlement, and furnish the means of intercourse with Sierra Leone, or any other place on the coast.

Surely Providence has dealt very mercifully with the infant colony. That a little band of undisciplined men & boys, should in two successive engagements, have repulsed 800 and 1500 armed men, that only 2 men, 1 boy and 1 woman should have been killed; that the agent (on whose preservation the safety of the place depended) (though exposed in front to the hottest fire of the enemy, and having six bullet holes through his surcoat, should have escaped without even a wound, and that the colony with its exhausted and destitute state, should have received so timely relief, and abundant supplies, are all circumstances which could not have been expected, and call for grateful acknowledgment to a higher, than any human power.

The distinguished noble and liberal conduct of the British and Colonial agents, in the instance above alluded to, is worthy of the highest commendation. But it is mortifying to us, that there should have been any necessity for such kindness on their part. And we ask why it is, that American citizens and people at present relying on America for protection, and support, should in such circumstances, as to be compelled to seek the compassion and charitable offices of foreigners? Has not the government of the United States, in providing a place for the reception of 20,000 Africans, and employing thirty or more labourers, virtually given them a pledge that they shall be protected and supported? Have not the ma-

nagers of the colonization society, in planting a colony upon the coast of Africa, virtually given the same pledge to all who emigrate thither, at least till the circumstances of the settlers become such, that they will be able to defend themselves, and supply their own wants? Without such a pledge, and the most vigorous efforts to redeem it, the colonizing scheme would be considered by many, as little better than a scheme of throwing a certain portion of our population, by sending them to Africa, that they may fall victims to starvation, or the hostility of the natives.

It appears to be absolutely necessary to the permanency and prosperity of Liberia, that the intercourse between it and the U. States, should be more frequent; and that the society which has founded it should be better supported, and consequently better able to accomplish the great and noble ends of its institution. It appears to be indispensable, that the managers of the Society should prosecute a more rigorous and systematic course of measures, to increase the funds. The object should be considered and pursued, as National one, & the charity of the American people at large, should be brought to bear upon it. It is not to be believed, that the people of the United States properly appealed to, will snuff an enterprise so benevolent and praiseworthy, to fall or languish, for want of the means necessary to carry it off. Let the Colonization Society adopt the plan, which have been so successfully pursued by the American Bible Society, and the American B. C. for foreign missions; and its exhausted treasury will be replenished. The managers will always have funds enough to fit out an expedition at their pleasure, without being under the mortifying necessity of chartering a vessel, and then looking to the charity of the citizens of the place whence she is to sail, for the means to supply provisions, and defray the expenses of the voyage.

A vessel is to sail from this port on Thursday next, in which Dr. Ayres, the Society's agent, will embark, and take off with him about 60 most valuable colonists. May they be favoured with the protection of Heaven on their voyage, and may they be preserved, to aid in the good work of spreading the knowledge of Christianity, and the arts of civilized life, among the degraded natives of the land of their forefathers!

**A FRIEND TO AFRICA.**  
NOTE. Times and his wife, were killed. Gardner and L. Crook, wounded slightly. One of the Head men sent word to Mr. Ashman, that the 7 captured children would be forthwith restored.

**AN ECCENTRIC GIVER.**

The Rev Rowland Hill, of London, is a preacher remarkable for applying things in a particular and pointed manner to his congregation. Speaking on the subject of dress, and conforming to the fashions of the day, he observed, "I am well aware many of you are ready to say—Mr. Hill, look at home; look at your wife! it is too true, look at her, there she is!"—And then addressing himself personally to her, said—"You know I have pointed out to you the sin & folly of pursuing extravagance, when you could relieve so many of your fellow creatures, in place of wasting your money in this way." Among other anecdotes related of this eccentric man, it is said that on one occasion perceiving Mrs. Hill asleep in meeting, and a person that sat next her also asleep, he addressed himself to another individual, "Friend friend, give your neighbour a pinch, he snored so loud that he will wake Mrs. Hill!" One evening a milliner's apprentice brought home a band box, and by the inadvertence of a new servant, was shown into the room where Mr. Hill was sitting. Curiosity induced him to open the box and look at its contents. He re-closed it however, without a single remark; and when Mrs. Hill soon after asked him for five pounds to buy a chest of drawers, gave it to her at once. On the following Sunday, as soon as he had ascended the pulpit; he kept a good look out for his wife. She presently made her appearance, trying to force her way through the crowd which always blocked up the aisle of the meeting house, on which her vigilant husband cried out, "make way, good people, make way for Mrs. Hill! She is coming with a chest of drawers upon her head."

**ELEGANT.**

Extract from a Speech of Judge Story, in the late Convention in Massachusetts. "In our country, the highest man is not above the people; the humblest is not below the people. If the rich may be said to have additional protection, they have not additional power. Nor does wealth here form a permanent distinction of families. Those who are wealthy to-day pass to the tomb, and their children divide their estates. Property thus divided quite as fast as it accumulates. No family can without its own exertions, stand erect for a long time, under our statute of descent and distribution; the only true and legitimate agrarian law. It silently and quietly dissolves the mass heaped up by the toil and diligence of a long life of enterprise and industry. Property is continually changing like the waves of the sea. One wave rises, and is soon swallowed up in the vast abyss and seen no more. Another rises, and having reached its destined limits, falls gently away, and is succeeded by yet another, which, in its turn, breaks and dies away silently on the shore. The richest man among us may be brought down to the humblest level; and the child, with scarcely clothes to cover his nakedness, may rise to the highest office in our government."

**TO PRODUCE A YELLOW ROSE WITHOUT A THORN.**

Take the genistles, or sweet broom; cut it down to within a few inches of the ground, engraft upon the centre stems, slips from the white rosebush, and if the process is properly managed, you will produce the rose without a thorn, and of a colour as yellow as the most brilliant Jonquil.

**PUMPKINS & GOURDS.**

In April (says Thorbin's Calendar,) plant Pumpkins and Gourds in hills of rich earth, about the size of a bushel each, ten feet apart; put two or three seeds in each hill two inches deep. When the plants come up, destroy the insects upon them by sprinkling them with lime and water, which will destroy the insects, and keep the plants from rotting. The farina of these plants is like that of melons; injures melons if they grow near each other.

**THE PRESIDENCY.**

The New York Spectator in noticing the dinner lately given, in Philadelphia to Mr. Clay, says, "There are various modes of climbing to the Presidential Chair. While one man would be slyly intriguing himself along—another would be fighting his way—another for writing, &c. while a fourth prefers the more easy and agreeable mode of eating his way through the crowd."

**FORT LA FAYETTE.**

The President of the United States, in commemoration of the distinguished services of Major General La Fayette, during the Revolutionary War, has directed that the fortress recently erected at the Narrows, near New York, and hitherto called Fort Diamond, shall hereafter be known by the name of "Fort La Fayette." The ceremony, in conformity thereto, took place on the 7th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. Intelligence.

**SINGULAR DISCOVERY.**

The Detroit Gazette of the 7th of March, announces the discovery under a building in that town, of a manuscript volume of two thousand three and four hundred pages. The book (says the editors,) is in a tolerable state of preservation, and is one of the finest specimens of penmanship that we have ever seen. It has travelled the round of the literary circle of this place for the last four or five days, and it still remains a mystery. The characters in which it is written are unknown; they are neither Hebrew, Greek, nor Saxon, and the only parts of it higher than a few Latin quotations, were now deposited in the office of the Gazette, and those who are curious in these matters are invited to examine it.

**SAVAGE PIRACY.**

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser. The brig—Perkins, of Kennebunk, from Port au Prince for Campeachy, arrived at the Balize, (below New-Orleans) on the 21st ult. in distress, having been boarded in the Bay of Campeachy by a piratical schooner of about 40 tons, manned by about 30 or 40 men. On boarding the brig they demanded the money, and the captain denying that they had the island of Pines, the pirates were in several places cut off his arm. Some of the crew then told the pirates where 20 doubloons were concealed—Upon which they cut off Captain P's other arm—cut off his thigh—put oakum (dipped in oil) in his mouth and some other him, then set it on fire, which soon put an end to his sufferings. They also thrust a sabre through the thigh of the mate; and robbed the brig of her cables, anchors, galley, rigging, quadrants, &c. most of the provisions on board, and every thing they could lay their hands on.

**A PIRATICAL SCHOONER DESTROYED.**

On the 20th March, H. B. M. cutter Greecan, Lt. John Cowley, destroyed, after an action of 20 minutes, the piratical schooner La Cata, off the island of Pines. The pirate carried 100 men and eight guns. It is supposed 30 of the pirates were killed—Only three were taken—the rest made their escape to the shore, where houses were in readiness to convey them inland. A considerable quantity of goods were found on board the La Cata.

**MARINE BIBLE SOCIETIES.**

These societies are increasing rapidly in number and usefulness. In one instance a meeting was attended by all the seamen in port, when one hundred and fifty applied for Bibles, and eighty became members by subscription. [N. Hampshire Repository.]

**WAR HORSES.**

From Southey's History of the Peninsula War, just published. Two of the regiments which had been quartered in Fumen were cavalry, mounted on fine black long tailed Andalusian horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses as they numbered about 1100 in number, and Roman was not a man who could order them to be destroyed lest they should fall into the hands of the French; he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was a taylor to the beast which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles therefore were taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. As they moved off, they passed some of the country horses and mares, which were feeding at a little distance. A scene ensued such as probably never before was witnessed. The Spanish horses are not mutilated, and these were sensible that they were no longer under any restraint of human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline that they had learnt, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twenty together, then closely engaged striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with the most ferocious rage, & trampling over those which were beaten down. All the shore, in the course of a quarter of an hour, was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground at a distance; they no sooner heard the roar of battle than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be contemplated, and Romans, in mercy, gave orders for destroying them, but it was found too dangerous to attempt this; and after the last boats quit the beach, the few horses that remained were seen still engaged in the dread work of mutual destruction.

**BRITISH INDIGO.**

A discovery has been recently made, which promises the most important consequences in a commercial and agricultural point of view.—About two years ago, 280 acres of land, near Flint, in Wales, were planted with the common holyhook, or rose mallow, with the view of converting it into hemp or flax. In the process of manufacture, it was discovered that this plant, yields a beautiful blue dye, equal in beauty and permanency to the best blue Indigo.

**SINGULAR FACT.**

In the month of December last, a cat belonging to Mr. Woodhouse, a respectable farmer at Child's Erroll, in Shropshire, brought forth a litter of kittens, which was taken from her and drowned; shortly after she was observed to make frequent visits to the barn, and on following her to her retreat, she was found sucking eight young rats; the old rat at the same time was seen at a short distance.

**LIBERIA.**

The handsome, fast sailing brig Oswego left this port yesterday for Liberia, the American colony in Africa. On Saturday afternoon, Dr. Ayres, attended by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, General Agent of the American Colonization Society, the Secretary of the Maryland Auxiliary Society, Pa. Galt, Esq. and several others, went on board, to witness the solemnity of the new colonists taking the oath of allegiance to their adopted country. After a religious service of praise, prayer and exhortation by the Rev. Mr. Allen, a coloured preacher from Philadelphia, and the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Dr. Ayres addressed the emigrants and exhorted them to view the difficulties and dangers they would probably have to encounter, & the deprivations they might suffer; assured them that they were at liberty to withdraw if they pleased, and if they had any inclination to remain in this country he entreated they would then retire. He made many judicious observations on the necessity of harmony and good conduct in every respect, and obedience to the authority set over them. He spoke of the great exertions made in their behalf, and the expectations of their friends here of their success and prosperity in the colony. The oath of allegiance was then administered by Peter Galt, Esq. to about 25 men. It was an interesting and impressive scene.

The passengers in the brig amount to sixty three men, women and children (all in good health)—as respectable as any colony of people in this country. Many of them are well educated, and all of them very intelligent. Among them is a late slave of Daniel Murray, Esq. whose master not only gave him liberty, but furnished him with supplies to aid him in the new settlement. There are good grounds to be confident that Mr Murray's example will be followed by many as soon as the colony becomes more settled, and in a more prosperous condition. Yesterday morning the brig lay out in the stream was visited by an immense number of persons, and a large crowd was on the wharves to see her departure. She takes out an uncommonly intelligent coloured man of considerable talents and good judgment. He has travelled eighteen years through various parts of Africa—has been in most parts of the countries of Europe and South America, and now visits Africa to explore the River Mesurado, and ascertain its proximity to the Niger. His name is Abel Herd; he is a native of Frederick county.

We understand there is a trading company formed with the approbation of the American Colonization Society, to open a trade with Liberia and the neighboring coast, by which one or more vessels will be kept constantly employed. The first vessel it is expected will sail from this port in the next month, and will probably take passengers.

**DELAWARE CANAL.**

It is with sincere satisfaction we state, that from the deep interest at present felt by the public in the subject of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, there is every prospect that this important object being commenced without delay, and completed in a reasonable time. Early in our citizens yesterday subscribed for a few minutes, \$2,000 towards this undertaking. James C. Fisher, Esq. \$10,000, Edw. Burd, Esq. \$5,000, W. Short, Esq. \$5,000, and Samuel Richards, Esq. \$2,000. These gentlemen, particularly Mr. Fisher, who so liberally headed the subscription, are entitled to the thanks of the community for having set so laudable an example, which, it is to be hoped, will be followed by our capitalists generally. Committees appointed for the purpose will in a few days wait on the citizens for their subscriptions, and we doubt not will meet with such success as the magnitude of the object fairly claims. [Phil. Gaz.]

At a numerous and respectable meeting of citizens of Philadelphia convened by public advertisement, at Judd's Hotel, on Thursday the 10th inst. to take into consideration the best means of raising the funds necessary to complete the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the Hon. Chief Justice Tilghman, in the Chair, Matthew Carey, Sec'y.

An Address to the Citizens of Philadelphia was read and unanimously agreed to. The following resolutions were then also unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to our fellow citizens to subscribe towards the completion of the important object of opening a water communication between the Chesapeake and the Delaware, in proportion to their wishes to promote, and the interest they feel, in the prosperity of the city of Philadelphia and the state at large.

Resolved, That the Honourable Wm. Tilghman, Samuel Archer, Andrew C. Barclay, John Sergeant, Thomas Leiper, Samuel Richards, Charles Petroske, John Vaughn, Lewis Clapier, Samuel Spackman, Caleb Newbold, Daniel H. Miller, Mark Richards, Chandler Price, James Donaldson, Matthew Carey, Silas E. Wier, J. K. Kane, Adam Eckfeldt, Daniel Groves, Joseph Hemphill, Jo. Cloud, Richard Peters, Jr. Joseph Price, and Robert A. Caldwell, Esqrs. to be a committee to sign and circulate the address; to prepare suitable books for the purpose of procuring subscriptions; to make such arrangements with the board of directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company as may be requisite; and in every case to act in concert with the said board.

Resolved, That the above committee be authorized to request to appoint committees in the several Wards of the City and Liberties, to procure subscriptions towards the completion of the Canal; and to take such other measures as they shall judge proper and necessary to promote this grand object.

Resolved, That 2000 copies of the address be printed and delivered for distribution to the ward committees.

W. TILGHMAN, Chairman. M. CAREY, Secretary. April 11, 1825.

At a caucus meeting of the members of the Legislature of Louisiana, on the 15th of last month, the following resolutions were finally adopted:—Resolved, That Henry Clay is the individual whose talents and public services entitle him to the highest office in the gift of a free people. Resolved, That we recommend his support for the next presidency.

**BANK CASES IN HARTFORD COUNTY COURT.**

The case of the State against Buchanan and M. Cullow was decided on Friday, on Friday the 14th inst. after an investigation of three weeks. The Court (consisting of Dorrice, Chief Justice, and Judges Hampton and Ward) pronounced judgment that the parties were neither guilty in law nor in fact, the Chief Judge dissenting. Immediately after this decision, Mr. George Williams, who had been indicted with Buchanan and M. Cullow, but had been prevented by severe illness from attending the court at the commencement of the trial, submitted his case to the court; on the plea of not guilty. Whitbread on the court, no testimony having been examined in his behalf, directed a judgment of acquittal to be entered in his case. Gen. Harper, the leading counsel for the prosecution, then rose, and stated to the court, among other things, that after a full and thorough examination of the facts in the case of the State against Buchanan, M. Cullow and Williams, he was convinced no criminal design was imputable to Mr. Williams in the transactions on which this case was founded, that he had lost a considerable fortune in them, which caused his ruin; and that if the other parties had been decided to be guilty, he was satisfied Mr. Williams could not have been legally convicted, and he should not have thought it advisable to have continued the prosecution against him. Mr. Metcalf also, another of the counsel for the prosecution, added, that the State's evidence upon a consultation in the absence of Gen. Harper, had been unanimously of the opinion, that Mr. Williams' case was widely different from that of the other parties, and that he took a pleasure in making this statement in his favour.

The court then proceeded, on that day and the day following, to the trial of two remaining indictments against Buchanan and M. Cullow. In both which the court decided, on the 12th instant, that the parties were not guilty. The chief judge took time to make up his opinion, which was intimated would be given on the 14th instant.

**INTERESTING TABLE.**

From Mr. Topliff of Boston. By the Emerald, I have received from a correspondent, a particular printed statement of the shipping from Liverpool, to every part of the world during the years 1820, 1821 and 1822, and as it is an interesting document, I give you that part of it relating to this country, which shows clearly the increasing trade to the United States, and its importance. The number of tons of shipping from Liverpool to the U. States during these three years, averaged out over any other part of the world, and the next highest number is that of the Irish trade, viz 137,099 tons last year. You will perceive that the tonnage to New York is nearly triple that to any other part of the United States.

The aggregate number of vessels and tonnage from Liverpool to every part of the world, during these three years is as follows:

Year	Vessels	Tonnage
1820	3,257	530,006
1821	3,337	528,412
1822	3,687	599,315

The number of vessels and amount of tonnage to the U. States is as follows:

Year	Vessels	Tonnage
1820	443	1,375,744
1821	440	1,375,744
1822	440	1,375,744

It appears from the above, that the increase of the trade to New York alone, appears to be more than four times as much as the whole increase to the United States.

**ARRIVAL OF THE CONGRESS.**

The U. S. frigate Congress, Capt. Biddle, anchored in Hampton Roads on Wednesday morning, after a cruise of 5 months in the West India Seas, during which she has touched at St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Laguna, Curacao, Point Prince, off Havana, and last at St. Jago de Cuba, whence she sailed on the 9th ult.

We have much pleasure in stating, that the officers and crew have enjoyed uncommonly good health during the cruise, and have returned with a good stock of that greatest of earthly blessings. Only two deaths have occurred on board since the ship left this port, viz. Hilam Peck, seaman, of inflammation in the brain, and Matthias Francy, seaman, suddenly of Angina Pectoris.

The Congress has neither heard nor seen anything of Com. Porter's squadron, and has not fallen in with any piratical vessels. She brings no political intelligence, and no papers—not do we learn any thing verbally, nor communicating.

She did not go into Havana, therefore could bring nothing from that place. We understand that the Congress will shortly sail for Buenos Ayres, to carry out Caesar A. Rodney, Esq. Minister of the U. States, to Rio Janeiro.

**MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.**

Dr. Eustis, it is believed, has been elected Governor of Massachusetts. From the returns already published, it appears, that Dr. Eustis has received 6718 votes, and Harrison Gray Otis, 5178. In the same town, in 1822, Eustis received 3682 votes, and Brooks, 3372. In Boston, the poll stood in 1822, Brooks 3114; Bunker 1411. In 1823, it stands, Otis 2836, Eustis 2524.

**PORTER'S SQUADRON.**

The schooner Lucy, capt. Tilden, arrived at Baltimore on Friday from Trinidad and Cuba, spoke on the 31st March, of the Doubtfulned Shot Key, the U. S. Schooners Wild Cat and Bangs. Captain T. had no other communication with them.

**Apollon Gazette.**

Annapolis, Thursday, April 17.

Notwithstanding the efforts made by government to afford protection to our vessels in the West-Indian seas, several arrests from them which were effected on account of some daring piratical murder. The accounts which have reached the United States within a few weeks past, would not justify a weekly paper. Whether the sea-plunder and murder carried on by rates, receives a direct encouragement from the constituted authorities at Cuba, is impossible to say; but that it is done by them; the impunity which the thieving marauders enjoy on shore, having committed the most cruel and bold crimes, goes far to establish it. While this is the case, the whole can navy, was it ordered to those who would not be able completely to do the evil. It appears that the most outrageous have come to our knowledge, have been perpetrated within rods of the shore, whether their booty were accomplished. Without power to pursue them on shore, and a land force to enable them to do so, our officers disposed to take upon themselves the fight, what can be expected the little squadron which has been on in those seas? He who will take the time to give the subject a moment's reflection will admit that little or nothing is expected from it.

**MASSACHUSETTS' ELECTION.**

218 towns give Dr. Eustis a majority about 3500 votes over Mr. Otis.

**MEXICO.**

Late intelligence from Mexico represents the reign of turbulence as rapidly approaching to an end. His soldiers were sedging him and uniting with the Generals, and the people generally enthusiastic in favour of liberty and re-establishment of the "Sovereignty and Independence."

**State of Maryland: AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT.**

To the act, entitled, An act for the better regulation of Officers Fees. December Session, 1822, ch. 184. Section 4. Be it enacted, that the act to which this supplement requires that accounts of fees shall be delivered to the party charged, or the place of abode, before the first day in any year, the said fees shall be, or demanded, shall be, and the hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That not be lawful, to execute the body, chattels, lands or tenements, of any charged with any officers fees, until after the expiration of sixty days, from the account of such fees shall be, to the person so charged, or left at the place of abode, unless such person about to abscond or remove, or contravene.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the officer entitled to any fees under of this state, for rendering service there, or not assessed a taxable property, may require such fees to be paid at the time of rendering such service, or for the payment of the same.

**ENGLAND—FRANCE—SPAIN.**

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, &c. Since our paper of last week, we have received dispatches of the most importance both from France and England, the substance of which, as far as has been established to collect, we shall present to our readers. It is our earnest wish to our readers at least may not be misled by the most dangerous of speculation, therefore, without further preface, proceed to state what we believe to be the present exact situation of this interesting question.

The dispatches from Spain appear in substance that the Spanish Government under the friendly mediation of England have no objection to entertain the views of the English Ministers; that the Constitution of 1812 shall be carelessly viewed and considered by the King and Cortes; and that an examination of the constitution by that body, whether it wish such an additional Chamber, or to tranquillize the alleged apprehensions of the Continental Powers. But, it is that as the acceptance of this proposition, is in fact, an important counterbalance to the French Government, the Spanish Government would require as a preliminary condition, that the French should withdraw from the Spanish frontier, and be consistent with the dignity and independence of the Spanish Government and independence of England upon any other pretence. It would be the air of submission to the Government and Armies of France.

The above, we believe, will be held by the public to be a mere repetition of the same announcement to the English Ministers, that the French Government accede to such a proposition,—that it is tantamount to an immediate abandonment of its own just pretensions, and we render the cause of the Spanish Government, and the fair advantage of France in such an auxiliary, to the ruling faction in Spain. That the condition of the her Government to such an extreme proposal.

Such, therefore, is the state of our writing, of this important question. Spain requiring the withdrawing of the French as a preliminary step to all other part of the Constitution of 1812, the purpose of determining whether the Cortes was consent to the institution of a Chamber of nobility, while France by rejecting the proposal to withdraw mediation will continue, and the effect preserving peace; therefore now to this question. (We understand that both parties will be reconciled.) We understand, it is willing to surrender her troops from Bayonne, and to afford time to Spain for this resolution. But France will not consent.

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