

Council, or act of Parliament, or from the day of the date of such Order, or by any act of Parliament, then, from the time that the same shall commence to be in force, proclamation to that effect having been made by the President of the United States, and every provision of this act, so far as the same shall apply to the intercourse between the United States, and the above enumerated British colonial ports, in British vessels, shall cease to operate in their favor; and each and every provision of the 'Act concerning Navigation,' approved on the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the act supplementary thereto, approved on the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall revive and be in full force."

And whereas, by an act of the British Parliament, which passed on the fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1825, entitled "An act to repeal the several laws relating to the Customs," the said act of Parliament, of the 24th June, 1822, was repealed; and by another act of the British Parliament, passed on the fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1825, in the sixth year of the reign of George the Fourth, entitled "An act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," and by an order of His Britannic Majesty in Council, bearing date the 27th of July, 1826, the trade and intercourse authorized by the aforesaid act of Parliament of the 24th of June, 1822, between the United States and the greater part of the said British colonial ports therein enumerated, have been prohibited upon and from the first day of December last past, and the contingency has thereby arisen on which the President of the U. States was authorized by the sixth section aforesaid of the act of Congress of 1st March, 1823, to issue a proclamation to the effect therein mentioned:

Now, therefore, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the trade and intercourse authorized by the said act of Parliament of the 24th of June, 1822, between the United States and the British Colonial ports enumerated in the aforesaid act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1823, have been, and are, upon and from the 1st day of December, 1826, by the aforesaid two several acts of Parliament, of the 5th of July, 1825, and by the aforesaid British Order in Council of the 27th day of July, 1826, prohibited.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1827, and the fifty-first of the Independence of the United States. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

By the President:

H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

CONGRESS.

It is a subject of disappointment and dissatisfaction, that Congress have adjourned, and left the most important subjects of national policy unsettled, and almost unattended to. The people will not much longer endure such gross neglect of their interests, and the waste of their time and money upon party, personal, and frivolous objects, to the detriment of the national well-being. The session just closed is a monument of factious violence, which we would gladly forget, but which in its effects upon the country will be long remembered. The vital importance of several topics to be considered, led the community to expect that an exclusive devotion to them would be given, and that party virulence would yield to their paramount consequence—but what has been the result? Every embryo politician has considered it his duty, and the good fortune of the people, that they should be informed of his valuable opinions upon the state of the republic, that he should deal out columns of words seasoned with occasional truisms relative to the importance of honesty, purity of elections, and responsibility of public officers. Day after day has been consumed in puny and abortive attempts at wit and eloquence, the lightning and thunders of which were to sink into an early grave the "corrupt administration." The Hall of the House of Representatives has been made an arena for combats of passion and malice, and we find the challenge to a duel dated within its walls. We desire not to be querulous, but will not refrain from expressing an honest indignation at such faithless conduct on the part of the people's representatives. The discussion of a resolution offered by a Mr. Saunders, inquiring why the Secretary of State has exercised the discretion confided to him by law, in designating the public printers, frivolous as it was, has been suffered to consume a portion of each day for nearly or quite a third of the session—while the bill regulating our commercial relations with the colonies of Great Britain—the subject of dispute between Georgia and the United States, and other momentous business, have been deferred to the last moment, and finally left undecided, exposing the country to the evils of foreign quarrels, and to the risk of civil war.

N. Y. Times.

Among the passengers, by a late arrival at New York, from Liverpool, we perceive the name of Sir Charles Pishall, bart. H. B. M. Consul for North Carolina, to reside in Wilmington, is announced. *Wil. Herald.*

Intelligence.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, FEB. 13.—By the packet ship Robert Fulton, Capt. Britton, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received regular files of London papers to the evening of the 7th of February, inclusive, and Lloyd's List of the 2nd and 6th of February. The editors of the Commercial are also indebted to Capt. Britton for a Liverpool paper of the 9th, the day on which he sailed.

The British Parliament assembled on the 8th, and the great topic of interest, was the belief that the corn laws would be taken into immediate consideration. The Ministers have however announced that the subject would not be brought forward until the 19th of February. Mr. Canning is to introduce the question to the Commons, and Lord Liverpool in the House of Lords.

Three transports, which had arrived at Portsmouth to take on board additional troops for Portugal, had been ordered to leave that port, from which it is inferred that no more troops are to be sent out.

The stud of the Duke of York sold for £8000.—The King has expressed his determination to pay such debts of the Duke of York, as the property and effects of the late Duke might not liquidate.—The whole amount of debts is about £300,000—of property about £160,000.

The accounts from England, says the New-York American, establish, as it seems to us, the certainty, that the peace of Europe will be preserved. The Portuguese rebels have melted away, after a first defeat by Portuguese troops, unaided by British arms. The Marquis of Chaves is said to have retired wounded into Spain; and the London Courier of the 6th, after a gratulating strain of remarks upon the decision and promptness of Mr. Canning's conduct, says, "what remains to be done will be accomplished, without firing a single English musket."

French funds continued to rise steadily, and every thing gives assurance of undisturbed peace.

The French law on the press, had been essentially modified by the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, to which it was submitted—modifications which stripped it of much of its odious character, and which the House was expected to adopt.

A curious question of "etiquette," had arisen at the French Court, which threatens serious, and almost national consequences. The Ambassador of the Emperor of Austria, M. d'Appony, has been instructed to refuse to recognize the titles of the old Marshals of Bonaparte, derived from conquered places, now within the rule of Austria; and instead, therefore, of addressing the Marshals Soult, Oudinot, and Marmont, as Dukes of Dalmatia, Reggio, and Ragusa, he calls them Dukes Soult, Oudinot, and Marmont. The Marshals have complained to the King, and threatened the Ambassador. Old Oudinot threatened to run his sword through the Austrian, and Soult sent him word that "in whatever place he meets with M. d'Appony, the Duke of Dalmatia will have great pleasure in giving to M. d'Appony unequivocal proofs of what he thinks concerning him."

The whole subject has been brought under the notice of the Chamber of Deputies and there is no saying what great events may from there trifling causes spring.

Mr. Vice President Calhoun's call for investigation, is noticed at length in the London papers.

France.—Letters received at Madrid on the 22nd of January from Cadiz, state that the French are about to evacuate that place, and that the national guard has already received orders to hold themselves in readiness to perform a part of the duty there. This news is looked upon as premature, but by no means as false; and, moreover, it is certain that three regiments of militia and a regiment of infantry of Lusitania have orders to set out for the environs of Cadiz.

A Paris paper of Feb. 2nd says:—"This day the Ministerial paper, the *Drapeau Blanc*, which has been supposed to be in the pay of the establishment of Foreign Affairs, announces that it will not appear again. The *Arbitraire* ceased at the commencement of the new year. The ministry is said to have expended no less than three millions during the last six years, in sustaining those Journals which nobody cared to read."

Lausanne, Jan. 26.—We have received from the Valais, the melancholy news, that, on the night of the 17th of this month, the town of Biel, in the valley of Conche, was, in a great measure, destroyed by an avalanche, which fell from a quarry where previously there never were any known. The number of unhappy persons who have fallen victims, as well as the details of the calamity, are yet unknown. Every kind of succour has been given, and already thirty bodies have been found, most of them shockingly mutilated, by the falling of the houses, about fifty of which appear to have been destroyed.—Last week another avalanche fell at the baths of Louesche, which covered up and filled the empty space formed by the barriers erected for the preservation of the village and baths, so that

great fears are entertained that on the first fresh fall of snow, or when the spring thaw commences, a second avalanche tumbling over the first may sweep away the village, and the whole of the bath establishment.—*Norfolk Vindicator.*

Spain and Portugal.—The civil war of Portugal, is all but terminated. The Courier, in speaking of an official article from Madrid, Jan. 16, holds the following language:—

"We think we may safely affirm, that at the present moment, all that was most doubtful and threatening in the aspect of affairs has passed away. It is true, the pacific and friendly professions of Ferdinand have not yet been put to the test; or rather, no evidence of that fact has transpired; but it is almost certain, looking at the last advices from Portugal, that the occasion has, ere this, presented itself, and it can hardly be doubtful now how it would be used. Heaven knows, we are far from ascribing this change in the policy of Ferdinand's Government to any change in its principles or disposition. A document, and an important document, at this particular crisis, shews at once, what are the feelings, and what the necessities, which influence Ferdinand.—This document sufficiently proves that whatever demonstrations of energy and activity Spain may make to preserve her neutrality, they will be restricted to that object. If we look to Portugal, and disconnecting Portugal from those political considerations which brought her into contact with Spain, we may reasonably hope to see the spirit of disaffection subdued there. But be that as it may, so long as the dissensions of parties in that country are confined to the Portuguese themselves, so long as there is no meddling elsewhere, they can lead to no consequences affecting the general tranquility of Europe."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BALTIMORE, March 20, 1827.

The Hamilton, Capt. Bunker, which arrived at New York on Sunday, sailed from Liverpool on the 12th ult. and has furnished papers three days later than before received. By the subjoined extracts, for which we are indebted to our correspondents of the Mercantile Advertiser and National Advocate, it appears that some further important successes have been obtained by the Greeks, and that the insurrection in Portugal is nearly suppressed.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool, from the 8th to the 12th Feb. consisted of only 2000 bales, and the price fell during that time from 1-8 to 1/4 per pound.

London, Feb. 10.—Last night it was announced by Lord Liverpool, in the H. of Peers, that on Monday se'night, should nothing occur to prevent it, he will bring on the subject of a revision of the Corn Laws. His Lordship was pressed but in vain, for information as to the specific measure which Government may have decided to bring forward.

We understand that the arrangement with Spain for the settlement of the British claims was finally agreed to in Paris on the 4th inst. It will be effected by an issue of debentures for the sum of £3,000,000 sterling, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in London.

There has been no direct intelligence from Portugal since our last. All the news we have received indirectly, however, through France and Spain, tends strongly to prove the hopeless dispersion and defeat of the apostolical rebels. The battle of Courches de Beira is stated to have been for some time warmly contested, and the success of the Royalists to have been, at last, owing to a report, (how originating, or how circulated during the heat of a battle, does not appear,) that the English troops, after their landing, had immediately marched for Beira, and were almost close at hand. Upon this notion getting round, the officers betook themselves to flight, and a large portion of the soldiers went over to the constitutional army. After the battle, the news of an amnesty being published by the Regent induced a still larger number, indeed almost the whole corps of Magassi, one of the rebel commanders, to give themselves up to the Count de Villa Flor.—The remainder took refuge in the Spanish territory.

Of the manner in which they were there received the accounts are by no means clear. Some state that they were supplied with arms and ammunition, and even that a large sum of money was immediately sent off from Madrid, for the purpose of enabling them to make a second invasion; which is said to have taken place. It is, in fact, probable, that some of the refugees have again crossed the Douro, and thus re-entered the province Tras-os-Montes; but there is little probability of their being in much force, or, considering the way in which opinion must now be operated in favor of the constitutional cause, of their numbers receiving much accession.

Paris, Feb. 5.—Our letters from Rome say, that the accounts of the defeat of the Portuguese rebels have only increased the zeal of their friends in the sacred College. In an assemblage of the apostolicals held at Rome, on the 3d of January, in the evening, it was resolved that circulars should be despatched in every direction, in order to have collections of money

made in the monasteries and all Catholic congregations, for the purpose of being sent into Spain. The apostolicals, however, say, it is not money that is wanting in the Spanish cause; but Ferdinand is in want of force and resolution.

Colombia.—A letter from Porto Cavello, of February 16, states that Bolivar remained at Caracas, but was expected to proceed for Valencia in a few days. An order had been issued, directing that all custom house duties, throughout Colombia, should be paid in cash, the government vales not to be received in any case. This order, it was thought, would occasion much embarrassment to trade, and distress to the holders of the government paper, which is thus dishonored.

The letter adds, that Mr. Lichfield, our Consul at Porto Cavello, had been several days at Caracas, "on important business with the Liberator."

FIRE AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Our citizens were alarmed yesterday morning, at about three o'clock, by the cry of fire; on repairing to the spot, we found that it originated in a large warehouse in North Howard street, near Franklin, occupied by Mr. Henry Webb, an extensive wholesale grocery and produce dealer. The progress of the devouring element was so rapid, that in a short time the whole interior of the house in which the fire commenced, and an adjoining one, devoted to a similar object, was in flames. As usual, our firemen displayed the greatest daring and activity, and we do not recollect ever to have had our feelings more called upon, than by an occurrence which took place. Mr. Robert Norris, a fireman conspicuous for his intrepidity on all occasions, having charge of the pipe of the Washington Hose Company, and Mr. Branson, engineer of the U. Company, whose dauntlessness has long been proverbial among his fellow citizens, had led their lines of hose through a two story frame building, adjoining to those on fire, and placed themselves on the roof, in order to prevent it from being burned. The roof of the warehouse having tumbled in, it was observed that its lofty chimney and a large portion of the gable end were pressing from the perpendicular position, and inclined considerably towards the place where they stood. Their friends immediately informed them of the fact, and cautioned them against the danger, but they not being able, owing to their position, to see how much the wall leaned, believed that the apprehensions of their friends were without foundation, and persisted in retaining their station, and Norris even clambered up to the top of the chimney, that he might have a better opportunity to give the stream of water a proper direction. In a short time what had been apprehended occurred, nearly the whole of the upper part of the gable began to move slowly at first, but gradually increasing in velocity, carrying death and destruction before it. Branson and Norris saw their imminent danger, and the latter, leaping from the chimney, on which he was standing to the roof, endeavoured to screen himself behind it; so rapid was the fall of the wall, that many persons supposed he had been knocked by it from the chimney, and in an instant he and his companion sank amidst the ruins of the frame building, which was literally crushed to pieces, and flattened to the earth. The feelings experienced by those who were looking on beggar description: a thrill of horror pervaded the whole crowd, but it was of short duration, a few moments only elapsed before both of them were seen rising from the ruins, apparently unhurt, waving their hands in triumph to their friends, who hailed them with hearty cheers. It would afford great satisfaction to be able to stop at this point of our narrative, but unfortunately, Mr. Knup, a baker, and Mr. John Rankin, a stone-cutter, who were below, were crushed to death, and soon afterwards their mangled corpses were drawn from among the rubbish. Several other persons were injured, but not seriously, and from the number who were passing thro' the house, fears are entertained that the destruction of life is greater than has yet been ascertained. We conversed with two or three of the persons who were slightly injured; Mr. Branson says, that the first thing of which he was conscious after his fall, was Norris, who had been thrown near him, picking up the bricks from his breast. The property was in part insured, we are not informed to what amount; Mr. Webb's loss is probably very considerable, as there was a great quantity of liquors in the building.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Horrid murder.—One of the most shocking acts of murder which stain the catalogue of crime in this section of the country, was committed by his negroes, on the person of Mr. Hamlin, of Lunenburg county, Virginia, on Friday night the 9th instant. It appears the murder of Mr. H. had been in contemplation for more than twelve months. Availing themselves of the absence of the overseer, the negroes carried into effect their horrid design—first by choking him to death, and then in a brush fire, prepared for burning tobacco plant patches, they consumed his body; and to avoid detection, literally pulverized his bones, strewn

ed them in the field, and turned them up with a plough. Mr. Hamlin was an enterprising and intelligent farmer, whose death will be much regretted by that class of the community particularly, and by society generally. Seventeen of the negroes, charged with the offence, have been committed to the jail of that county to await their trial before a special Court to be impanelled on Monday the 19th instant. *Petersburg Intel.*

A monster, in human shape, by the name of Christopher M'Govern, 60 years of age, was yesterday tried and convicted of a rape on his own daughter, a child of 17. The prisoner was addicted to intemperance, and had buried his wife but a fortnight previous to the commission of the unnatural crime of which he was convicted. The punishment is confinement in the State-Prison for life. We withhold any details. *N. Y. American.*

NORFOLK, MARCH 9.

Launch of a new Sloop of War.—Another addition has been made to our gallant Navy, in a beautiful ship, destined, we trust, to do honor to her flag, as she has already done credit to the skill of her builders:—The sloop-of-war Natchez was yesterday afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, launched from the Navy Yard at Gosport, into the bosom of the waters, in the finest imaginable style, and amid the acclamations of thousands of spectators.—The Natchez is about 800 tons burthen, intended to carry 24 guns, and is another honorable specimen of the superior skill and intelligence of Mr. Francis Grice as a Naval Constructor.

After the launch, a numerous party of gentlemen and ladies repaired to the hospitable mansion of Commodore Barron, Commander of the Yard, where they were very agreeably entertained by the Commodore with an elegant collation and other refreshments. *Herald.*

Extract from a letter from Bennington, Vt. dated December, 1826.

A very sad event happened lately in our neighborhood, viz:—Mr. Qobulon Stanhope, a farmer, living about five miles N. E. by N. of this township, having trained a couple of large bears to the plough and other services clapped them before his sled last week with twenty chipples of wheat for the New-City.—The animals drew extremely well for four miles and a half; when the halter of the near bear giving way, the farmer set about repairing it; but whilst he was thus employed, the inhuman beast seizing him by the right leg, tore it miserably, and both bears hauling at once, ran away with the sled so that with the utmost difficulty he got home in four hours on foot.

Messengers were despatched to look for the sled and cargo; and two days being spent in fruitless search, they were given up for lost.—But on the third at noon, the noise of a carriage near the house was heard, and young Gad Stanhope jumped up to see who was coming; when—behold! to his great astonishment, it proved to be the bears drawing the sled into the barn, with no earthly thing in it, except four large bears and three cubs. The lad, and two men that happened to be in the house ran nimbly and shut the door, and with my long gun, I shot them all through a crevice.

YORKVILLE, S. C. MARCH 24.—The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions has been sitting in this place during the present week, Judge Wates presiding. The important case of the "State vs. William Tomason and Dempsey Reeves" came on for trial on Wednesday last. It excited great public interest, and the Court-House was crowded with spectators. After the testimony was closed on the part of the Defendants, the Solicitor was so deeply impressed with the overwhelming nature of the evidence, which went to prove that on the morning the robbery was said to have been committed, the Defendants were 12 miles from the place where the affair happened, that he deemed it his duty in frankness to state to the Court, further efforts to rebut it would be unavailing. He stated to the Court, that he was prepared to prove that the prosecutor, Capt. Charles M. Hart, was in possession of the full amount of money stated to have been taken from him, and that he was ROBBED. The case, after some appropriate remarks from the Judge, was submitted to the Jury without argument. They found a verdict of NOT GUILTY without leaving the Box.

We deem it proper to state, that the Judge remarked in substance, that from the evidence, there could be no doubt but Capt. Hart had been robbed as alleged. But that, from the terror and confusion of mind, produced by the unexpected and sudden attack of the robbers, he had mistaken the persons who committed the act. He stated that there was no ground to believe the insinuation thrown out in the trial, that he had robbed himself. *Advocate.*

Green Peas were sold in the Charleston Market on the 10th, at \$1 50 a peck.