represent, understanding at allows, with it is the matianed form of the fast period who magneted this iden approximation of the issues of the fast period who magneted this iden approximate response. This is empty the scenario paragraph in the fast period we previous of the fast period we previous sension of the fast period we previous a sension of the fast period we previous a sension of the fast period we previous and there will be no Congressional Carent to memiante and of period we previous a sension of the fast period we may be the fast of the fast period we previous a sension of the fast period we p

scraps of intelligence, which are given out by interpolation of the words regulate a organize, the Executive to the people through the the Intelligencer makes out the contrast, and the Executive to the people through the the Intelligencer makes out the contrast, and press, passed, for the most part, through the then with uplifted hands they point our at-National Journal; and were copied into the tention to it, and invoke condemnation. paper so long the acknowledged organ of "the existing administration." But, the un-fortunate conduct of the flenate seems to have irritated them beyond all bounds of modera-tion; and the strong signs of their adhesion, during the last autumn. Inve recently semicer of the curse of the Administration and the strong signs of their adhesion. during the isst autumn, have recently assum-ed a most decided and unequivocal cast. The whole tone of their recent incubrations shows that they have gone over "horse, foot and dragoons" to the Coalition.—There is some-thing more housers in the mercian shows will not "public opmion" turn upon, "resist" and "resent" such attempts? Macon and Smith of S. C. Benton of capacious mind, and Chandler, of blunt honesty 'and

President seted wisely, and with exclusive regard to the public interest, and to the cinecustrations of his election in the appointment of the officers who preside over the different departments of the provermment, and represent our country abroad." What " regard to the circumstances of his elec-tion" ought to have induced him to appoint the officer who presides over the Department of State? Breams he reserved the officer at his hands? This, we presume, is "a good reason." Good reasons ought to be like good rules, they ought to work both ways. Why, then, did Mr. C. make Mr. A. President? He had a "good reason" for doing so, it he lead faith in Mr. A's "having regard to the circumstances of his election." Dates are sometimes " signs of the times." Ask the Intelligencer when did the " circumstan-ces" transpire, which " diselosed the existence of an organized opposition to the present admini-tration, the object of which is to put it down, which to work both were they? The rcply is, "the vote in the Senate of the U. States, on Rayredaulast, for a printer to that body"—viz, the primorable day, when Mr. Duff Green received State new light never broke upon them, till that eventful moment. The session was on the even of dissolution: measure, after the away on the over of dissolution measure, after the away on the over of dissolution measure, after the away on the over of dissolution measure, after the away on the over of dissolution measure, after the away on the over of dissolution measure. and "others" all, all lost for ever! Messrs. G. & S. say, no doubt, with much sincerit-of feeling, "it is really a lamentable subject of contemplation." "It grieved us to ree," it. All these tears are shed apparently, because of "the existence of an organized opposition to the pre-sent administration, the object of which is to put it down right or wrong"—Most assuredly the mere rejection of these editors, as printers to the Senate, had no effect upon their feelings—In-deed, they tell us with a magnanimous strut, as if they were sure of being universally believed, that "the occasion was in itself an unimpertant one, whole, surworthy of special notice, and to which Wn cert, only should never have invited the attention of our readers, but for the organithe attention of our readers, but for the organi-zation which it for the first time disclosed," &c. O that informal "organized opposition --We care not for the affair; it is the "axisting Ad-minstriction" right or wrong, that we tremble for-What say the "marines" to this! We accompute the Was Baren on the distinfor--What say the "marines" to this! We congostulate Mr. Van Buren on the distin-guished honors that have been so freely awarded to him. Having it from such high authority, we ought not to doubt that he desurves them all. een discussed, vote after vote taken-and no been discussed, vote after fore taken or agained atricture upon their acts; no signs of organized opposition exhibited, until that celebrated vote which jeopartized the interests of Mesars. G. and S. -+when all at once their eyes are opened, and sition breaks in upon their So powerful is his influence, that "ancient con-So powerful is an influence, that "influence that "influence that "influence that in-meets"-every thing succed among mon; all, all are "melted into thin air before?" "his magic wand!" Marvellous indeed! Where are we? Have we got back into the dark ages of the world, when tricks and spells, were the primum mobile of every thing human? "The Great Magicina"? the organized of soliton breaks in upon their view.—The public prints had been ringing for promits with cries against the Opposition; the unprincipled Opposition—but never until the ce-debrated sole for a Printer to the Senate, did the of every thing human? "The Great Magiciau" must be a most hideous monester in the eyes of Mesars. G. & S. Nothing but the infatuation of some magic spell could have induced such ange-men to rush so heedlessly upon a being possess-Achieved vote for a Printer to the Senate, did the Intelligencer believe in an organized opposition. That there is an opposition to the present admi-macrition, requires no ghost to come from the grave to disclose. The administration has folfeit-ad the could ence of the country, and in due sea-son fley will probably find that this is the case.— These who do not like it, will attempt to arrest all its bad measures—and when the election comes on, they will manifest their opposition at the bad-lot-boxes. Unfortunately for the "existing ad-ministration," there are members of the Senate, and a majority too, who will be actuated by these principles—but these for, and no further! For it is not true, as the Intelligencer would insiduate, that principles-but showing, and no includers. For it is not true, as the Intelligencer would insinuate, that i ev are determined to arrast the measures of the administration, right or wrong, by fair means or by rout. The administration will be put down by the people, not "right or wrong," but because the administration is "wrong." As to its mea-sures, they will receive in the Eenste that support to which they are entitled. Another "sign of the time?" is about the sign of the times" is, that as it is the Another "sign of rote for the Printer and detrinction against AR, v. or, in the various eclours, which the editors have written in be-oulding their indusing destiny, they have kept this distinguished and able man constantly before their readers, and have applied to him terms of detraction, which evince more anger than cour-tery. What is there in the above jew fluce out of which the editors make so much commendary? The plain English of it is, that by judicious altern-tions in the have relating to the primiting throughout the Union, the public interest will be promoted and the condition of the press improved. The propile will decide whether Mr. Y. B. be with the wrong. At present, we know there are a buncher of presses in every State complayed to priot the have, See. The Scoretary of State makes the effection and changes the printers at his discrition. In hat been charged in Congress with appointing such only as use for the Admiwith appointing such only as use for the Admi-nistration. It is not denied that the printing is often given to the newspaper which has the the public moment that to be paid out for public services, should not be given to particular parti-rans, but he no disposed of as to consult the public moment that to be paid out for public the public moment that to be paid out for public moment. The scale of a spontaneously let the public moment that the first start of the first start while good, is certainly salled if the first start and be no singer of his feeling in undue there would be no singer of his feeling in undue to Printer be independent of the first start where would be no singer of his feeling in undue to printer be independent of the first start where would be no singer of his feeling in undue interest. Change the nonless of the Gaussian ment. He would, at all events, be exampt from any invitation. Would not this arrangement he stendard the reader believe that Mosara, G. & S. immediately after moting the remark of Mr. Y. K would the reader believe that Mosara, G. & S. immediately after moting the remark of Mr. Y. K would have had the hardihood to represent the stilling to "organize," and to "regulate" the stilling to "norganize," and to "regulate" the stilling to the spectra of the did Scalition Lane." The Editors profess to report Mr. Y. B's words when they were declaiming about the absurding of the regulation on the spectres and their readers. When they were declaiming about the absurding of up that of the country. But, methinks, while they are attempting to spital of the country. with appo

nation are to be periled on such electioneering schemes as this?" If they have been pe-ried, was it not by the diplomatic men at the head of affairs? Great Britain had passed a

law, offering to us all that we could expect. But Mesura. Clay and Adams preferred negotiation. They preferred the " electioncering scheme" of reaping diplomatic laurels, from seeming to gain what was tendered to us. They wished to gull the people into the belief that its acquisition by treaty, was to be more, however, in the preceding sen-which demands our notice: "The "antient connections, recent associations and Mr. Tazewell then protested against thus " pe-dent acted wiedy, and with exclusive regard personal attachments." But Oh, the loss of riling the great interests of the nation of auch public interest, and to the cincowstawers their " old friend Dickerson, the incorruptible electioneering schemes." And now Messre. G. & S. pretend to take the very ground that Mr. Tazewell occupied more than a year ago! and to ascribe the defeat of the Colonial Bill to some electioneering scheme in the Senate; when, in fact, it was a question of difference between the two Houses, and the bill from the Senate rests upon the strong grounds which Gen Smith developes in his letter this day published Do the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer think the whole people so stupid as to tolerate and believe the statements they would propagate? Look at Gen. Smith's developement of this whole subject. But the Administration presses will soon endcayor to write him down. The Journal has already given the signal----the game is up, and the chase is opening.

A free people will judge for themselvesand the hour of retribution must come, upon the heads which deserve it.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

## FOR THE STAR. REVIEW.

" An uneo sight it takes, I ween, " To see-what is not to be seen.

In the National Intelligencer of the 22d instant, is to be found a new essay from the late converts to the Administration, under the head of "Po-litical Principles." The keen perception, consuming zeal and honest indignation of these here-toiore hood winked, cool, and consistent editors, is truly astonishing! The printing of the Senate must certainly be of an opiate character, that we did not suppose, or the connection between inte-rest and principle, at Washington, must amount to If the opinions started in the " signs of identity. the times" and subsequent publications, he cor-rect, there is a regularly organized party which has existed for some time, and still exists, whose sole object is the overtheow of the present administration, right or wrong. They speak very understandingly on the subject-seem to have mastered the whole matter, & are as well acquaint-They speak very ed with all the intricacies of the plot, as though hey still continued printers to the Senate. But hey still continued printers is the second of the second o not divulged until the vote of the Senate went a-gainst them. The reader, supposing the absurdaof their being right, is strongly reminded of the adage-" employ a rogue to eatch a rogue." in-deed, their citusions seem to be wholly transcripts of the thoughts and actions they would themselves have indulged and used, in the vircumstances they stute to exist. They have, indeed, made them-selves a "form," and their late publications are only the impressions struck from it. Where can to oppose every measure whether good or bad be iound a more palpable and practical illustra-tion of a theory, than they themselves exhibit, when they say, " a thorough-going party-man is to have no opinion of his own, nor to venture to express one, but such as can be disowned or re-versed at the beck of the leader." Those who have observed the mazy and intricate course pursued by the worthy Editors, must hope, for the honour of humanity, that there cannot be found two anch " thorough-going party" men in the U-nion, according to this definition, as Messrs. G. & S. They never seen to have "any opnion of their own," but such as can be " disowaed or retheir own, but such as can be used and or to versed,<sup>10</sup> when they receive their eas. I was go-ing to configure them, for change and fickleness, to our weather-cock; but it would do them mjus-tice. It being somewhat rosted, sticks more tice. It being somewhat rosted, stacks more closely to one point, and would require a harder gale than the one that blew away the printing of the Senate, to make it veer. But notwithstanding all this, it is due to these gentlemen to acknowledge, that they are unequalled for the adivitions with a bialathe produced funnerar war droitment with a bid the new teach however a com-ble position, and for the ingenuity with which they contradict, explain away, or obscure asser-tions once made, which may be turned against them. Does it, then, become the Editors of the Intelligencer, to make such a dealening uproar on the subject of principle, consistency, &c.? The party in opposition, torsaoth, is not "based upon principle;" it is "oaly a wan for office, among its leaders." We can deeply sympathise with the ill-treated Editors, when they are dragged from their proper situation of subordinates, and treated with the distinction of principals. It was from their proper situation of subordinates, and treater with the distinction of principals. It was truly unkind, ungenerous and contrary to the ar-ticles of *this war*, to deprive them of the office of Printers to the Senate. Unacknowledged as leaders," they should not have been punished as such. Had they been have been so harshly treated—had they been permitted to go on receiv-ing the accustomed signal—they could not, in-deed, have emulated the ambiguous honesty of the Advocate, by "pocketing their own opinions;" for vocal instruments might as fairly be accused of breathing, as they of catertaining fixed and ca-tabliahed opinions; but they would have continued to compliance the "incorruptible Macon, the candid Chaudler, the able Beaton," and would have found in Van Buren, the most complete uras such. cando Chandler, the able Benton," and would have found in Van Buren, the most complete ur-banity and the greatest political wisdom. At the same time, they would have always had a spare column for the "Coalition," in which they would still "judge of them by their measures," and have found them all good. "Mere party terns?" would have had no influence with them, no n. "e than mere party principles, so long as something more solid and tangible could be presented.— While both parties concurred in allowing them. more solid and tangible could be presented.-While both parties concurred in allowing them their full share " of the loaves and fishes" theirs were " The plans of fair, delightful be Unwarp'd by party raye, to live like broch Crimerp'd by party rage, to leve the brackers." But when the "incorruptible Magon" and o-ther distinguished Senators concurred in wishing to give IL Grocen a partion of the fenst, they grew outrageous, broke "old associations," and threw themselves headlong into the ranks of the "Con-lition." Hare, from the top of one of the new-ly erected "light-houses of the sky," they have discovered plots, combinations and schemes, with which to affright the nation. But resolve the whole matter into the truth, and it seems simyly this: Messrs. G. & S. are strong administration this: Messrs. G. & S. are strong administration

men. They breakle lest Gen. Jatkson shopld be elected, and have determined to scatter dashes non and dissord staring its scatteries, by classifier ing the size, that's course lass been formers, the day parport of monitoring and supporting Cluttin or Van Buren he the Pre-alensy. Upon the rune principle of "divide and conquer," they have, by their maideric remarks, in these "signs of the tions a" enterstand to sow joaloanes assong the schools abroad," and by an order distinguished men of the beaste, in holiums our Britann's Majesty in Council, b the stice that they have been made the puppers - the 27th of July, 1826, the trade as Van Buren, and are worked to sufferve not purposes. But it will not do! The people of poses. But it will not do! The people of this? Parliament, of the 24th of June, 1522 country cannot be drilled into such abourd and gross a jancons, although supported by the mge-nices misrepresentation of idenses. G. & S.-The people are decaded and fixed in their choice and provide any decident and fixed in Great enough and continued in continuented, nave been prohibited, a and from the first day of December of an individual as their next President, and they and from the first day of December of past, and the contingency has thereby an on which the President of the United States as they may find a difficult so to mans, co, as to the authorized by the sixth section at a said of the act of Congress of Lates and the president of the time of the section at the secti far, as they may find it contents as to never. For get in, as around, with the party in power. For about they fail, in 1823 they may have to nak themselves, "cui bono" did we write "bigns of the taues" and "Polaichi Principles" in 1827 the taues" and "Polaichi Principles" in 1827

## FOR THE STAR. To the free citizens of .North-Carolina.

FELLOW-COTTELNS-You have heretoure been considered as a colony of Virginia, whose distates your public servants were hound to okey, under of a liberal reciprocity-we had nothing to do the plan bic pretext of sustaining the *response* and have been, and are, upon and from the features, but to pass a short law; and all was secured. pury. Many events have shown the measures day of December, 1820, by the aforenal very little of republicanium about the mensures and movedents or your lordly supersors and derectors; but much of ambitious and sclash pol-Indeed, it were searcely to be expected the a state, whose montations and notions of unstan-tion in accevy are more armtoeratic than those o any other state in the trainin, should other a fit ex ample, much less a super-rule for a State last North-Carolina, where free andrage and equal Jays preval. You have often shewn a disposition to revolt from your assuming Lords, and, at the last Presidential electron, absolutely declared independence. Practically, however, that manpen-public servants have appeared under their former shockels, and led to the reasonable supposition of the most disinterested citizens, tigt, in some or w movement, you would be accounted to drag the ca. of your old political masters, and play a seconda ry part in their ambitious movements. The tune has arrived when you are called upon to come forth boldy and firmly, or be still and submit.

Since the event of the last Presidential election the vote you theargave for Jackson and Cainoun has become more - spular amongst the great body of the people of the State, than when it was first Public seatiment, far from disapproving KiVcit. dl the measures of the Federal Administration has nevertueless steadily authored to the men whom we preferred before, as being a safer dependence, and standing upon more elevated and honorable ground. The sentiments of North-Carolina ard gaming infigence through the Union; and the tree operation of popular suffrage promises to effect all that we could wish.

But this republican operation does not suit an ambitious faction of intrageers, who cannot bear to see even good come to pass unless they appear as the instruments. It begins to be ascertained, that a low men in and out of Congress have formed private cauals for the purpose of deciding the isue of the next Presidential election. to be the result of free opinion, but the mast of cancensumy. It is not to go exactly as the People will, but as the few shall direct. 'I up people's choice is not to be regarded, but the causus gentry are to dictate. A few men in the states of New-York and Virgma are to say whether JACKSON and CALHOUN, or some other men are to be brought forward at the last hour to succeed in the election. The spirit of the election is to be governed, not by free salirage, but party spirit and party leaders. The good of the country is out of the question, and a mere rancorous opposition to present Administration and all its measures in to be excited by the most anti-social and disorgani zing clamor to divert the true and independent friends of liberty from their calm and regular course of thinking and acting, that they may be made the tools of faction and the sport of the designing. Fellow citizens, one of the friends of Jacason

urn from the insolence of the caucus faction l'arsue your own antramelled course. Tele those men who opposed you in your struggle for independence at the former election, that you will not put yourselves under their guidance in the next. Let the opposition brawlers he marked at the next election for Congress. Let them know that we do not send them to cancus and intrigue that happens to meet the views of the Administration, but to legislate, as our Representatives, for the good of the country. The choice in the elections is not their business; it is ours. We are to determine whether they or the Administration, or whether any of them, shall be entrusted with authority again. PATRIOTISM.

the Customs," the said act of m the 24th of June, 1822, was a by another act of the British passed on the 5th day of July, in the our Lord, 1825, in the sixth year they have, or reign of George the Pourtis, enter act to regulate the trade of the B contre, authorized by the aforem in enumerated, have been prohibited, and For 1823, to issue a proclumation of the therein mentioned New, therefore, I Joux Quixce as

President of the U sted States of As do hereby declare and procisin that the trade and intercourse authorized by the and act of Parliament of the 24th of June, IRE between the United States and the Br Colonial ports enumerated in the aforea act of Congress of the first of March, part July, 1823, and by the aforesaid British to der in Council, of the 27th day of Je 1826, prohibited.

Given under my hand, at the G ty of Washington, this Da day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1827, and the filly-first of the Independence of the United States. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President: H. CLAY,

Secretary of State.

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE. New-York, Match 19.

The Hamilton, Capt. Bunker, which m ived yesterday, sailed from Liverpool on the 12th alt, and has furnished papers the days later than before received. By th subjoined extracts, it appears that so further important successes have been at tained by the Greeks, and that the insurre tion in Portugal is nearly suppressed.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool, from the 8th to the 12th February, consisted of only 20.0 bales, and the price fell dunne hat time from 1-8 to 1d per pound.

. London, Feb. 10. We understan; that the arrangeme 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 for depentures for the sum of 3,000,000 L stering, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. er annum, payable haif yearly in Lond The accounts from the manufacturing

listricts continue to be favorable.

We have just received from Paris the papers of Thursday. The Moniteur is tilled with the project of a law on the press and the proposed amendments, which is to be discussed on Tuesday. Forty-four member have inscribed their names to speak against the law, and thirty-one for it.

SUCCESSES OF THE GREEKS Letters from Trieste of the 14th January announce that Mianhs had attacked the Furkish fleet near Zea, taken two corvettes and 3 brigs, and sunk or dispersed the remainder.

Letters from Zante of the 9th January say, that Ibrahim being entrenched between Modon and Nayarino, was attacked by the combined forces of Colocotroni, Kikit Geneus, and Betzaris, 3,000 strong. The battle was bloody, and the noise of the can-non was heard for five leagues. Ibrahim, at the head of 3,000 men, endeavored to break through the troops of Geneus, but was repulsed with loss, and, after an action of five hours, his troops were driven into Modon, 1,200 killed on the field, a great number of wounded and prisoners, 14 pair of colors, eight cannon, and 300 horses. Another letter from Zante, of the same date, says it was reported that Redsched Pacha, after having been beaten in Ebura, had perished in a bloody battle; that the town of Coristo had fallen into the hands of the Greeks and that Minulis had again bea-ten the Egyptian fleet between Candia and Cerigo.

men to rash so heedlessly upon a being poscia-ed of such mysterious powers. Yet, Mr. Van Bupen will scarcely thank them for the compliments which they pay to him at the expense of his principles. They confers that "with talents enough to be a givent man, he has the manners of a gentleman, and an enviable private character. It is only of his political prin-ciples, his notions of party discipline, and the man-ner in which he has brought them solt to bear upon the present state of public affairs, that we mean to meak." They atterwards ascribe all his exertions to an ambition of making himself Vie President of the U.S. They represent his distin-guished colleagues as "yielding all the inclina-tions of their hearts, along with the conviction of their reason, to the grand political scheme, by their reason, to the grand political scheme, by which the vote of New York is to be secured to

"others" all, all lost for ever! Messrs.

the newly organized party, and, as the price of it, Mr. Van Buren in to be-any thing be pleases."---We give credit to these Editors for the ingenions on the one hand, and Mr. Clinton on the order-The manouvre does not end here; for, it is calcu-Inted also to touch the pride of New York, by persuading her that he is ready to barter her votes for the gratification of his own ambition.

liey of the trick would, indeed, he mor The The policy of the trick would, indeed, he more adroit, if the strempt was not so absurd. For what proof is there that he is to be run as Vice Presi-dent? What evidence exists of the fact?—The nomination of Mr. Gallatin did not secure Penn-sylvaria to Mr. Gallatin did not secure Penn-sylvaria to Mr. Crawford—mor did that of Mr. Sanford secure N. York to Mr. Clay. At the next election the Republicans will go for the Presidency. They will not pretend to tamper or barter for the Vice Presidency. We take no part in the warfare which the Intelligencer carries on with the Telegraph

Intelligencer carries on with the Telegraph and National Advocate The latter are fully able to defend themselvery Besides, there are presses enough taking up the cudgels, and mingling in the strife. If we laugh, occasionally, at the despayede in greet the ankdurd feints; and the claimsy guards, employed by these political gladiators, our readers will excuse us. Now and then an insiduous stab is aimed about our fifth rib; so that it becomes us to have our armour on.

The Intelligencer fills up nearly a column by writing in a circle, about equeuses. They approve of the nomination of Crawford and Gallatin, and to a certain extent, are compelled to admit the utility of caucuses. these Editors say that they are opposed to the principle of caucus recommendations " intended to control majorities" by the force of combinations; and still more to caucuses to pointing such only as are for the Admi- set in judgment upon "public concerns." my It is not demed that the printing is And after a high colored picture of the horri-iven to the newspaper which has the ble effects of such inquisitorial meetings that append, with much premeditated art, a note, in small type, in which they tell us that it is due to frankness that they keep "nothing back,"-Disclaiming all responsibility for the facts and possessing a most becoming regard for truth, they proceed to give us what "ru-mour says"—" It is a common report that a regular weekly caucus was held during the has session, and particularly during the latter part of it, composed of Members of the oppo-sition, at which some one of the Members presided and another acted as Secretary," &c. public questions discussed, and the minority yielding to the majority. They forbear to name the place, see but call on Messra Benton, lickerson and Rowan to contradict the rumour. We have heard it said, that comrunnag. We have nearly it said, that com-mon runnage was a common far. But, is we wish to " keep nothing back," we must add, that the " Telegrap " gives us another set of runnours: viz that " Mr. Webster took a suite of rooms, and had his regular dining parties." That 'ir. Clay " did the same "-That a grand of either regulating or argunizing the press, what did they think of the doetrine of Mr. Rush, of "organizing" an "regulating" the mhale labor and capital of the country? But, methinks, while they are attempting to set Mr. Van Buren up as a target to aim at, they might have recollected that he was

## FOR THE STAR.

Who is to be Printer for the Senate of the Uited States next session? The Editors of the Register think that no election has taken place, the Editors of the Star seem learful to coman themselves on the antijeet; but the Editor of the Telegraph states, that, for many years, the cleo-tion of Printerfor each House of Congress was made under a joint resolution of both Houses, and approved by the President, in which, after stating the daties of the Printers and affixing the prices at which the work is to be done, further state that each frome shall short its own. Related and states ug the greatest number of votes shall be elected.

Quere.-Can either House, by any procedure, repeal or destroy a joint resolution?

By the President of the United States: A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the 6th section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the ommercial intercourse between the United tates and certain British Colonial ports," which was approved on the first day of tered, or amended, by Congress, shall be and continue in force so long as the above enumerated British Colonial ports shall be open to the admission of the vessels of the United States, conformably to the provisions of the British act of Parliament, of the 24th of June last, being the forty-fourth chapter of the acts of George the Fourth: But if, at any time, the trade and intercourse between

the United States, and all, or any of the ahove enumerated British Colonial ports, authorized by the said act of Parliament, should be prohibited by a British Order in Council, or by act of Parliament, then, from the day of the date of such Order in Council, or act of Parliament, or firm the time that same shall commence to be in force, proclamation to that effect having been made by the President of the United States, each 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 ports, in British vessels, shall cease to operate in their favor; and each and every provision of the "Act con-cerning Navigation," approved on the 18th of April, 1818; and of the act supplementary thereto, approved on the 15th of May, 1820, unal revive, and be in full force."

And whereas, by an act of the British Parliament, which passed on the 5th day of laty, in the year of our Lord 1825, entitled "An act to repeal the several laws relating to" said to have lost 1000 sheep. There was a

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

Lashon, Jan. 27. The pacific resolutions adopted by the Cabinet of Madrid, have been announced by a Spanish courier to the Count de Casa Flores, who was ordered at the same time to communicate them to the Por uguese Gcvernment.

Three of the English ships of the lice. that were in the Tagus have sailed, to te-turn to England. Marshal Beresford went on board the Occan.

M.drid, Feb. 2. The Madrid Gazette of the 25th of January contains a decree of the Princess Regent of Portugal, ordering the Minister of War to dismiss from the Portuguese army all the Spaniards' serving in it.

Several persons have been executed at Velez Malaga, who were arrested in consequence of the revolutionary movements "arch, in the year of our Lord, 1823, it is which broke out some weeks ago in the enacted, "that this act, unless repealed, all neighboring Vilarcs. neighboring Villages. All the roads are so infested by robbers,

that we do not remember any thing like it since the civil war. An Austrian Courier has been stopped within half a league from the capital.

Various outrages have lately been commit-ted at Carlisle, England, and to such an extent carried, that according to the Westmoreland Advertiser, when friends meet in the street, instea 1 of enquirieg after each other's health the first question they put is, "Were you robbed last night?"

The Liverpool Mercury says the public debt of England, which in 1813, amounted to 600,000,000 pounds, on the 5th of January, 1827, amounted to 900,000,000 pounds. The revenue of France, for the last year, is said to have exceeded the estimate 6,000,000

dollars.

It is reported a plan of Catholic emancipation has been prepared by some of the leading Protestants. The present heir to the British throne is friendly to the Catholics.

The Duke of York was against them. 20,000 dollars have been assessed on the hundred of Salford, to indemnify the suf-ferers by mobs at Manchester, in the attacks on factories and power looms.

Steam power has been successfully applied in England to the cleansing of docks.