heroic spirit, and the effect produced upon the troops by the general's sudden falling and re-appearing was finely electrical This delineation is followed by an eagle between two scrolls, on the first "Chippewa, 5 July, 1814," on the other, "Niagara, 25 July, 1814." On the opposite side of the blade, we have, "Presented by the Commonwealth of Virginia, to Major General Winfield Scott, 12 Feb. 1816," followed by a figure of Liberty, with Tyranny prostrated at her feet, and this scroll—*Sic Semper Tyrannis*. The whole blade which is of the best proof is covered with ornaments executed in high taste.

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MINA.—Extracts from Mina's life written by himself.

"Immediately after I was named *Commander-in-Chief of the Guerilas of Favarre*, I disarmed all those who were at the head of them, and particularly one named Echeverria. This man, under the mask of Guerillero, with from six hundred to seven hundred infantry, and about two hundred cavalry, was the terror of the villages, which he plundered and oppressed in a thousand different ways; which obliged them to complain to me concerning him. In consequence I proceeded to Estla on the 13th of July, 1810, and having myself arrested him, in a house where he was at the time, though my force was considerably inferior to his. I caused him on the same day to be shot, together with three of his principal accomplices; and I incorporated his soldiers with those I commanded, who did not exceed at that time 400 men of all arms.

"During this campaign, I gave battle, or sustained the attack (without reckoning small encounters) in 143 regular or occasional actions.

"Of these actions—in that of Rocafort and Sanguesa, with scarcely 3,000 men I routed 5,000, took their artillery, and caused the enemy the loss of between 2,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. In that between Salinas and Arliban, I completely routed the enemy, killed seven hundred of his men, took all the convoy they were escorting, and liberated from 6000 to 7000 Spaniards, whom they were carrying prisoners into France; and in that of Maneru, I entirely destroyed, with the loss of its artillery, Abbe's division, consisting of 5,000 men, put the greater part of its cavalry to the sword, and followed up the remainder, during the night, for the space of 5 leagues, to the very gates of Pameluna. It would be too minute and improper to continue in this extract the details of what occurred in various other actions.

"I kept check in Navarra 26,000 men for the space of 53 days, who otherwise would have assisted at the battle of Salamanca, as they were on the march to join Marmont's army; and by cutting down the bridges, and breaking up the roads, I prevented the advance of 30 pieces of artillery, which would otherwise have been employed in that battle.

"I contributed to the happy result of the decisive battle of Vittoria; for if, by the manœuvres I executed, I had not prevented the junctions of the French divisions Clausel and Foi, which consisted of from twenty seven to twenty eight thousand men and intercepted their correspondence the issue would have been very doubtful

"Among the instances in which, during the war in Spain, the enemy's squares were charged with success, were three squares broken by me, viz. that at Placencia, where, notwithstanding the superior numbers of the enemy, I made 1200 infantry prisoners, and put to the sword the whole of his cavalry; that of Sanguesa, where I charged the column called the "Infernal," took nine hundred prisoners, and followed up the remainder as far as Sos; and that of Lerin and the plains of Lodosa, where, at the head of my cavalry, and notwithstanding General Barbot was only at the distance of a musket-shot from the field of battle, and that 6000 men more were only three leagues off, I broke several times the square formed by the enemy who were infantry, and killed or took prisoners a column of 1100 men; of wham only the commander of the column and two others escaped.

"The French, rendered furious by the disasters they experienced in Navarra, and by their fruitless attempts to exterminate my troops; having begun a horrible mode of warfare upon me in 1811, hanging and shooting every soldier and officer of mine who fell into their hands, as also the friends of the volunteers who served with me and carrying off to France a great number of families, I published on the 14th of December, the same year, a solemn declaration, composed of twenty three articles, the first of which ran thus—'In Navarre, a war of extermination, without quarter, is declared against the French army, without distinction of soldiers or chiefs, not excepting the Emperor of the French." And this sort of warfare I carried on for some time, keeping always in the valley of Roncal a great depot of prisoners, so that if the enemy hung or shot one of my soldiers, I did the same with twenty of his.

In this manner I succeeded in terrifying him, and obliged him to propose to me the cessation of so atrocious a system which was accordingly agreed to."

[We would have made further extracts from this entertaining and instructive volume, had it not been that it might tend to injure its sale, the product of which the gallant and heroic author generously devotes to the relief of his necessituous, but well deserving countrymen].—*Chronicle.*

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*Rights of Schoolmasters.*—A cause was lately brought at Taunton, Ms. by a parent, against a schoolmaster, for cruelly and improperly beating his son. After a long trial the jury, in a few minutes, returned a verdict for the defendant.

Judge Wilde, in his charge, alluded to the practice which was but too common among parents, of espousing the quarrels of their children whenever they complained of ill usage at school; by which means the authority of the master was brought into contempt, and his usefulness frequently destroyed. It was perhaps better for the child even that he should suffer some injustice at the hands of his teacher, than that he should be supported by his father in an attempt to resist the salutary discipline of education. A child was frequently ruined by such a course of conduct, and should the plaintiff in the present case obtain a verdict, it might be the means of rendering the boy entirely ungovernable, and alike obstinate and perverse under parental restraint as he had been under the control of his instructor. Under these circumstances, and the principles of law as applicable to the case, which were altogether on the side of the Defendant, it remained for the jury to decide whether the punishment inflicted was of a cruel and unjustifiable nature, manifestly disproportioned to the alleged offence, or whether the master was in the lawful and correct exercise of his delegated authority over the child.

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# FOREIGN.

From the New York papers, May 12th.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Acasta, capt. Chadwick, arrived yesterday from London. She left Cowes on the 6th, and we have received London papers to the evening of the 5th of April.

Meetings were held in many parts of England for a revision of the corn Laws. In some instances the petitions were signed by farmers. It was said the ministry would recommend a simple protecting duty of 12s per quarter on imported corn, applicable to all times, and under every variation of the market.

One of the Brazillian Commissioners in London has been invited to Lisbon to assist in arranging the terms for the recognition of the independence of Brazil.

The manufacturers on the Continent express an opinion that they shall be able to supply many articles for the British Colonies under the liberal regulations proposed by Mr. Huskisson.

The British Parliament adjourned on the 31st of March to the 15th April.

A number of new Joint Companies were forming in London—Among them, an Association with a capital of 1,000,000 for importing timber from all parts of the world —A West Indian Company with a capital of two millions, to loan money on mortgage of plantations; and a Company with a capital of 200,000, to facilitate the supply of poultry for the London market, and the shipping.

Mr. Urgate, the Spanish Secretary of State, has been dismissed from office. It was reported that Mr. Secretary Zea, was also to be superseded.

A great change is to take place in the Prussian Ministry, Von Humboldt, and other statesmen who distinguished themselves in 1814, are to be again called into office.

A steam boat called the Hibernia, was to sail in a few days from Falmouth, for Para Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro.

Mr. Savary, of Bristol, had been arraigned on the charge of forgery, and plead *Guilty*. The Court and all present were much affected, Mr. S. having been one of the most respectable merchants in that place.

The French Corvette La Coquille, Capt. Duperry, arrived at Marseilles March 24th, from a voyage round the globe; she was absent thirty four months without losing a man, or even having one sick on board.

Excitement had been produced at the Theatre in Edinburg, in consequence of an annunciation from the Manager that Kean was engaged. One gentleman importantly rose from his seat in one of the boxes, and told the Manager if Kean ever should perform on those boards, he would withdraw his patronage.

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New Orleans, April 20.

## INVASION OF CUBA.

To the politeness of Mr. Wilie, the Editor of the Prices Current, we are indebted for the following extract of a letter, dated

'Alvarado, March 28, 1825.

Dear Sir—This morning I had the pleasure of receiving your package of papers with the Price Current, for which I feel greatly obliged to you—they are the first I have seen from your quarter since my arrival in this country—I hope you received those sent by the Cecil.

'We have been all bustle here of late, making an effort to wage war with Cuba, by sending troops to Campeachy, where, report says, 12 or 1500 men are concentrating to invade the island of Cuba, by checkmating the famous Castle of St. Juan de Ullao. 1300 men well equipped went out of this port this morning in 6 merchant vessels taken as transports—the brig Margaret Wright, Chamberlain, of Norfolk, Virginia, and others were English, French, and one of this country under convoy of two heavy gunboats. This government pays them extravagantly well and has better credit for liberality than any other.

The government armed schooner Egueller and a gun boat succeeded in capturing a Spanish government armed Felucca from Cuba, which had supplied the Castle and was returning. A report is in circulation here to day that Bolivar will join St Anna with troops and with such forces for the invasion as to render success certain—the soldiers enlisted from this country are all well adapted for such an enterprize. I enclose you the proclamation of St Anna, which may be worth publishing.—The independence of that Island I fear will ruin its agriculture and injure the commerce of the United States—I leave to futurity events as they transpire.'

*The Commanding General of the State of Yucatan, To the division destined for the Island of Cuba.*

Soldiers! You will for some days leave your own soil to occupy that of a neighbouring enemy. Your object should be the possession of one of the principal fortresses of Havana. The state of war in which we are placed with the Spanish nation, the interests of this country, and the clamours of good men in the island of Cuba who have petitioned for aid, however trifling, from the Mexican republics, authorise the present undertaking. Occupy an enemy's position by a military manœuvre, doing away injury to the nation, and securing innumerable advantages instead thereof and delivering a country of brothers, are inappreciable services which I cannot decline.

Soldiers! The operation you are about to execute is the first of a combined plan. The military and many of the inhabitants will co-operate with you for its fulfilment. You will maintain at every hazard the position you are to occupy until I can join you.

Soldiers! You are going to perform for your country a most important service, the effecting of which will elevate you to the rank of heroes. You are about to secure the independence of this republic forever, as well as that of the island of Cuba.

Soldiers! The nation confides to your valor and virtue the destiny of thousands. I cannot doubt but that fifteen hundred men animated with intentions like yours, will be enough to intimidate and even vanquish the handful of mercenary soldiers whom the captain general of that island can count upon; as otherwise we have more than enough of forces in the single province of Yucatan to perform it with activity and enthusiasm.

ANTONIO LOPEZ de Santa ANNA.
Campeachy, March 1, 1825.

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The law for indemnifying the French Emigrants had passed the Chamber of Deputies, 259 voting in its favour, and 124 against it. The Duke of Angouleme is said to have proposed at a Cabinet Council, a plan to regulate trade similar to Mr. Huskisson's, but it was overruled by M. de Villele. The King of France had sanctioned the project of a canal from Havre to Paris, and an English house had offered to advance one million sterling to construct it. The royal tribunal of Paris had passed sentence on a number of authors, printers, and publishers, of writings considered to be seditious, immoral, or hostile to the religion of the State. Among these is the '*System of Nature*,' attributed to Mirabaud, but which was written by Baron Holbach.

Great efforts were making by the Turkish government to raise money for the support of the troops to be employed in the next campaign against the Greeks. The distress which these impositions had occasioned in Asia, was so great, that a father prosecuted for debt, had been obliged (a thing unheard of among the Musselmen) *to give his daughter in pawn*; and a poor peasant had been forced to sell the tiles off the roof of his house to pay his creditors. Upwards of 100 persons of distinction, suspected of being concerned in the revolutionary plans of the Janissaries, had been strangled; and all the individuals of rank at Constantinople devoted to the cause of the Sultan, had been enjoined to keep themselves and their adherents armed, and prepared for whatever might happen.

On the 29th of March, the Lord Chancellor made a speech denouncing the joint Stock Companies as public nuisances, and guilty of indictable offences; but the denunciation had no effect upon the Market; on the contrary, the shares of some of the companies advanced. A new bubble called the Egyptian Trading Company, was attracting the attention of the jobbers.

A motion has been made in the House of Commons, to repeal the laws regulating the Butter Trade of Ireland. The annual exports of this article from Ireland are estimated at 700,000 casks, amounting to 3,000,000l. The laws of 1812 have operated vexatiously. By those laws, an officer was created, called a taster whose duty it is to taste of all the butter brought to market, and pronounce upon its quality. It is impossible to describe the practical oppression that has been the consequence, as it is continually in the power of this officer to raise or depress the price of the article which he inspects, as whim or caprice, or his evil passions may dictate.

An article from St. Petersburgh, March first speaks of Mr. Canning's mission, as being connected in the public estimation at least, with the affairs of the Greeks. An impenetrable veil however, is thrown over the negotiations pending.—The Emperor directs every thing himself, and confides nothing to any minister excepting Count Nesselrode, who is at the head of the foreign department. It is the general opinion in that Capital that if Greece is to form in future a part of the European system as an independent power, the Emperor in concert with his Allies, will not consent to this independence of the Greeks, except on their recognizing a Prince given them by the Allied Powers, and under a constitution framed by themselves; but then it is affirmed that the English Cabinet is of a different opinion.

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The Ascension, arrived in England from Rio Janeiro, on the 30th of Dec. lat 20, lon 30 fell in with a brig, with her masts in the water, and abandoned by the crew, but a number of blacks were holding by the starbourd fore-chain and cat-head. She took 31 off the wreck, and 10 from the inside of the vessel. The brig was about 200 tons, and appeared to be loaded with palm oil; and the blacks stated that the crew left her when she became water-logged. The Ascension arrived at Bahia 12th Feb. where 30 of them (two having died) were given into the hands of government.

Another account says—'The wreck was fallen in with about 500 miles from the coast of Brazil. She was on her beam ends, surrounded by innumerable sharks; and the forecastle was the only part of the vessel above water, where 30 Africans were discovered, who made signs that the sun had set three times since they were upset. A hole was cut in the broadside of the vessel, and a mass of dead negroes and palm oil discovered in the hold, and 10 more miserable beings found alive.'

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## DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE.

The National Gazette contains the subjoined copy of a letter from the American Consul at Algiers to P. S. Duponceau, Esq. of Philadelphia, giving the melancholy intelligence of the destruction of the town of Belida, near Algiers, and of the loss of 10,000 human beings, by an earthquake.

*Algiers, 4th March*, 1825.

Dear Sir—This country having suffered an awful visitation, I here send you for your information an extract of the Journal of this Consulate relative to it.

*March* 2.—This morning at half past nine, a very violent shock of earthquake was felt. The movement was from east to west, laterally, quick and jarring, with a noise resembling that made by a number of wagons driven rapidly over paved ways. The atmosphere was perfectly serene, the wind strong from the interior, the thermometer at 58 deg. and the barometer falling, though but very slightly affected. The first shock endured about 20 seconds; it was succeeded by two others, at distance of time of 10 and 20 minutes, but less violent.

*March* 3.—Reports were received last night, by the Government, that the town of Belida had been destroyed by the earthquake of yesterday; that a mosqe, 2 coffee houses, and 5 dwelling houses, are the only buildings standing in that town: and that almost the whole of its population has perished. The Aga, with a detachment of cavalry, left the city at 3 o'clock this morning, to ascertain the truth of this report, and relieve the sufferers. Belida is a town situated at the foot of the mountains on the southern verge of the beautiful plain of Metijah; it is reported to have contained about 10,000 inhabitants, and it enjoyed a great degree of agricultural prosperity, it being only 28 miles distant from this city, which it supplied with fruit and vegetables. During the day the news of the disaster at Belida is confirmed by successive reports. A caravan, with tents and every thing in the power of this city to furnish, has been despatched by the government for the relief of the sufferers. Several shocks of earthquake were felt during the day, and at 25 minutes past 9, in the evening, one very severe.

*March* 4.—The barometer was found, this morning, to have risen three lines during the last night, and the shocks of earthquake have ceased entirely. One of the principal sources of the prosperity of Belida was its numerous springs—abundance of water circulated freely through all its streets, and extensive plantations. It is now reported that about half an hour before this terrible catastrophe, all the water suddenly disappeared and that now there is none to be found within the distance of half a league. All subsequent reports lead to the belief that the first was not exaggerated.

I am, very respectfully, dear sir, your most obliged and humble servant,

WM SHALER.

P. S. I remarked that during the period of earthquake above mentioned, the sea did not appear to be in the least affected being as quiet as usual here during the same weather.

Belida, I think, is situated about south from Algiers.

The Bashaw, as a proof of his gratitude to Allah for not destroying this city also, set at liberty about 350 Kabyles who were detained here in chains on account of political disputes with their tribe.—'A quelque chose malheur est bon.'

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## REDUCTION OF DUTIES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Huskisson, after carrying through on the 21st March, his resolution for opening the trade of the British colonies to all nations, followed up his plan on the 25th by proposing very large reductions on the duties now existing in England on various manufactured articles and raw materials. The speech in which he explained and justified these resolutions, is too long for our insertion; but the substance of it may be gathered tolerably from the summary below, taken from Bell's Weekly Messenger:

1. The first prohibitory duty to be reduced is that on cotton-worked goods. The existing duties upon the importation into England of all foreign cotton manufactures, are 75*l.* 6*7l.* 10s. or fifty guineas per cent on their value. These duties are now to be reduced to ten pounds per cent. In practice, the principal effect of this duty, will be, that it will remove all difference of price between India and Scotch muslins, and as a necessary consequence will extirpate all smuggling. We may all remember the time, when India muslins and French silks were articles of the first cost; and we have all lived to see the time when even women scarcely know the difference between these foreign fabrics and our own. Still, so absurd is fashion, and so eager to be duped, that it is impossible to visit any of our watering places, in the summer season, without seeing the numerous frauds practised in these articles; that is, by persons selling our own fabrics for smuggled articles, and imposing them on the credulous at higher prices. Upon this subject, moreover, Mr. Huskisson made a brief statement, which proves the enormous growth of our cotton manufactories. In 1765, the import of cotton wool for our manufactories (and all that we use must be got by importation) was only 3,359,000 pounds weight. In 1825 the import of the same article is 150 millions of pounds weight.

2. The next staple of the country are our woollen manufactures. The existing duties on the importation of foreign woollen goods, are fifty pounds in one hundred pounds worth of goods. This is now to be reduced to fifteen pounds on the hundred pounds. Upon this subject, Mr. Huskisson made a similar statement to show the growth of the manufacture. In 1769, we imported two million pounds weight of raw wool beyond what we import at present; and, in addition to this, we now export 1,595,000 pounds weight for the use of foreigners.

3. Our third manufacture is linen. Here, the existing duties ascend from forty pounds to one hundred and eighty pounds on the one hundred pounds value of the foreign goods. These duties are to be reduced to twenty five pounds, an amount which we consider to be still too high. But Ireland is concerned in this manufacture, and it cannot be denied that, from some cause or other, Ireland is behind even France, Russia, and Germany, in all her manufacturing skill and habits.

4. The next reduction is on foreign books and foreign paper. In these, the existing duty is immense, and is to be reduced on books to six pence per pound, & on paper to three pence. That is to say, about four pence a volume.

5. The next reduction is on foreign wine bottles, which now pay a duty (on the bottle merely) of eighteen pence per bottle. This duty is to be reduced to three pence per bottle—that is to say, the price of Burgundy, Champaigne, and other wines usually imported in bottles, will hereafter be reduced fifteen pence in the bottle, by the removal of this duty only. We must here add, that every one seems to lament, that we have still so far adhered to the absurd Methuen Treaty, as to put a higher duty on French than on Portuguese wines. It seems to be the common opinion, that the duty on both wines ought to have been equalized; and that government would have lost nothing, and the country would have gained much, if the duty on both had been reduced to two shillings and six pence per gallon. Taxes are the sole cause of such a large portion of our countrymen fixing their residence abroad.

6. The next reduction is on French looking-glasses and mirrors—this is from eighty pounds to twenty. This reduction can only be productive of good. It will improve the manufacture at home by giving, for a short time, superior samples from abroad; for what reason can be assigned, why the French should exceed us in this commodity?

7. The same observation applies to the next reduction on earthenware and French China, which is to be reduced from seventy five pounds to one per cent.

8. The next reduction is in French gloves to thirty per cent. instead of the absolute prohibition now existing.

9. The next is in foreign iron, from six pounds ten shillings per ton, to one pound ten shillings.—And the last and tenth, is in foreign copper, from fifty-four pounds to twenty-seven per ton.

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*From the American Farmer.*

*More fine Stock for sale at the Cattle Show.*—There will be down from Hagerstown, a fine Jack and Jennet, for exhibition and sale. They are of the large breed; the Jack will be four years old in the fall, and was got by *Sadi*, whose sire was the celebrated '*Knight of Malta*,' owned by Col. Fitzhugh, of this county. These animals belong to the estate of the late John T. Mason, Esq.

It is intended by the trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society that, as far as possible, the society's exhibitions should serve as a resort for the sellers and purchasers of fine animals, such as breeding and saddle horses, bulls, milch cows, fine oxen, mules, jacks, jennets, swine, improved sheep, &c. Also agricultural machinery, and it is recommended by those who wish to sell or to purchase, to reserve themselves for that occasion. All persons who have fine animals may exhibit them in the society's pen without charge, and if so exhibited, have them afterwards sold gratuitously. Pens will also be provided by the landlord for all other animals which any one may choose to drive there for sale. There can be no doubt that good milch cows, as well as all other animals of superior quality will meet with ready sale at good prices. Notice has already been given, of many fine horses that will be there for sale; to which may now be added, a splendid young colt, sired by Silver Heels, property of Col. T. Emory. The show will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d days of June next. All editors in the state and district, are respectfully requested to copy the above. A handbill containing a full view of the premiums, regulations, &c. for the next Cattle Show, will be sent or given to any one, on application to the editor of the American Farmer.

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TROTTING MATCH.—The lovers of fine trotting was gratified yesterday morning by witnessing a match between a bay horse belonging to Mr. Russell and Mr. Howard's sorrel horse Defiance, for a purse of 1000 dollars. The distance was three miles and a repeat, and the purse was won by Defiance, in very handsome style. The first heat was won by the bay horse, but it is presumed that Defiance would have come in ahead, if he had not lost a shoe. The distance was performed as follows: first heat, 9 min. 11 sec.; second heat, 9 min. 8 sec.; third heat, 9 min. 6 sec.; total distance, 27 minutes 25 seconds.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

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