lost the race. For this day's purse are entered, Mr. Badger's mare Isabella, Mr. Van Marter's horse Snap, Mr. Kelsey's mare Vixon, Mr. Jones' horse Suffolk, and Mr. Coles' mare Agnes. And a match race for $2,000 was to be run in the forenoon.

May 25.

The Races.—Yesterday, the club-purse at Union Course was taken by Mr. Jones' horse Fairplay, and the match won by Mr. Lynch's filly Ariel, running the two miles in three minutes and fifty two seconds The following horses are entered for this day's purse: Mr. Snedeker's Winsnapper, Mr. Coles' Moonshine, Mr. Redon's Sir Archy, Mr. Smock's Oscar, Mr. Jones' Frailty, Mr. Badger's Vanity, and Mr. Sand's Flagellator. The air being cool, and the course in good order, fine sport was anticipated.

May 26.

N. Y. Union Race Course.—The third and last day's purse of the Spring races, of $200, two mile heats, was started for yesterday by seven Horses, viz: Mr. Smock's *Oscar*; Mr. Jones' *Frailty*; Mr. Laird's *Flageolet*; Mr. Cole's *Moonshine*; Mr. Redon's *Sir Archer*; Mr. Snedeker's *Winsnapper*; and Mr. Kelsey's *Lady Vixen*. The two last named horses were distanced in the first heat, and Moonshine in the second. The first heat was performed in 3m. 56s. the second in 3m. 54s. & the last in 4m.3s.

Heats	1st	2d	3d
Oscar,	3	1	1
Frailty,	4	2	2
Flageolet,	1	3	3
Sir Archer,	2	4	drawn
Moonshine,	5	dist.	—
Winsnapper,	dist:	—	—
Lady Vixen,	dist.	—	—

In the afternoon there was a *Scrub Race* between Winsnapper and a mare owned by Mr. Jackson, one mile heats, which was won by the latter with great ease.

BALTIMORE May 28.

CANTON RACES.

Four horses started yesterday for the *Proprietor's Silver Cup*—one mile heats, over the Canton course. The weather was very fine, and the running if possible, more interesting than that of the preceding day. Four heats were run, each of them closely contested—and the Silver Cup was awarded and delivered by the judges to Mr. Jones, the owner of the winning horse. The horses came out as follows:—

Mr. Sleeper's horse,	1, 2, 2, 2,
Mr. Mercer's horse,	2, 1, 3, 3,
Mr. Martin's horse,	3. Bolted,
Mr. Jones' horse,	4, 3, 1, 1,

This day at 12 o'clock, a *handy cap purse*, two mile heats, will be run for over the Canton course. Entrance $30, and a subscription of $50 making in the whole $200, for which the following horses have been entered, viz:—

Selima, aged, entered by Gov. Wright.

Rhoderick Dhu, 4 years, entered by Colonel Sewell.

Nolle Me Tangere, 5 years, entered by Mr. Brightwell.

Blackbeard, aged, entered by Capt. Budd.

Pidgeon, aged, entered by Mr. Potter.

[*From the Salem Gazette, May 24.*]

CAPE ANN FOREVER!

It seems to have been decreed that Cape Ann shall be the scene of all the wonderments, connected with the inhabitants of the briny ocean, in this quarter. We have now another story to relate, which, though it will not fill the public with so much wonder as did the famous Sea Serpent, has too much real novelty in it to be passed by unnoticed. The story has been told for the last day or two here, by everybody to everybody, and everybody, we presume, believes it. We will not vouch for its authenticity, because those who saw and testified to the existence of the sea serpent lost so much credit, and attracted so much ridicule by it. We will go so far however as to express our firm belief in every thing which we here relate, giving it to our readers just as we have it from the mouth of everybody.

It is said that some time last week, as a new fishing schooner about 60 tons belonging to Gloucester, was lying on what is called Middle Ground, at anchor, fishing the seamen were suddenly alarmed by observing that their vessel was moving, and very rapidly on her way home. They were in such a mizmaze that they did not even inquire of one another by what miracle they were thus dragged from their fishing ground. When the schooner had gone some ways, and the astonishment of the crew was in a small degree decreased, a large whale was seen to rise to the surface of the water, at about a cable-tow's length from the vessel, and blow. He shortly disappeared, and behold the mystery was solved, for the schooner was again drawn swiftly through her element. Again the whale appeared, and spouted, and the fishermen discovered that the water was red with blood. The crew were men who could not dwell upon blood and carnage with composure, and they earnestly besought their captain to cut the cable; but he was made of steerner stuff, and said 'no, recollect our schooner's new—and the cable and anchor are new—if they must go to h—ll, let's all go together.' Shortly the whale again sunk, and the vessel was no longer moved. Attempts were then made to weigh the anchor, but it was found impossible; and after working at the windlass two hours, they were directed by the skipper, who appears all the time to have been as calm as a clock, to go to the fishing again. So they lay until the following day, when they were spoken by a vessel that wanted to purchase fish. They represented their distress to the master of this vessel, who kindly sent four hands on board, with whose assistance the anchor was raised; and when they took it on board, a portion of the entrails, and a large piece of the skin of the whale was upon it.

The probability is that the whale struck upon the anchor so violently as to drive it into its body; that it rose in the agony and dragged the vessel, till overcome with pain and loss of blood, it sunk and died.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, May 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Louisa Matilda, Wood, (the 24th of April packet,) arrived last evening from Liverpool. By this arrival London papers to the evening of the 22d of April have been received, one day later than before received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Courier of the 22d ult. is nearly filled with the debates in the House of Commons, on the preceding night, upon the Catholic Bill. It passed the second reading, by a majority of 27—509 members being present. This vote decides the fate of the bill in the House. But we have no means of judging whether its fate will be any better in the lords than has been that of its predecessors. In 1813, Mr. Grattan's bill passed by a majority of 2, in a house of 448 members. In 1821, Mr. Plunkett's bill passed by a majority of 11, in a house of 497 members. It was subsequently thrown out by the lords, by a majority of thirty nine out of 297 votes. The opponents of the bill thought it a happy omen that the bill should have been rejected by a majority of exactly the number of the articles of the established church. The debate spoken of above, was a very able one. Mr. Canning, although so much indisposed as to be obliged to leave the house before the question was taken, acquitted himself with his usual ability.

Liverpool Market.—A letter from Liverpool of the 23d, one day later than before received, says 'that the sales that day amounted to about 4000 bales; the market was very firm.'

The King of England has granted a respite to Mr Savery, of Bristol, convicted of forgery. This is looked upon by some as indicative of an intention to modify the British laws on the subject of forgery.

GREECE.

Notwithstanding the favourable accounts we have received continually from Greece, we must confess that we have sometimes trembled when we read of their internal divisions, and the defection of some of their ablest Generals. Our fears are now revived, and our apprehensions increased. It will be recollected, that on Thursday last we published the substance of letters from Napoli de Romania, Zante, and Cephalonia, upon the authenticity of which the London Courier said it had every reason to rely, representing the success of the Greek arms, particularly against the Egyptian troops who landed at Modon under Ibrahim Pacha. We now regret to find in the Courier of the 22d, letters from Zante (March 22) and Smyrna (March 21) relating to the same events, but giving all the advantages to the Turks. The Courier says—'We lay them before our readers, merely remarking, that the channel through which they have reached us is most respectable. Where the truth actually lies, we must wait for further information.'

Extract of a letter dated Zante, March 22.

'The Turks this year have pushed on Ibrahim Pacha has effected a landing at Modon and Coron with 15,000 men, and the vessels are gone back for others. They (the Egyptian troops) are gone in the direction of Calamata, and have burnt many villages. The blockade of Patras has been unavailing, as Mahmoud has passed into Patras in his ten gun brig, with many vessels under convoy, loaded with provisions from Prevesa. Immense forces are collecting by the Turks in Albania. Ulysses has gone over with Trelawney to the Turks. It is now thought here that the Turks will subdue the Greeks this year.'

Extract of a letter dated Smyrna, March 21.

'Ibrahim Pacha has landed at Modon, and has taken possession of Navarin, Calamata, and some other Minor places in the west; whilst on this side (the north east side) it appears that Odysseus has deserted the Greeks, and has joined the Turks under Omar Pacha, and that they, together, have taken Corinth, so that the Turks, even in winter, are gaining ground in all quarters.'

GERMANY.

The Royal Household of Austria had arrived at Munich, on their way to Italy.

A Vienna paper of April 8 states, that 'M. Karl Krauterer has obtained a patent for one year for a new invention, of which the following is the literal specification:—A carriage, with a moving straight, and endless iron rail-way, for the conveyance as well of burdens, however heavy, as of travellers, with very little friction and shaking, as easily, quickly, and without noise, as with carriages on fixed iron railroads without any greater expense of propelling power, up or down hill, and in any optional laternal direction, over paved or unpaved roads, whether passing over meadow, clay, or sandy ground; lastly, without causing dust or dirt in the roads, and without injuring them.'

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the brig Monroe, in 28 days from Galway, the New York Evening Post has received papers of that place of the 27th, and Dublin papers of the 26th, containing London dates to the evening of the 23d April.

Despatches had been received from Sir A. Campbell, dated Rangoon, Dec. 10 and 15, announcing a series of brilliant victories obtained over the Burmese by the British and native troops. The entire hopes of the king of Ava had been destroyed, his army utterly ruined, and 240 pieces of ordnance, together with 3000 stand of arms the whole of the camp equipage, and 30 war boats, taken by the British. Nothing was said of the king of Ava's death.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced a bill into the House of Commons, to modify the law authorizing the collection of duties on spirits. It was his intention to reduce the duty on foreign liquors from 10s to 5s 10d. per gallon, and that most of the restrictions on Distilleries should be removed.

A letter in the Dublin Morning Post, dated London, April 23, says that the Catholic bill '*will be lost*,' a new reaction having commenced among the dissenters to oppose it.

Accounts from Zante to the 15th March, repeat the statement, that the Egyptian troops, 3000, which landed on the coast of Modon, had been attacked by the Greeks, and cut to pieces, and that the invading fleet was blockaded by the patriots.

Letters from Milan of the 7th April, mention the arrival there of several persons belonging to the Holy Alliance, to make preparations for their reception. It was not certain whether there would be a representative on the part of England There had been an affray at Madrid between the King's Guards and the Royal Volunteers, during a religious procession Several individuals were wounded and two women crushed to death.

Late and Interesting from Buenos Ayres

We are furnished by a friend with Buenos Ayres papers to the 2d of March, in which we find the *Treaty with Great Britain* just ratified by the legislature.—*D. Adv Translated for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

Art. 1. There shall be perpetual amity between the dominions and subjects of his Majesty, the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, and the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata and their inhabitants.

2. There shall be a reciprocal freedom of Commerce between the territories of his B. Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata [The article details the privileges to be enjoyed in entering the ports, residing in the country, &c.

3. The king of Great Britain further agree, that the inhabitants of the said provinces shall enjoy as great privileges of trade and navigation in his dominions out of Europe, as any other nation whatever.

4. No new or greater duties shall be imposed on the importation of the articles of production, cultivation or manufacture of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, into the dominions of his Britannic Majesty, nor on the importation of the articles of production, cultivation or manufacture of the said dominions into the said provinces than those now paid, or which shall be paid for those same articles, when produced, cultivated or manufactured, in other foreign countries; nor shall any such duties be imposed in any the territories of either of the contracting parties, on the exportation of any description of articles, to the territories or dominions of the other, than are now paid or shall be paid on the exportation of the same to any other foreign country; neither shall any prohibition of importation be laid by either, which does not extend to all other nations.

5. Provides that no new or greater duties or charges shall be laid by either party, in the form of port charges, tonage, duties, salvage pilotage, &c., on vessels belonging to the other of a burthen more than 120 tons, than are paid by their own vessels.]

6. The same duties shall be paid, at the introduction of any article of British product or manufacture, into the United Provinces, whether it is brought in British or Buenos Ayrean vessels: [and vice versa:—also, the same system is established with regard to exportation.]

7. To prevent any misunderstanding on what shall constitute a vessel of either nation, it is stipulated for the present, that all vessels built in the dominions of H. B. M. owned, manned and commanded according to the laws of Great Britain, shall be considered as British vessels: and that all vessels built in the territories of the said provinces, and duly owned and commanded by the citizens of the same, or any of them, and whose captains and three fourths of whose crews are citizens of the said provinces, shall be considered as belonging to those provinces.

8, 9, 10 & 11. [These articles relate to the rights and privileges, of individuals, the appointment of Consuls, &c. &c.]

12. The subjects of His Britannic Majesty, residents in the provinces of Rio de la Plata, shall not be disturbed, persecuted nor molested on account of their religion, but shall enjoy PERFECT LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE, being allowed to perform divine worship either in their own houses, or in their own private churches and chapels, which they shall be permitted to build and maintain, in convenient situations approved of by the government of the said provinces; and the subjects of H. B. M. who shall die in the territories of the provinces, shall be allowed burial in their own cemeteries, which they shall be free in the same manner to form and maintain. [Equal privileges are also stipulated to the other party.]

13. [This article relates to the disposal of private property.]

14. His Britannic Majesty, anxiously desiring the *Abolution of the Slave Trade*, the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata oblige themselves to co-operate with H. B. M. for the accomplishment of so beneficent a work, and to prohibit all persons residing in the same provinces, or subject to their jurisdiction, in the most efficacious manner and by the most solemn laws, from taking any part in that traffic.

15. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in London, within four months, or sooner if possible.

In testimony of which, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed it with their seals.

Done in Buenos Ayres, Feb. 2, 1825.

[Seals.] MANUEL J. GARCIA.
WOODBINE PARISH.

[To this was added on the 19th Feb, the signature of the Governor of Buenos Ayres.]

JUAN GREGORIO DE LAS HERAS.

The House of Representatives were occupied part of the day of Feb. 25th, in discussing a plan proposed by a committee, for the reduction of the Spanish forces under Gen. Olaneta, who it was then supposed, occupied the four provinces of Upper Peru. The report was agreed to, which recommended that munitions, arms, &c. should be supplied to the government of Salta, who would raise the necessary troops. This date is one month later (wanting one day) than that under which was brought the news of Olaneta's submission, but we presume, and certainly hope, that this circumstance offers no solid evidence against the complete success of the Patriots.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser, May 26.

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the schooner Franklin, from Chagres and Lima, has furnished us with Guayaquil papers to March 19, and Lima government gazettes to March 10th. We are also indebted to him for commercial and ship news from the Pacific, which we publish to day.

More than 5,000 bbls. of flour were in Lima, and no sales. The crops in Chili is very abundant, and wheat had been contracted for deliverable in Valparaiso at 6 rials per fanega.

The following facts we have obtained from a perusal of the latest papers.

We are informed that Gen. Olaneta still holds out in Upper Peru against the Patriots, although a report was current in Lima for a time that he had agreed to the capitulation.

The Supreme Court of Justice was installed at Lima on the 8th of February. Several officers who have deserved well of the country, have been particularly noticed.

The Peruvian Congress opened their session on the 10th of February, and decreed that Bolivar should continue to hold the power and title of Dictator until the next session of Congress, which is fixed by the Constitution in the year 1826.

Two members of the Peruvian Congress had arrived at Guayaquil, on their way to Colombia, charged with an important commission.

Gen. Sanchez attacked a body of 800 royalists at Cochabamba, on the 17th Jan. who were going to join Olaneta, and took many of them and their officers prisoners. Preparations were making to garrison Chuquisaca and Potosi.

The Congress voted a gift of a million of dollars to Bolivar, which he twice refused. The Congress then requested him to take it under his charge, and appropriate it to objects of beneficence. From a letter addressed by him to Congress on the 12th of February, in which he accepts the dictatorship again, he says that the interests of the state will call him to Upper Peru, and therefore he shall delegate a part of the supreme power to a council of government under Lama as President.

A column of troops, who came out of the castle of Callao on the 16th of Feb. were routed by the Patriots, with a loss of 200 killed and many wounded.

Gen. Lawza has returned from La Paz to Oxara, with 2200 men: all the country having risen against him. The army collected under the command of the General in Chief, is moving from Puno to pass the Desaguadeso where it was supposed a victory would be gained without a battle.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.—The editors of the N. Y. Evening Post, have been informed by a gentleman of respectability, and on whose statement they can rely, that a treaty has been concluded between the French and Spanish governments, by which the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico are to be occupied, like Cadiz, with the troops of the former nation. Of 16,000 French soldiers now in the West Indies, 8000 are to be drafted for Cuba, and 4000 for Porto Rico; and the garrisons now occupying these places are to be disbanded and sent to Spain, or to some other station. A Frenchman has been appointed to succeed General Vives in the government of Cuba, which, with Porto Rico, is to be held by the French, until the alarm arising from revolutionary principles, and from the fear of invasion, has completely subsided Whether Great Britain will permit this arrangement to be carried into effect, remains to be seen. She has from 17,000 to 18,000 troops in her West India Islands, and a powerful naval force, equal at least to that of France and Spain. It is scarcely possible that so great a European force can continue long on this station, without coming in contact with each other; and if the views of the different cabinets are not in union, we may expect soon to hear of some decided event arising out of the present uncertain state of affairs in this quarter of the word.

THE CUBA PROJECT.—A well informed correspondent, in a letter to us, written with a view to correct erroneous reports, furnishes some particulars in relation to the project for invading Cuba, of a *new complexion* to the most of our readers. He says that St. Anna, who issued the recent proclamation in Yucatan for the invasion of Cuba, is, by the Mexican government, considered in a state little short of outlawry, and that nothing but the extreme forbearance of that government has withheld merited punishment for certain acts of disobedience. As to the idea of Bolivar's being associated in the invasion of Cuba with St. Anna, our correspondent has strong reasons (which it is not our object at present to state) for believing is equally a misrepresentation.

The information which the Intelligencer gave about the recall of St. Anna's expedition, in consequence of additional troops reaching Havana, is equally incorrect, as St. Anna was never authorized by the government of Mexico to undertake the expedition.

Washington Gazette.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

By the schooner Sally-Ann, in 39 days from Cadiz, we have received papers from that city to the 12th of April, and Gibraltar papers of the 7th.

An order was published at Lisbon on the 30th of March, admitting vessels from ports described in article 182 of decree of October 22, 1824, into all the ports of Portugal, after a quarantine of only eight days, those however which bring susceptible goods being admitted into the port of Lisbon only; those from ports mentioned in art. 3, after a quarantine of five days; and those from ports where the yellow fever has never been known, at free pratique.

Vessels from all parts of Spain shall be admitted free, except from Algiers, which shall perform a quarantine of 4 days, as also those from Gibraltar. Vessels from Cuba, and the Gulf of Mexico, shall be regulated by the above decree until further information shall be obtained.

Vessels from Sicily, the port of Naples in the Adriatic and Italy proper, at 6 days; from Genoa, &c. 6 days.

The importation of foreign Aquafortis was prohibited by the Spanish Government on the 8th March.

The ship Hantonia was at Gibraltar for New Orleans soon, the only American vessel mentioned in the paper.

N. Y. Dai. Adv.

[From the Baltimore Fed. Gazette, May 23.]

Our attentive correspondent at Norfolk, Mr. W. G. Lyford informs us that he has received intelligence from Hayti to the 10th instant, which represent that great dissatisfaction prevailed among the emigrants, on account of their extreme anxiety to return to the United States. It is understood, that President Boyer, from his acts is as eager to get them out of the Island as he had been to get them into it. It is said that he signed two hundred passports in one day for their return to the United States, and it is thus far to be apprehended that the philanthropic views of the gentlemen who aided the plan for meliorating the condition of the people of colour, derive but little support from those who were exclusively to be benefitted.

JUST & LIBERAL SENTIMENTS

[*From the Charleston Gazette.*]

It is with no ordinary gratification we publish the following replies to the question propounded in the communication from a 'Voter,' in our paper of yesterday. The enquiry was frank and respectful, and it has been met with a corresponding feeling. The gentlemen, therefore, whose names are submitted to the public suffrage, holding no difference of sentiment on a very material point for the public consideration, are now to rest their claims entirely on their individual merits. Such a contest, whilst honourable to themselves, will have the further advantage of avoiding that violence of conduct and feeling which unfortunately too much accompany a struggle for party supremacy.

Charleston, 12th May, 1825.

MR. EDITOR—You will oblige me by publishing the underwritten. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obt. servt.

WM. DRAYTON.

As I consider every citizen entitled to information upon the political sentiments of a candidate for a seat in Congress, in reply to the question proposed to me by 'A Voter,' in your paper of this morning I unhesitatingly answer, that I am not opposed to the President and his Cabinet, neither would I join the opposition to them in Congress, from personal motives, in the event of my being elected a member of that Body. After this declaration, that I may avoid the possibility of being misunderstood, I will avail myself of the occasion to add, that I regard an opposition to individuals, as factious, and baneful to the prosperity of the Union. A representative in Congress, in my opinion, is bound by the obligations of honour and duty, to support measures which, after the best consideration he can bestow upon them, he deems beneficial to his country, and to oppose such as he believes to be productive of a different result: in both cases regardless of the men from whom such measures may originate.

WM. DRAYTON.

To the Editor of the City Gazette.

SIR—Recognizing distinctly the right of any citizen to ascertain the sentiments of those placed in the situation of candidates for their suffrages, on all questions of public interest, I readily answer the question of 'A Voter,' in your paper of yesterday, "*Whether I am opposed to the present Administration?*"

At the last session of the Legislature, as one of the Senators from Charleston, I attended a meeting, the object of which was to determine on a candidate for the Presidency. I gave my vote for Gen. Jackson, because I believed that the majority of my constituents were in his favor; and I thought that every personal preference of my own, if I had any, should yield to that consideration.

The election having terminated according to the provisions of the Constitution in favor of Mr. Adams, I thought, and still hope that the minority will acquiesce—nor can I conceive upon what grounds a virtuous man could declare war in advance against an Administration, the only aim of which must be the public good, and the punishment of which should they attempt otherwise, is safe in the hands of an honest and enlightened people. Long personal knowledge, and public observation of Mr. Adams' character and conduct, have convinced me of his ardent purity and patriotism, and render it impossible that I can have any prejudices against his untried Administration.

Your ob't servant, WM. CRAFTS.

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