

and oppressed of all nations; and we will hail with joy the arrival of such as will leave behind them their titles of nobility—the insignia of royalty and their engines of religious persecution. Our states are becoming intersected with canals through which are to flow streams of wealth to invigorate and enrich the remotest sections of our nation. The time is not far distant when our interior villages will become marts of commerce, where the fruits of industry may be exchanged for the wealth of eastern nations, and for every convenience of human life. But amid the profusion of blessings that spring from our soil, and flow in from abroad we feel our pride as a nation chastened and our enjoyments yet imperfect. The wound, long felt by our country has been aggravated, and the stain upon her national character enlarged, by the late extension of the detestable evil of slavery. That a principle so pregnant with curses, so repulsive to humanity, should not find in an American congress more bands to arrest its progress, is no less astonishing than it is unpardonable: It found its unblushing advocates among the representatives of a free and virtuous people, and who by this abandonment of honor and fidelity to their constituents, have laid themselves bare to the sharpest reproach. Hence, the fairest portion of the territorial globe, on which, so many boons of heaven have been showered to create it the happy residence of man; is likely to be the land of oppression, where the richest bounties of nature are turned to the miseries of its inhabitants. Uttered Missouri, thy destiny is a gloomy perspective in the foreboding eye! A more anxious wish cannot possess the heart of the christian and philanthropist, than that the sufferings of the Africans be ameliorated and their condition improved. Our Colonization Society may confidently hope in Divine Providence to aid every human exertion in affecting its objects. How happy for that degraded race; how honorable to this enlightened nation; could there be found enough of general sympathy and united benevolence, to restore to the land of their inheritance, every tree person of color, where they might enjoy the unshackled freedom of their nature, and the dignity of human beings. Perhaps there yet lives some aged father who in such a restoration will embrace his son. Perhaps some mother in painful memory, retains the "last sad view" of her kidnapped babe—and will find among this group her child. But cheerless is the hope of the slave "dragging at each remove a lengthened chain," and writhing under cruelties "that make mercy weep to see inflicted on a brute." Yet the day will come when the wicked shall cease from troubling and the weary be at rest—when the poor, despised and suffering slave shall be cradled in the bosom of his God.

Such is the connexion of our states and so mutual and close their dependence upon each other that every political disaster is felt throughout the whole. The embarrassments we now feel as a state result from those evils that diffuse themselves through all the veins of our national body, and enervate alike every member. Luxury and Indolence generate those diseases that most corrupt the morals, exhaust the resources, and destroy the liberty of a people; and if our republic is destined to fall, we are pronounced by every preceding example that she will perish by these destructive evils. The hand of industry has too long divided its strength between the labors of the plow, and the grasping at schemes and "airy speculations." Our manufactures have too long been neglected, and the mechanics have abandoned their shops to give place to idlers and tiplers. The pride of a people increases as industry declines, and the first step of an indolent man is into extravagance or profligacy. There are many votaries of pride and luxury who will not abandon their idols while they have one fragment of a broken fortune to lay at their shrines. But those to whom is left the smallest remnant undevoted, whose hands are not enfeebled with sloth and shrink not from labor, have here an animating prospect of competency and wealth. To relieve ourselves from the impoverished state into which we are thrown, nothing is so much wanting as a proper distribution of employments among our citizens. Agriculture the most forsaken of all has more allurements, and secures more happiness to the human mind, than any other pursuit that can employ the activity of man. The husbandman is the pride and stay of his country. Dependent on none but him who rules the seasons, and whose promise of seed time and harvest has never failed, he is above the fear of poverty and want. He toils with cheerfulness through the day, and at night enjoys the softest repose. The objects of his care then become the favorite charge of heaven. He quenches his thirst and feeds his appetite at the purest fountains of health. By increasing agriculture we extend the wings of commerce, and open to manufactures their only enduring sources. Let then a noble emulation be found among us, that shall promote the benevolent designs of the creator in this fertile land; that shall endear us to our country and to one another; and lastly that shall secure to posterity the blessings of liberty & independence.

LATEST OF SPAIN.

New York, June 26.

The following communication on the subject of Spanish affairs, was received from a passenger on board of the brig Lunice, arrived at Quarantine on Saturday morning.

"We left Gibraltar 17th May, up to which period the political affairs of Spain remained in an undisturbed and tranquil state, and which was supposed would continue till the meeting of the Cortes, (the beginning of July;) that period was looked for with much interest and anxiety, as the commencement of a new state of things, to the thorough destruction of the old system. Nothing had transpired from which a conclusion can be drawn as to the course to be pursued towards their transatlantic possessions. It was generally believed, however, that the Cortes will make a merit of necessity, and that the most liberal policy will be adopted. This course, it was believed, would meet with great opposition, as they have not yet ceased making a distinction between the two exertions for a change of government: That of Spain being called "La Santa insurrection de Espana;" whilst that of South America is termed "La Criminal insurrection de America."

The king continues to pursue a course calculated to meet the wishes of the people under

the new government. By him Quiroga and Riego are named, among other conspicuous leaders in the revolution, with great distinction, but as yet they decline his majesty's favors, and great jealousy and suspicions exist.

Gen. Freyres, who is charged with being the author of the dreadful massacre at Cadiz, is in prison there, and is to be judged by the Cortes. The soldiers, it was said, were to suffer a quintal, i.e. every fifth man to be shot.

The last accounts from the United States' squadron in the Mediterranean were, that they had left Mahon on a cruise; they were all expected at Gibraltar about 20th May, to wait the arrival of Com. Bainbridge, who was daily expected from America.

Market for American produce at Gibraltar very dull. Flour plenty, and sales making at 5 dollars. Beer dull at 10 dollars, and pork 13 a 14 dollars—Colonial produce also at reduced prices.

Madrid Gazettes to the 2d of May, are received, which are principally occupied with political disquisitions and speculations on the local affairs of that country.

FROM THE SPANISH MAINE.

Charleston, June 19.

His B. M. sloop of war *Wasp*, captain Carter, from Jamaica and Havana, bound to England, with dispatches, touched off our Bar on Saturday and sailed again yesterday.

We have conversed with some of her officers, who came up to town, and learn, that two days previous to her leaving Kingston, (29th May,) a vessel arrived in a short passage from Cartagena, bringing authenticated accounts that the Patriot army of Gen. Montilla, from Rio de la Hacha, had formed a junction with that of General Urdaneta; and that both these, besides some small detachments, had united with the army under Bolivar in Carracas. The forces, thus concentrated, were marching upon Cartagena and St. Martha at the same time, in the form of a half circle. Cartagena was in a distressed state; no provisions in the place and no money. Manga, in the rear of it, had been taken by the Patriots. The Vice-Roy, accompanied by Col. Santa Cruz and his Staff Officers, had already fled in a vessel for St. Jago de Cuba, carrying with him two hundred thousand dollars in specie. There was no doubt but that St. Martha would have shortly fallen into the possession of the Patriots, as the harbor was closely blockaded by the squadron of Admiral Brion, of 13 sail, which was provisioned for six months, and well supplied with arms and ammunition.

SPAIN.

We have received a series of Spanish Gazettes (the Constitutional Diary of Barcelona) to the 6th of May. They furnish a feast to one who takes a lively interest in the Spanish revolution. Every thing in them denotes national energy, elasticity, and reform. Patriotism, talent, knowledge, experience, are shewn to be all in full and salutary motion. The system of ecclesiastical discipline and administration is under revision, and subjected to various beneficial changes. Royal decrees abound, tending to the regeneration of every branch of government and economy, particularly the finances. The most

remarkable of these decrees is one of the 24th of April, which ordains, that, for the purpose of giving the people a knowledge of their rights and duties, and in order that they may be enlightened on these from the very source whence they had been too often deceived, all the parochial curates of the monarchy shall explain to their parishioners, at stated hours on the Sundays and holidays, the political constitution of the Cortes; pointing out its utility to all classes, and refuting all accusations against it:—that the same shall be done for the children of the primary schools, by their teachers; for the students in the universities & ecclesiastical seminaries, by the regular professors of the law and of moral philosophy; and for the inhabitants of convents and universally of all literary and monastic establishments, by their principals. The decree also directs, that the constitution be stereotyped at the Royal Printing offices, to make a copy of it attainable for every one; and that it be printed and distributed in all the transmarine dominions of Spain. Another decree establishes an anniversary commemoration, with the utmost military and ecclesiastical pomp, of the death of those Spaniards whom Murat butchered in Madrid, on the second of May, 1808: another prescribes and regulates the organization of the National Militia "to guard the constitution;" and it appears that numerous volunteer companies are forming themselves for the same object.

The Barcelona Diary complains of the fabricated or distorted news respecting Spanish affairs, given in the French gazettes. It traces them to malice chiefly, and in part to ignorance of the Spanish language. It contradicts the rumors of revolutionary movements in Portugal, and the assertion of the British ministerial journals, (upon whose tone it animadverts sharply,) that the South American Provinces will not receive the constitution. It alleges that the best results are expected in South America, when the intelligence of the revolution is received there. It relates that Ferdinand expostulated with the French Ambassador at Madrid, in regard to the calumnies vented in the French ultra-royalist and ministerial journals, against the Spanish revolution, and that he assured his excellency that he, Ferdinand, was the first and the heartiest *constitutionalist* of Spain. Much good pleasantry and keen sarcasm are indulged in the Spanish papers about the fears of the Prussian, French, and British governments, as to the influence of Spanish example, and the infection of Spanish liberty. The French journalists are fully matched in point of ability, and over matched in the topics of recrimination, and in poignancy of satire. The whole number of French troops in the neighborhood of the Pyrenees, is stated at 3700, and represented as "a cordon against freedom." Patriotic pieces are constantly performed on the Spanish theatre; a new one, entitled "Liberty Restored," was announced for the 2d of May, at Barcelona.

Some of the particular traits mentioned in the Diary, are full of meaning, and well worthy of being repeated. When Caniga Arguelles, the new Minister of Finance, who had come from the fortress of Ceuta, appeared for the first time before Ferdinand, the latter would not allow him to kneel, but embraced him; asking his pardon for the ill he had done him; professed the utmost sorrow for his suffering; exhorted him to maintain the constitution, and to rely on his support; and, finally, both burst into tears.

After Arco Aguerro, one of the heroes of the army of the Isle Leon, had been carried in triumph by the people of Madrid, he repaired to the Royal palace, and placed his crown of laurel at the feet of the "Constitutional king."

Don Augustin Arguelles, appointed Minister of Justice, being in very bad health, on his return from imprisonment at Majorca, was obliged to stop at Almenara, a village distant seven leagues from Valentia. The principal members of the Catalonia regiment, in that city, repaid, to the number of twenty-four, to Almenara, and brought the distinguished patriot on their shoulders in a litter to Valentia. How different this in spirit and effect from the harnessing the populace in Manchester, to drag the radical demagogues!

Nat. Gaz.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 22.

The ship Merchant, Fowler, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing a Liverpool paper of the 15th May, and a Lloyd's list of the 10th. The Commercial Advertiser gives the following summary and extracts.

This ship brought but 15 letters, only 7 or 8 of which were for this city.

Billing's Liverpool advertiser states, that the proceedings of the new Parliament begin to assume a very interesting character.

The first question which tested the strength of the parties, was on the Droits of the Crown. Mr. Brougham was the leader in the debate, on the part of the opposition, and Mr. Canning on that of the ministry. The question was on placing the admiralty Droits at the disposal of parliament. The votes stood on the side of the ministers, 273—on the opposition side of the house 155—giving the former a majority of 118.

The health of lord Castlereagh does not permit him to attend to his parliamentary duties; but it is said Mr. Canning supplies his place with great talent, and as a brilliant debater, stands perhaps unrivaled in that Assembly.

In the provisions for the civil list, the Queen, it is said, has been wholly lost sight of. The London Globe states, positively, that Her majesty will not return to England.

Mr. Baring has become the advocate of a free system of trade, and has brought the subject up in parliament.

On Tuesday the 9th, Mr. Alderman Wood brought forward his motion for a secret committee to enquire into the treasonable practices alledged against Edwards, the spy. The motion was rejected without a division, but the worthy Alderman pledged himself to follow up the investigation, by prosecuting Edwards for high treason, at his own expense; & from the observations made by ministers upon this promise, there seems no reason to fear that the enquiry will be stilled by a *nolle prosequi*.

On the same evening, Sir James Mackintosh moved for a committee on the criminal laws; and on Thursday night, Mr. Maberly called the attention of ministers to the financial circumstances of the country, with a view, as it appeared,