

vince of Rio de la Hache, are now independent, and form, or are on the eve of forming, integral parts of that great infant-republic, now rearing its majestic head in these extensive and fruitful regions. "If," says the writer of this article, "the progress of liberty in the year 1821, be as favourable as the preceding one, there will be no Spaniards found, at the expiration thereof, in the whole territory of Columbia, armed against the freedom of that country."

By this conveyance is received a proclamation of the Chief Regidor of Maracaybo, officially announcing the independence of that district, and its union with the republic of Columbia. This document is worthy of men aspiring to the rank of freemen—concise, decided and energetic. Our correspondent states in a private letter, that the duties on entering and clearing vessels in Maracaybo, since the declaration of its independence, are reduced 100 per cent.—The patriot general Urdoneta arrived at that place from Grenada on the 8th March with 800 men; and it is supposed, that there will be in the course of one month, at least 4000 troops to defend Maracaybo against any attack of the Spaniards.

Accounts from St. Martha state, that Commodore Aury lately died at Baranquilla, but the manner of his death was differently reported. General Labuta, the governor of St. Martha, during its former short lived independence, was also said to have died at that place. Great tranquillity reigned in St. Martha, and in every other place belonging to the republic, where also considerable commerce was carried on with the interior.

An ordinance of the Spanish Cortes, had been communicated to the Captain-General of the island of Porto Rico, directing him to abandon the use of all subterraneous dungeons and places injurious to health, existing in the prisons, barracks, and forts; that all the prisons shall be situated so as to receive natural light; that no chains shall be put upon the prisoners, and that the instruments which have hitherto been in use to afflict and torture them, be immediately destroyed.

From the Charleston Courier, April 9.

#### REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

It will be seen by the letter of our correspondent at Havana, that a Revolution has taken place in Mexico—the Vice Roy has been dethroned by the populace, and a new Junta formed—and a deputation appointed to proceed to Spain, to request from the Cortes a member of the Royal Family, to preside over them as King; or else an acknowledgment of their independence.

HAVANA, APRIL 1.

"I avail myself of the sailing of the schooner Jane, to forward you a regular file of the 'Noticioso Mercantil.'" There is an arrival from Vera Cruz, with accounts from that city to the 12th ultimo. It is said by her, that the Vice Roy of Mexico has been dethroned by the populace, and a new Junta formed; deputies had been appointed by the Junta to go to Spain, and request a King from the Cortes, to be selected out of the Royal Family, and to reside amongst them; or to acknowledge the independence of Mexico. I give you intelligence as I received it—it is certain, however, that there has been a revolution in that country.

APRIL 10.

The late hour at which we received our London papers yesterday by the James Monroe, enabled us only to give a hasty view of their contents. To-day we have extracted from them a number of articles of considerable interest. The Austrian Declaration may be considered as an important State Paper. It contains an assurance, that if necessary, the Emperor of Russia will bring her forces into the field and make common cause against the Neapolitans.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Queen's Annuity Bill was read a third time, and passed, last night in the House of Lords, without a word being said upon the subject. It was then carried down to the Commons by the two Judges, and it now only remains to receive the Royal assent, which it will probably have, by commission, in a day or two. Her Majesty will then be put in legal possession of £50,000 per ann.

FEBRUARY 27.  
AUSTRIA.

Address from Gen. Frimont to his Army.

"The army, the supreme command of which has been trusted to me by his Majesty the Emperor, passes over the confines with the intention of peace. The events which have disturbed the tranquillity of Italy, are the only motives for our march. We do not, as in the year 1815, advance against a rash enemy; every inhabitant of the kingdom of Naples, that is faithful and well intentioned, will be our friend. The duty of the officers and of the soldiers, will now be to observe the strictest order, and mine to obtain it by every means in my power.—Whether the army shall pass through the peaceful States of Italy, or shall place their feet on the Neapolitan territory, my constant care shall be directed that they may constantly preserve the same discipline and love of order which they acquired between the years 1815 and 1817, in the same countries they are now about to enter.

None but the enemies to the tranquillity of their fellow citizens, none but rebels to the sentiments of their king, can be opposed to us. Should they even succeed in inducing resistance to us by others, they will still fail to withdraw us from the salutary plan which has been presented to us. The consequences of their enterprize will fall on their heads alone, and not on those of peaceful citizens. If it is glorious for the soldier to fulfil his duties on the field of battle, it is not less so for him to secure the general tranquillity against the attacks of evil disposed men. Our Emperor relies upon us, and we shall justify on this occasion, also, his confidence, and the reputation of our army, without recurring to the sentiments with which we are animated to the fulfilment of our duty.

GIOVANNI BARON DE FRIMONT,  
General of Cavalry.  
Head-Quarters, Padua, Feb. 4, 1821.

Within the last week the preparations have been carrying on in Westminster Hall with great activity, for the Coronation, which it is now stated will take place upon the 9th of June, the business of Parliament being expected to finish at the end of May.

The King's visit to Ireland, (according to a Dublin letter of the 15th of February,) is now considered quite certain. It is said to be His Majesty's intention to disembark at Cork, to proceed thence to Knocklofty, the seat of the Earl Donoughmore, onward to Kilkenny Castle, and to the metropolis. An idea prevails that the first visit will be paid to the Marquis of Thomond, at his magnificent seat near the harbour of Cork.

The Duke of Richmond, we regret to state, experienced a severe fall from his horse a few days ago, near his seat in Sussex, which produced the bursting of a blood vessel.

The Earl of Dartmouth, will, it is said, shortly conduct a daughter of Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the hymeneal altar.

One of the Pit Boxes at Drury-Lane Theatre, was sold on Tuesday for one thousand and seventy guineas. It was offered at the commencement of the season for 500 guineas. Much of this improvement is attributed to Miss Wilson's extraordinary attraction. The other shares are rising in the same proportion.

Mr. Pennyfather is the new Baron of the Irish Exchequer.

According to a return made by order of the House of Commons, the amount of duties paid on windows (for the enjoyment of light) for the year ending 31st Jan. 1821, was £2,366,139 12s. 11½d.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Marquis of Grantham his Vice Chamberlain.

Herrings on the coast of Yorkshire are now retailing at 110 for a shilling.

On the 1st of January last, the convict hulks contained 2555 prisoners; 2758 were transported in the last year to New South Wales; and 63 died at the hulks.

It is said Her Majesty is reducing her establishment at Brandenburg House, limited as it is.

Iron masts are about to be adopted in the Navy. Mr. Bell with whom the present plan originated, has lately removed all the objections urged against it.

Mr. Scott, who was wounded lately in a duel with Mr. Christie, died at Chalk Tavern, on Tuesday night, 27th Feb.

PROVIDENCE, APRIL 16.

FROM LISBON.—The ship George, Robbins, arrived at this port, brought Lisbon papers to March 2d, which contain nothing new. They are principally filled with the proceedings of the Cortes, which are reported as late as February 28, and contain a project of a constitution for the Portuguese monarchy, which assumes as leading principles, the integrity of the Portuguese dominions in all parts of the world, the establishment of the Catholic Faith, and of the Braganza Family on the Throne. They also contain the Treasury Budget, as it was reported to the Cortes.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 10.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The brig Hannah, arrived here yesterday, left Rio Janeiro about the 8th of February. Capt. Harris informs that it was expected the new constitution would be adopted in Brazil, and that the inhabitants were even willing to exceed that, and to depose the present King. Lima was closely invested by Lord Cochrane, and it was daily expected to fall into his hands; the place suffered considerably from the scarcity of provisions, and flour had been sold as high as 56 dollars per barrel.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Economy in the Ordnance Department.

In the Report of the Debates on Friday last, Mr. Hume, in order to prove the present extravagant rate of pay and allowances to the Officers in the Ordnance generally, is reported to have stated one example of the Storekeeper at Dover, who now receives to the amount of £500 a year, pay and allowances, although that office, prior to the late war, had only a salary of £120 a year. Mr. Ward, the Clerk of the Ordnance, contradicted Mr. Hume, and declared that the allowances of the Storekeeper at Dover were not £500 a year, and that no Storekeeper had retired on a pension. By the exclusion of strangers from the gallery, we were unable to state Mr. Hume's reply to Mr. Ward's assertion, which was, by the production of the Ordnance Estimates, dated the 19th May, 1820, and signed by Mr. Ward himself, under whose signature it appeared that the allowances of Robert Huntingdon, Storekeeper at Dover, were reported to the House as £500 a year, and that he had actually retired on a pension of £333, as stated by Mr. Hume.

Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, succeeds Lord Exmouth, in the course of a few days, as Commander in Chief at Plymouth; and Capt. Skene is appointed Flag Captain.

In the ships, now fitting up for the next Voyage of Discovery, the births are all to be placed in the centre of the vessels, and the gangways are to pass round the sides.

The Undertaking to do 50 miles in 12 hours in 12 successive days.—Lieutenant Owen, who started from Piccadilly on Monday upon this undertaking, did his task at 6 o'clock, and slept at a friend's house near Reading, Berks. He did the first 15 miles in 3 hours, and played with the 4 miles an hour after. He started at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, on the Basingstoke road, reached Basingstoke road, through Swallowfield, Heckfield, Strathfield-Say, &c. (15 miles) in 3 hours and 5 minutes, and had done 40 miles in ten hours and a quarter. His route will be straight to Exeter, thence to Bath, through Somersetshire, Oxfordshire, Worcestershire, &c. into the Northern road. The pedestrian is 25 years of age, and of great powers.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,  
FEBRUARY 3.

Criminal Informations.

Mr. Scarlett moved for a criminal information against R. F. Weaver, R. Arrow-smith, and Wm. Shackell, the Proprietors and Printer of a Paper called 'John Bull.' The libel was published in No. V. of that Paper, and was headed "Queen's Visitors." He ought to observe that the Paper in question was full of libels against her Majesty, but with those he had nothing to do; that was the proper business of her Majesty's Attorney General. The libel stated, that the Countess of Tankerville, Lady Mary Bennet, and Lady Ossulston (a foreigner), could not refuse the entreaties of the male part of the family to visit the Queen, Lady Caroline Wrottesley (Lady Mary's sister) having been detected in a criminal intrigue with her married servant. The Learned

Counsel said he should not make any observation on the libel; but could merely read the affidavits on which he founded his motion. He then read the affidavit of Sir J. Wrottesley, which stated, that in 1795 he was married to the daughter of the Earl of Tankerville, with whom he lived for twenty years, when she died in his arms, leaving a family of five children; the affidavit added, that she was a lady of the strictest honour and chastity, and there was not the slightest ground for the infamous aspersion which had been published. He had also the affidavits of Lady Tankerville, of Lord Ossulston, and of the Hon. Mr. Bennet (brother of the late Lady Mary Wrottesley,) to the same effect. The Court granted the Rule.

Important Decision on Bills of Exchange.  
TREACHER V. HINTON.

This was an action upon a bill of exchange for £165 18s. drawn by Robert Owen upon, and accepted by the defendant, payable at Sir John Lubbock's and Company. At the late Sittings before the Chief Justice at Guildhall, the usual proof was given of the drawer and acceptor's hand writing, and that the bill was presented at Sir John Lubbock's, and not paid, but inasmuch as it was not proved that the defendant had received notice of the dishonour, the Chief Justice, on the authority of the late case of Rowe v. Young (decided in the House of Lords) nonsuited the plaintiff, it appearing that the cause was undefended, but gave the plaintiff leave to move to set aside the nonsuit and enter a verdict.

Mr. Abraham for the plaintiff, now moved accordingly, and obtained a Rule Nisi.

The Chief Justice said, he thought it followed, as a necessary consequence of the decision in the House of Lords, that, as presentment must be proved notice of the dishonour of the bill must also be proved. Rule to shew cause granted.

[It is said that this cause has created a great sensation among the Merchants and Bankers, there being at the time of the decision of the Chief Justice, overdue bills, of which notice to the acceptors had not been given, or, if given, cannot be proved, to the amount of several millions.]

COWIE V. HASLOP.

This was an action against the acceptor of a bill of exchange, which was tried before the Lord Chief Justice at Guildhall, at the last adjourned Sittings. It appeared in evidence that the bill was accepted generally by the defendant, who resided at Bristol, and after it had left his hands it was, without his knowledge or consent, altered and made payable in London.

The Jury, under his Lordship's direction, found a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Marryatt now moved for a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be had, on the ground of misdirection by the learned Judge. He contended that the addition made to the general acceptance, whereby it was made special, did not release the defendant from his liability, under the original acceptance.

The Court held that the addition made was of so important a nature, and changed the obligations of the contract so completely, that the instrument was thereby vitiated. Rule refused.

NEW ZEALAND.

Description of the inhabitants and population of the islands.

"The inhabitants of these islands are in general (says Mr. Leigh) very stout and robust, and are equal in muscular strength to the largest men in Europe; their number is supposed to be from one or two millions. Their colour in general is brown, but not much more so than that of a Spaniard who has been much exposed to the sun. Both the men and women have good features. Their dress consists of mats made of flax, which grows in abundance in the islands, and is of a very fine texture. The natives are accustomed to mark, or tattoo their bodies, and particularly their faces. They have various weapons of war the principal of which are lances, darts, and a kind of battle-axe.

New-Zealanders Cannibals.

"While I continued in the Island, (say Mr. Leigh) one day, as I was walking on the beach conversing with a chief, my attention was arrested by a great number of people coming from a neighbouring hill. They inquired the cause of the concourse, and