

We copy from one of the last London papers the Address from the King of SPAIN on the dissolution of the late Cortes, and the answer of the Cortes. These documents are calculated to attract general respect. The King seems to have learnt by experience, what his monarchical preceptors never taught to him, that the paramount duty of a Chief Magistrate, whether Hereditary or Elective, has no relation to himself, but wholly to the people, whose happiness, and the true glory of the Nation, it is his first great duty to promote. The Cortes, too, seem to have readily assumed the Representative character, and worn it with coming firmness and dignity—giving way, on the expiration of their term of service, to their successors in office, with cheerfulness and lively anticipations of the future. Comparing the present condition of Spain with what it was ten years ago, there is abundant reason for congratulation to the friends of political and religious freedom throughout the world.

**SPAIN.**

*Speech delivered by His Majesty on the closing of the Session of the Extraordinary Cortes, February 14, 1822, and the President's answer.*

**GENTLEMEN DEPUTIES:** It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to announce to this august assembly, that the legislative measures adopted within the period of these extraordinary Cortes, have so considerably advanced the great work of our political regeneration, that a few efforts more of the same nature will speedily carry it to the highest pitch of perfection.

I shall not stop to notice regularly the arrangements respecting the ports and custom-houses, nor the improvements made in the commercial tariffs, which, by enlarging their provisions, tend to expiate smuggling, and present to our industry every excitement for its increase.

But it is impossible to refrain from extolling, with particular eulogium, two great undertakings, viz: the territorial division of Spain, and that of the Penal Code, which was still more arduous and important, and the execution of which, at this period, is solely owing to the wisdom and zeal of the Cortes. Their names alone suffice to make known the value of these distinguished works, of which the necessity was evident, and the advantages of which, reserved for future times, cannot fail to be always manifested.

I congratulate myself on having to recapitulate these monuments of the Spanish character, which firm in its purpose, always succeeds at last in accomplishing the most difficult and glorious designs; and this is its true device.

In retiring, therefore, gentlemen deputies, to your provinces, you will be accompanied by the national gratitude and by mine. I trust that, by your patriotic virtue and wise counsels, you will contribute to maintain in the provinces public order and respect for the legitimate authorities, as the best means of consolidating the constitutional system, on the punctual observance of which depends the prosperity of this magnanimous nation.

**THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.**

**SERENITY:** These Cortes, which had the glory of seeing your Majesty take in the midst of them the oaths to the political constitution of the monarchy, have to day had the happiness of hearing the august sentiments expressed by your Majesty in the solemn act of closing their session.—Convoked after the re-establishment of the constitutional system, they were aware of the importance of the weighty charge which the nation confided to them; to remove obstacles, to clear the way for improvements; to commence useful reforms; to bring into harmony the various branches of the public administration; to lay the bases of future prosperity, to organize the armed force; to establish a general plan of instruction; every object, in fine, which can demand the attention of a legislator, has been brought under the view of the Cortes;

and they have, in regard to all, labored with the most inexhaustible anxiety, and the most earnest desire of a successful issue.

Neither the difficulties of the vast labor they had undertaken, nor the obstacles which accidental circumstances, human passions, and the evils necessarily attendant on every political change, could not fail to present, were capable of damping their zeal, or lessening their constancy on the contrary, the efficiency and energy of the Cortes were rather increased by the difficulties they had to encounter; and, without deviating from the constitutional path on which they set out, they have succeeded in reconciling, on all occasions, the most ardent zeal for liberty, with the greatest firmness in sustaining that public order which is its basis and protection.

As your Majesty is thus pleased to concur on this august occasion with the Cortes, in closing the second session of their legislature, they receive from your Majesty the most satisfactory testimony which the representatives of a nation can merit from a monarch, and since they found themselves assembled in extraordinary Cortes to consider of the important objects which your Majesty thought fit to submit to their deliberations, they omitted no effort nor toil to render themselves worthy of so high a confidence, and of the just expectations which the country had manifested.

During the latter period, the Cortes flatter themselves that they have contributed to re-establish the tranquillity of the state, and to deliver it from the dreadful crisis into which unfortunate circumstances had conducted it; that they have enacted laws beneficial in their character, and conservative of true liberty; that they have facilitated the action of the government, and a better administration in towns, by the provisional division of the territory; and that they have left a grateful memorial of themselves to the Spanish people, by the penal code which they have completed, and by the other measures, which want of time prevented them from discussing, but which they have recommended to the prudence and the wisdom of the next ordinary Cortes.

Such, Senor, are the high advantages of representative government—such its utility to the throne as well as to the people. Men change, but institutions remain; and the state thus obtains the benefit of a system of progression and improvement in all the various branches of administration, without being exposed to the caprice of arbitrary authority, or to continual alterations, without plan or concert.

Our successors, chosen by the people, informed of the wants of the country, and faithful interpreters of the general will, are about to occupy this sanctuary of the laws, and to promote the welfare and felicity of the state. For them is reserved the inappreciable happiness of consolidating the majestic structure of public liberty, without leaving it exposed to the frowns of power, or the inconstancies of human passions; and, animated by the same desires which we have cherished, instructed from our experience, they will forever assure the felicity of Spain.

May your Majesty enjoy the glory of the great part you have performed; and, supported and sustained on your throne by the constitution and the Cortes, thereby secure the happiness of your august family and of all the Spaniards; while we, stripped of the dignity with which the law had decorated us, make constant vows for the prosperity of our country, and give, by our persuasion and example, lessons of unalterable fidelity to the political constitution of the monarchy, of obedience to the laws, and of respect to the sacred person of your Majesty.

From the New York Evening Post.

**New Invention.**—A curious invention in fire-arms has lately been accomplished by an ingenious mechanic of this place, by the name of Isaiah Jenaiag's; and in point of importance both for public and private use, is probably not equalled by any inven-

tion of the present age. It is a single barrel and lock, stocked in the usual style, and is perfectly simple, safe and convenient. The number of charges may be extended to fifteen, or even twenty, each charge being under as complete control as a single charge in an ordinary gun; and may be fired in the space of two seconds to a charge, or at longer intervals, at the option of the possessor, with the same accuracy and force as any other gun. The principle can be applied to any musket, rifle, fowling piece or pistol, and can be made to fire from two to twelve times, without adding any thing to the incumbrance of the piece, except five or six ounces to the weight. Thus the soldier is put in possession of a gun, out of which he can throw twelve or fifteen charges at his enemy, at the commencement of an engagement, as fast as he can cock and pull trigger, and be left in possession of a simple gun, to load and fire single charges like any other gun, with the advantage of its priming itself. The cavalry may be furnished with holsters pistols, containing five or six charges, which can be used on horse back, with the same convenience as ordinary pistols. The Navy can be furnished with muskets for marines in close engagements, and boarding pistols, unequalled by any thing in naval warfare. In defending a breach, the power of ten men is concentrated in one, and in arming our small garrisons on the Indian frontiers, their power might be increased fourfold at an inconsiderable expense, and as a defense against the pirates, that now throng our neighboring waters, two or three of these guns, on board a merchant vessel, in the hands of skilful marksmen, would be able to cut off a whole boat's crew, before they could succeed in boarding a vessel.

As a sporting or hunting gun, its advantages are not less important.—It enables the sportsman to meet a flock with twice the advantage of a double barrel gun, without any of its incumbrances, and it enables the hunter to meet his game in any emergency. This gun has been shown to many of the principal officers of our army and navy, and has been highly approved of, and indeed no one who has seen a fair trial of its powers has ever been able to find an objection to it. It will shortly be offered to our government, and we trust it will meet the attention which it merits. A manufactory of these guns is now established at No. 5, Fulton street.

**The Lover's Leap.**—A melancholy catastrophe took place near the Albion Mills, District of Gore; On Tuesday a young woman who had for some time been an inmate in the house of John Secord, Esq. in a fit of distraction, threw herself over a precipice, said to be 100 feet high, although she was not dashed to pieces, (as might have been expected.) The concussion was so great that she survived but a few hours. It is said she had set her affections on a young man, who had not made a proper return, which was the cause.

Harford, Con. April 15.

**Wells' Patent Lever Printing Press.**  
We should be doing injustice to our feelings were we to neglect to speak in terms of approbation of this highly approved and beautiful press. We have had one of them in operation in our office for several weeks, and, whether we regard the beauty and durability of its structure—the ease and celerity of its movement—or the evenness of its impression, we do not hesitate to pronounce it superior to any other press now in use. We have examined the Franklin press, and seen it in operation, and although it has been spoken of in high terms of commendation, yet we cannot but give Mr. Wells' a decided preference. The ingenious inventor of the press, Mr. John I. Wells, of this city, has done much for the fraternity. His Printing Ink, which it is believed is now pretty generally in use, is equal, if not superior, to any other manufactured in the United States; and we sincerely hope that our brethren of the type will extend a more liberal hand to so worthy and deserving a man. Am. Merc.

**NEW GOODS,**

JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE BY

**SMITH & CHILDS,**

BALBOU STREET, GEORGETOWN.

Consisting in Part of the following, VIZ.

- 5 Cases Irish Linen,
- Irish & English Sheetings,
- White, Brown, and striped Domestic, Plain & striped Ginghams,
- Fig. Silk Velvets,
- 1 Case English Bonnets,
- Plain & yellow Nankeens,
- Berwick and Dimity,
- Nankin and Canton Crapes, and Crapes, Robes,
- Ital. Lustrings,
- White & cold'd. Round-capes,
- White & Black Satins,
- Wool and Silk Lustrings,
- White & Black Italian Crapes,
- Fig. or plain Ribbons,
- Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, Silk and cotton Hosiery,
- Furniture Cloths, Carpets,
- Elegant Cravats, Crapes & Lace Shaws, and Scarves, H&K do. Silk, and common do. London Cashmere, Bombazines & Bombazines,
- White and colored Marseilles,
- Blue and black cloth, Fine,
- Low-price Casimeres, Coarse linen assorted, Striped and plain druggings,
- Colo. Umbrellas, Sateenets and French Lin. for shoes, Robes, Gaiters, &c.

With a variety of other Goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.  
April 17. 18W3.

**IN COUNCIL,**

ANNAPOLIS, March, 4, 1822.

**ORDERED,** That the act entitled, An act relating to the payment of pensions, granted by this state, be published five times in all the papers of this state, and the National Intelligencer.

By order **NINIAN PINKNEY,** Clerk of the Executive Council of Maryland.

**AN ACT** Entitled, An act relating to the payment of pensions granted by this state.

**Sec. 1.** Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore, shall not after the passage of this act, pay any order drawn by any person, who now is or may hereafter be placed on the pension list, unless the same be accompanied with an oath or affirmation of such pensioner as the case may be; to be taken before some Mayor, Notary Public, Alderman or Justice of the Peace, of the town, county or state, where such pensioner shall reside, that the person or persons so signing the said order, is the person to whom the said pension was granted.

**Sec. 2.** And be enacted, That the Governor and Council be requested to cause this law to be published in such newspapers as they may deem advisable, to give the most general circulation to the same.

**Marshall's Sale.**

United States—Maryland District.

BY Virtue and in pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias, from the Circuit Court, for the fourth Circuit of the United States, to me directed, will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 20th of April next, at 11 o'clock, at Januaro S. Farre's tavern, in Rockville, for cash, all the right, title, interest and estate, at law, and in equity, of Dennis Lackland, to the following tracts or parcels of land, lying and situate in Montgomery county to wit: **Darby Island, and Island, Sampson's Island, Belvidere, Aberdeen, the James, and the Additeer to the James, Hard to come at, and part of the Pine Grove,** with the improvements thereon, seized and taken as the property of said Dennis Lackland to satisfy a debt, due the President Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States.

For **PAUL BENTALOU,**

Marshal District Md.

**EDWARD BEALL, D. M.**

March 19. 18W3

**HAVING** been informed that the Directors of the Washington Turnpike Company, have ordered a Jury to be summoned to have my land valued and condemned, for the purpose of making a Turnpike road through it—This is therefore to warn all persons at their peril not to enter my premises for the afore said purpose, as I am determined to defend my property against all intrusion and intruders  
**BARTON HARRIS.**  
Oct. 12, 1821.