

The Maryland Gazette.

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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1831.

NO. 31

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

J. THOMPSON

Has received and offers For Sale at this Office

The following BOOKS, viz:

Bishop Haverstock's Works, 2 vols.	85
Life of Bishop Heber by his Widow, 2 vols.	4 50
First Days of Bishop Heber.	81
Wagon's Theological Institutes	2 50
Family Visitor	1 25
Book's Theological Dictionary	3
Dr. Chalmers' Works.	3
Memorial of Bishop Hobart.	1 25
It consists of a Memorial of that eminent Servant of God, by the Rev. Mr. Shroder, and 13 Sermons Preached on his Death, by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, Dr. Wylie, Dr. Gadsden, Dr. Wainwright, Dr. Hurd, Dr. Reed, Rev. Mr. Doane, Rev. Mr. Anthon, &c. &c. Also a correct Likeness of the Bishop.	
J. T. has also for sale, Prayer Books from 25 cts to \$3.50, the Sunday School Books published by the Episcopal Union.	

And a great Variety of

SCHOOL AND OTHER BOOKS.
June 30.

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

No. 15 S. Fourth street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

HORATIO WADE respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the

"GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL."

to the above establishment—which, having undergone considerable repairs, will be found to possess every comfort and convenience, for the accommodation of those gentlemen who may frequent the House. No pains will be spared to render the Indian Queen Hotel a place worthy the patronage of the public—which the proprietor earnestly solicits.

IN CHANCERY.

July 19, 1831.

Upton D. Welch.

Denton Shipley, & others.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to procure a sale of the real estate of Robert A. S. Shipley, deceased, who died in Annapolis county, where said real estate lies. The bill states, that the said Robert A. S. Shipley left no personal estate; it states, that Denton Shipley, and Elizabeth his wife, (which Elizabeth is one of the heirs of the said R. A. S. Shipley,) reside beyond the jurisdiction of this court, whereupon it is ordered, that the complainant, by causing the substance of said bill, and a copy of this order to be published for successive weeks in some newspaper printed in Annapolis, before the 22d day of August next, give notice to the said Denton Shipley, and Elizabeth his wife, to be and appear in this court on or before the 22d day of November next, to make defence, if any they have, to said bill, and to the relief therein prayed.

Tue Copy

Test—Ramsey Waters, Reg. Cur. Can. July 21, 1831.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 12th day of August next, (if fair, if not the next day thereafter,) at the late residence of John Fyding, deceased, in Annapolis

The Personal Estate

Of said deceased, consisting of a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bed, and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of six months for all sums of Ten Dollars or upwards, the purchaser giving bond and security, with interest from the date of sale, until the sum be paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M.

EDWARD THOMPSON, Ex'r.

July 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Cooke, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of May next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of July 1831.

JAMES COOKE, Adm'r.

July 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Williams, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of June next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of July 1831.

JOSEPH STONE, Adm'r.

July 21.

MR. BERRIEN'S ADDRESS.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Berrien to Col. Johnson.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1831.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 30th ult. addressed jointly to Mr. Ingham and myself has been duly received. I have noted your view of the occurrence to which it refers, with a perfect disposition to meet you in the spirit of frankness and of good feeling, which is expressed in your letter. It is an evidence of my reluctance to engage in controversy, that I have abstained from going before the public, notwithstanding the multiplied misrepresentations with which the newspapers are teeming. I still desire to avoid this necessity—but as circumstances beyond my control may render it indispensable, I acquiesce with the less reluctance in the interchange of recollections which you propose.

I am to speak of what occurred at the interview which took place between you, Messrs Branch and Ingham, and myself, at my house. You had, as I afterwards understood, held previous conversations on the same subject with one or both of those gentlemen, but I was perfectly unprepared for the interview, until the moment when you announced its object at my house. The impression made by your announcement was such as not to be easily effaced from my memory. You began by expressing the friendly regard which you felt for those gentlemen and myself, and by stating that this was the motive for your interference.—You told us that an impression had been made upon the mind of the President that a combination existed between Messrs. Ingham, and Branch, and myself, to exclude Mrs. Eaton from the society of Washington—that she was excited by this representation, considering it as an attempt to wound him through Major Eaton—that the President had seen with pain the want of harmony among the members of his Cabinet—that he was determined to have harmony—and that his determination would be announced to us in the course of the week.—You added, that you had in the mean time sought this interview with the approbation of the President, from motives of regard for all parties. You mentioned, as circumstances had contributed to produce this impression on the mind of the President, that Messrs. Branch, and Ingham and myself, had successively given large parties to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited—and while you disclaimed any disposition on his part to require an intimacy between our families and that of Major Eaton, you added, that he would in future expect that at least on such occasions as that which you referred to, that is to say, when large or general parties were given, that Mrs. E. should be invited. I replied to you, that not having been previously advised of the intention to hold this interview—having had no conference with the other gentlemen, I must be considered solely responsible for what I was about to say. I then observed that I would not permit the President or any other man to regulate the social intercourse of myself or family—and that if such a requisition was persevered in, I would retire from office. You expressed your regret at the terms of this answer—and I remarked that it was indifferent to me in what terms it was conveyed, provided the substance was retained—but that from this I would not depart. I understood you to disclaim any intention on the part of the President to require an intimacy to intercourse between the families of Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself, and that of Major Eaton, but to express with equal clearness his expectation that when he gave large or general parties, Mrs. E. should be invited—and it was my purpose to deny altogether his right to interfere in this matter. The replies of the other gentlemen were, according to my recollection, substantially the same—but I shall enclose copies of your letter to them, and leave them to speak for themselves.

The impression which this conversation made upon my mind is clear and distinct; and it is not probable that it could have been effaced from my memory. My own disposition was immediately to resign my office.—In consenting to retain it, I yielded to the opinions of those in whose judgment I had confidence, and to my sense of what was due to the interests of Georgia, at that particular juncture.

My remembrance of this conversation is moreover confirmed by a recollection of what occurred on my subsequent interview with the President, in which a particular reference was made to it. When he spoke of a combination between Messrs. Ingham and Branch and myself, to exclude Mrs. E. from society, I claimed, as a matter of right, to know the names of the persons who had such a representation had been derived from the various rumours which had reached him spoke of the parties which had been given by those gentlemen and myself, to which Mrs. E. had not been invited—and added that the reports against her were foul calumnies. I remonstrated against his having adopted an opinion dishonourable to any member of his Cabinet, and were rumour, but expressly declined to discuss the question of the truth or falsehood of the reports to which he had referred—telling him, that, without undertaking to decide whether they were true or false, it was my purpose merely to conform to the

general sense of the community of which I had become a member; and that I could not be induced to change that determination.—The decision of the President not to pursue this matter further, I understood at the time to have been produced by the representations of some of his most intimate friends.

Such is my understanding of the conversation referred to in your letter. I look to it as the origin and continuing cause of the distraction of the party, which has thus lost the means of doing much much good which it might have effected. But I am not desirous to bru it to the world. If, without imputing to me the alleged want of harmony in the Cabinet, my retirement is placed on the ground of the President's mere will, so far as I am concerned, it is well. I do not dispute his right to exercise that as he thinks fit; but, for the sake of my children, I will not submit to the continued misrepresentations of the public journals. The best legacy I have to bequeath them is the unimpaired reputation of their father. I can easily conceive also, that a state of things may exist in which a sense of duty to the public, will compel me to speak. But I hope such an emergency will not arise.

I ought perhaps to add, that I have already stated to Major Eaton the substance of this, so far as it was necessary to answer a call which he made upon me to avow or disavow the statement in the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. It was not necessary, however, to mention your name, and it was consequently not mentioned. I spoke of the interview as having been had with a gentleman who represented himself as acting, and who I doubt not did act under the authority of the President. Having now replied to your letter, I will only add, that should our recollections differ, I shall regret it.—But that I have taken great care not to put down any thing which is not distinctly impressed upon mine. I am dear Sir, respectfully yours.

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON.

Mr. Ingham to Col. Johnson.

NEW HOPE, July 15th, 1831.

Dear Sir: I have received a copy of your letter of the 30th ult. to Mr. Berrien and myself, forwarded by him from Washington, relating to an allegation made in the newspapers, that Gen. Jackson had required, through a Member of Congress, of Messrs. Branch, Berrien and myself, that our families should associate with Mrs. Eaton. I had also noticed the publication in the Telegraph to which you refer, and another of the same import in a New-York paper of an earlier date, and supposing it probable, in the existing state of the public mind, that the discussion would take such a range as to involve all the parties to that transaction in the necessity of making explanations, I had commenced the preparation of copies of a statement of the conversation which you have referred to; as well that between you and me, as that between Gen. Jackson and myself on the same subject, intending as soon as they could be completed, to send one to him and another to yourself. Upon the receipt of your letter, I immediately wrote you a note, expressing an intention to wait for the further comments of our recollections before I made my determination as to the disposition of my statement. But two articles in the Globe of the 11th inst, which you have no doubt seen, reached me before my letter was mailed, and arrested its progress. These articles, as far as they relate to this subject, bear on their face the evidence of having been authorised by General Jackson and yourself, and leave me no choice as to the publication of my statement. The article which I supposed to have been authorised by you, shows that you have also taken a different view of this matter since your letter to me before referred to was written. I could not otherwise reconcile your remonstrance against a publication of what you then deemed a confidential conversation, with the authority alleged by the Globe to publish your denial of the statement alluded to; at last, without a previous interchange of recollections between all the parties concerned, I do not, however, concur with you in the opinion that there ever was any obligation of secrecy imposed on me, or those associated with me, to be implied from the friendly character of the conversation referred to. The communication made to me by you that my continuance in office would depend upon the consent of my family to visit Mrs. Eaton and invite her to their large parties, I considered at the time, though not so intended by you, as in its nature offensive. It could not, therefore, carry with it the confidential obligation which belongs to the usual intercourse of friendship. I regarded the proposition as wounding to my feelings, and had determined to resign my office, even after you informed me, that Gen. Jackson had changed his ground, from which I was only dissuaded by the earnest remonstrances of the friends I consulted, that although my personal respect for the President might be impaired, my services in the Department were for the country, and while it was faithfully served, I could not be unfaithful to the Administration. A proposition thus disposed of could be regarded as any thing rather than imposing an obligation of friendly confidence.

But I find an additional reason for publica-

tion growing out of your letter, its apparent disagreement from my statement and its ad-mouitory suggestions could not fail, whenever the whole matter shall be brought out, which is inevitable in the present state of the public mind, to expose me to the imputation of having shrunk from doing what duty to my own character, if not to the country, seemed to demand, I cannot therefore accord in your desire that no publication shall be made, any more than I can in the views of the obligation of secrecy which you have suggested. I would prefer, however, to accompany the publication with that of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and not having received any intimation of your wishes on that subject, I will require some deliberation to determine what is most proper to be done in this particular. I can assure you that this determination will be exclusively governed by a desire to do what, under all circumstances, may appear most likely to meet your own wishes. I have now only to add that in making the statements of these conversations, I have relied not merely on the indelible impressions made on my memory, but on memoranda put on paper at the time. I have not the slightest recollection or any note of your having adverted to any fact or circumstance alleged by General Jackson or yourself, as evidence of unkind feeling for, much less hostility to, or a conspiracy against Maj. Eaton on the part of Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself, or of any want of harmony in the Cabinet other than the simple and isolated fact, that our families did not visit Mrs. Eaton and invite her to their parties. Nor have I any note or recollection of any proposition made by you to me individually or jointly with the other gentlemen, as a means of removing the alleged difficulties, other than that our families should visit Mrs. Eaton, and invite her to their large parties. I cannot but persuade myself that my statement will call to mind matters which may have escaped your recollection, and satisfy your judgment that, whatever may have been the nature of your instructions I could not have understood them differently from what I have.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully,

your obt. serv't

S. D. INGHAM.

Hon. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Mr. Ingham's Statement, a copy of which was enclosed in his letter to Col. JOHNSON.

On Wednesday, the 27th of January, 1831, Col. Johnson of Kentucky, waited on me in the Treasury Department, and after some preliminary conversation in which he expressed his great regret that my family and that of Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien, did not visit Mrs. Eaton, he said that it had been a subject of great excitement with the President, who had come to the determination of having harmony in his cabinet by some accommodation of this matter. He, Col. Johnson, was the friend of us all, and had now come at the request of the President to see whether any thing could be done; who thought that when our ladies gave parties they ought to invite Mrs. Eaton and as they had never returned her call if they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercourse in that way, the President would be satisfied, but unless something was done of this nature, he had no doubt, indeed he knew, that the President was resolved to have harmony, and would probably remove Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself. I replied to Col. Johnson, that in all matters of official business, or having any connection therewith, I considered myself bound to maintain an open, frank, and harmonious intercourse with the gentlemen I was associated with. That the President had a right to expect the exertion of my best faculties and the employment of my time, in the public service. As to the family of Mr. Eaton, I felt an obligation on me not to say any thing to aggravate the difficulties which he laboured under, but to observe total silence and neutrality in relation to the reports about his wife, and to inculcate the same course as to my family, and if any other representations had been made to the President they were false. Having prescribed to myself this rule, and always acted upon it, I had done all that the President had a right to expect. That the society of Washington was liberally organized; there was but one circle, into which every person of respectable character disposed to be social was readily admitted, without reference to the circumstance of birth, fortune, or station which operated in many other places. That we had no right to exert official power to regulate its social intercourse. That Mrs. Eaton had never been received by the society here, and it did not become us to force her upon it; that my family had therefore not associated with her, and they had done so with my approbation, and that the President ought not, for the sake of his own character, to interfere in such matters. But if he chose to exert his power to force my family to visit any body they did not choose to visit, he was interfering with that which belonged to me, and no human power should regulate the social intercourse of my family; by means of official or any other power which I could resist. If I could submit to such control I should be unworthy of my station, and would despise myself. That it was eminently due to the character of the President to have it known that he did not interfere in such mat-

ters and that the course we had pursued was preservative of his honour and political standing. I had taken my ground on mature reflection, as to what was due to my family, to my friends, and to the Administration, without any prejudice against Major Eaton or his wife, and had fully determined not to change it, whatever might be the consequence.

Col. J. said that he had been requested by the President to have a conversation with the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney General along but, from what I had said, he supposed it would be of no avail. The President had expressed a hope that our families would have been willing to invite Mrs. Eaton to their large parties, to give the appearance of an ostensible intercourse, adding that he was so much excited that he was like a roaring lion. He had heard that the lady of a foreign minister had joined in the conspiracy against Mrs. Eaton, and he had sworn that he would send her and her husband home if he could not put an end to such doings.—I replied that it could hardly be possible that the President contemplated such a step.—Col. J. replied that he certainly did; and again remarked that it seemed to be useless for him to see Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien. I told him that each of us had taken our course, upon our own views of propriety, without concert; and that he ought not to consider me as answering for any but myself. He then proposed that I should meet him at Mr. Branch's, and invite Mr. Berrien that evening at seven o'clock; which was agreed to. Col. J. came to my house about 6, and we went up to Mr. Berrien's, having first sent for Mr. Branch. On our way to Mr. Berrien's, Col. J. remarked, that the President had informed him that he would invite Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself, to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform us, in the presence of Dr. Ely, of his determination; and if we did not agree to comply with his wishes, he would expect us to send in our resignations. Upon our arrival at Mr. Berrien's, Col. J. renewed the subject in presence of him and Gov. Branch, and repeated substantially, though, I thought, rather more qualifiedly, what he had said to me. He did not go so much into detail, nor do I recollect whether he mentioned the President's remarks as to the lady above mentioned or to Dr. Ely—those gentlemen will better recollect. Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien replied, as unequivocally as I had done, that they would never consent to have the social relations of their families controlled by any power whatever but their own. Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself, went the same evening to a party at Col. Towson's, where a report was current that we were to be removed forthwith, of which I had no doubt at the time. The next morning, Col. J. came to my house, and said that he ought perhaps to have been more frank last evening, and told us positively that the President had finally determined on our removal from office, unless we agreed at once that our families should visit Mrs. Eaton, and invite her to their large parties; and that he had made up his mind to designate Mr. Dickens to take charge of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Kendall to take charge of the Navy Department, and would find an Attorney General somewhere. I observed that my course was fixed, and could not be changed for all the offices in the President's gift; and it made no more difference to me than to any other person whom the President designated to take my place. In the evening of the same day, Col. J. called again, and informed me that he had just been with the President, who had drawn up a paper explanatory of what he had intended and expected of us; that some of his Tennessee friends had been with him for several hours; that his passion had subsided, and he had entirely changed his ground. He would not insist on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton; he only wished us to put in putting down the slanders against her; that he believed her innocent, and he thought our families ought to do what they could to sustain her, if they could not visit her; and that he wished to see me the next day. Col. J. added that the President had been exceedingly excited for several days, but was now perfectly calm and mild. The next day I waited on the President, and opened the subject by stating that Col. Johnson had informed me that he wished to see me; to which he assented, and went into a long argument to show how innocent a woman Mrs. Eaton was, and how much she had been persecuted, and mentioned the names of a number of ladies who had been active in this persecution, and that the lady of a foreign minister was also one of the conspirators; adding that he would send her and her husband home, and teach him and his master that the wife of a member of his Cabinet was not to be thus treated; that Mrs. E. was as pure and chaste as Mrs. Donaldson's infant daughter, but there was a combination here among a number of ladies, (not those of the Heads of Departments), to drive her out of society, and to drive her husband out of office; but he would be cut into inch pieces on the rack, before he would suffer him or his wife to be injured by their vile calumnies; that he was resolved to have harmony in his Cabinet, and he wished us to join in putting down the slanders against Mrs. Eaton. I observed to the President, that I had never considered it incumbent on me to investigate the character of Mrs. Eaton; such a service did not, in my judgment, come within the scope of my duties to the

government, it belonged to society alone to determine such matters. The power of the Administration could not change the opinion of the community, even if it could be properly used to control the relations of domestic life in any case. The society of Washington must be the best judges of whom it ought to receive. I regretted the difficulties which Major Eaton laboured under, and had felt it to be my duty not to aggravate them. I had intended at an early day to have had a conversation with him on the subject, with a view to have our social relations defined, but no opportunity had offered, without volunteering one, and it had not been done in that way. The course I had taken was, however, adopted with great care, to save his feelings as much as possible, consistently with what was due to my family, and the community with which we were associated. I considered the charge of my family to be a sacred trust, belonging exclusively to myself, as a member of society. The administration had nothing to do with it, more than with that of any other individual; and political power could not be properly exerted over their social intercourse, and it was important to his reputation to have it understood that he did not interfere in such matters. That I was not aware of any want of harmony in the Cabinet; I had not seen the slightest symptom of such a feeling in its deliberations, and I was perfectly certain that my official conduct had never been influenced in the slightest degree by a feeling of that nature. I saw no ground, therefore, for the least change on my part in this respect. To which the President replied, in a changed tone, that he had the most entire confidence in my integrity and capacity in executing the duties of the Department, and expressed his perfect satisfaction, in that respect, with my whole conduct; he had never supposed for a moment that my official acts had been influenced in the least degree by any unduly feelings towards Major Eaton; and he did not mean to insist on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton. He had been much excited, for some time past, by the combination against her, and he wished us to go and him in putting down their slanders, adding that she was excluded from most of the invitations to parties, and, when invited, she was insulted; that the lady of a foreign minister, before referred to, had insulted her at Baron Kreutzer's party. I remarked that some injustices might have been done to that lady or, that occasion; although she might not choose to associate with Mrs. Eaton, I did not think she intended to insult her; she might have supposed that there was some design, not altogether respectful to herself, in the offer of the attendance to supper of the Secretary of War, whose wife she did not visit, instead of that of the Secretary of State, which, according to the usual practice, she probably considered herself entitled to. I was present, and saw most of what had happened. She evidently thought herself aggrieved at something, but acted with much dignity on the occasion. I saw no appearance of insult of her to Mrs. Eaton. He replied, that he had been fully informed, and knew all about it; and that for certain reasons which he mentioned, he would have sent the foreign minister before referred to, and his wife home immediately. After some further conversation on this and other matters, in which I considered the President as having entirely waived the demand made through Col. Johnson, that my family must visit Mrs. Eaton, as the condition for my remaining in office, and which I expressed myself in terms of personal kindness towards me, I took my leave. He did not seem, or feel any paper on the subject.

The public will now I think, be at no loss to determine upon the true state of the facts of this case. Mr.ingham's very full statement is taken from notes made at the time, and which were shown to me shortly after they were made. In repeated conversations with Mr. Branch, our recollections were found to concur. The transaction was of a nature calculated to awaken all my attention, and to impress itself indelibly upon my memory. I claim no benefit, therefore, from any supposed imperfection of this faculty, and expect to be believed, because I speak the truth.

In relation to the statement that the paper drawn up in the handwriting of the President was shown to me, the denial of which I most explicitly repeat, if charity is to perform her office in reconciling these conflicting assertions, it is much more easy to believe that the memory of the President may have failed on this occasion. He saw and conversed with various persons on this subject, and has to rely upon his memory for the fact of having shown this paper to different individuals. Each of those individuals is required only to speak for himself. The nature of the transaction was such that it could not have escaped the recollection of either of them.

It was impossible if such a paper had been shown, not to have demanded, and to have persevered in the demand, to have the names of the persons, on whose information the requisition was made. No one would have consented to have the conditions on which he should continue in office prescribed to him, on the ground of a combination, the evidence of which rested on mere rumour. An inquiry must have been the consequence, and the transaction could not only not have been forgotten by the parties, but would thus have become known to others. I would not myself have retained any office a moment after such a paper was exhibited to me. I will not question the intention of the President to have shown this paper to me, nor his belief that he did so; but that he did not do so, is certain. Those who know me will not doubt the sincerity of this declaration, and an impartial community will, I trust, perceive no sufficient motive to be deduced, either from my character, or the circumstances of this transaction, for the belief of intentional misrepresentation on my part.

At any rate, I have discharged my duty, by bearing this testimony to the truth. I know to what it subjects me; but I rely upon the discernment and the integrity of my countrymen, and will abide the result.

JOHN M. PHERSON BERRIEN.
Washington, July 22, 1831.

To the Editor of the Washington Telegraph.
Washington, 23d July, 1831.

Sir—In my communication to the public, which appeared in the National Intelligencer of this morning, I mentioned that I had not yet heard from Mr. Branch to whom I had forwarded a copy of Col. Johnson's letter. I have now to state that, by the mail of this morning, I received a letter from Mr. Branch, dated the 20th instant, in which he says: "You can very well imagine my surprise, on reading the Colonel's [Johnson's] letter, from what you yourself experienced. My recollections of the interview will most abundantly corroborate all that you have said. I am, very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant.
JOHN M. PHERSON BERRIEN.
To the Editor of the Telegraph."

FOREIGN.

Lato from Europe.

By the packet ship President, Capt. H. L. Champlin, at New-York, from London, having left Portsmouth on the 20th ultimo—the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the 13th of June, inclusive.

His Excellency Louis McLane, Minister Plenipotentiary to England, and family, came passengers in the President.

FRESH TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

It will be seen by letters from Paris given below that the affairs of France may perhaps soon form the most prominent object of the public attention. The London Album of June 17th, remarks that, as "France is the first in the career of revolution, she properly takes precedence of all her rivals in the race of disorder. Paris is right after night the scene of riot, and although no resistance has hitherto been offered to the National Guard, there is reason, from the regular recurrence of the tumultuary meetings, to believe that a want of consistency and arrangement among the mob is the sole restraint. The Franchise St. Denis has been the principal place of assembly. Almost every night the mob assemble there, destroy property, and maltreat individuals.

By the time that the mischief has been completed, the National Guard turns out, and no further disturbances occur. To-night, however, the assembly was very little for the permanency of existing institutions in France, and taken in connection with what has occurred in London, the scholars, both by the citizens and the soldiers, which the King of the French was forced to endure at Metz, there is decidedly great reason to dread the consequences. The fact is (continues the Album) that the events of last July have taught the mob their power so clearly, that they will not cease to use it at the desire of the leaders of that period. The conclusion of minds prevalent is well illustrated by the familiar and absurd cries of "Success to the Poles," and "down with the Carlists." There was a rumor that on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the people would put on mourning, and give other demonstrations of dissatisfaction. It is not difficult to foresee infinite evil, even if our anticipations of successive revolutions should not be immediately realized. That they will eventually happen we feel thoroughly convinced; though it is impossible to predict the precise form they may assume. It was by many supposed that a general revolutionary movement would take place on the anniversary of the revolution of last July.

PARIS, JUNE 13.—Afternoon.—Politicians here are beginning to treat with more gravity and suspicion our foreign relations, to say nothing of the state of affairs nearer home. The uneasiness of the public mind is increasing, and but for the existence of the National Guard, the disturbances which have just occurred must have led to much bloodshed. Our Stocks are falling, and, at the present juncture must be looked upon as a bad omen.

Yesterday we had disturbances at Paris. I should not refer to them, but that the Journals take notice of the circumstances, and I am anxious that their character should not be misunderstood. A sort of ballad singer, or crier of songs and news having received from a jeweller in the Rue Faubourg St. Denis, some severe blows for reviling and selling about the streets, a little book, called *Histoire de Napoleon, dans la cent jours*. A mob collected round the door, now two days since, broke the windows of this Carlist, who got into a passion with history as well as with the ballad-singer, and cried "Vive le Liberte,"—"Down with the Carlists." This was on Monday!

Well, of course, the soldiers were sent for, the guards arrived, a tumult began; but night came and all dispersed. Yesterday the mob re-visited the spot! The Carlist had got courageous in the night, and when the mob assembled, he fired two pistols from the counter, and vowed he would shoot the first man dead who approached his premises. The multitude now became exasperated; the door was soon forced—the furniture was thrown from the windows—the whole was burnt, and the Carlist was conveyed to prison in a coach for having fired on the people and excited disturbances.

Last night ten thousand persons were collected. Guards and troops of the line were employed to clear the streets—no one was allowed to pass without name and address in that direction, and up to midnight there were scenes of riot and anarchy. Now let me explain this. The public mind is greatly irritated; public opinion is in a most agitated state. It seizes hold of trifles, and magni-

fies them into troubles; and this attack of the Carlist Jeweller on the hundred days of Napoleon, in the person of a ballad-singer, which at another time would have been treated with silence or contempt was now magnified into a deliberate attack on the memory of Napoleon, and the revolution of July. This ought to instruct our Governors, if facts can give counsel, and experience enlighten.

From the London Courier, June 18.

Half past two o'clock.

Just as we were going to press, we received by an extraordinary Express from Paris the following short but important letter, dated yesterday:—

"PARIS, Friday, June 17.

"I hasten to inform you that the disorders which were anticipated for the 18th, commenced on Wednesday last, and continued yesterday, but they have been checked by the unanimous loyalty of the National Guard and the troops of the line, amid the cries of Vive le Roi.

"I have not time to communicate the particulars of these events, but I have the satisfaction of informing you that at this moment order has been restored, and that perfect tranquillity reigns in every part."

German papers to the 10th inst. reached us this morning. They do not give a word of news respecting Poland, and their contents are otherwise of little interest. The accounts from Berlin state that the insurrection of the Alibonians has been satisfied, but that the Grand Vizier continued to exercise great caution and vigilance with a view to frustrate any attempt at a new rising which might be attempted by the disabled. In Asia Minor things are not so settled as at first it was thought the Grand Vizier would be ordered for Constantinople with a large body of troops for the preservation of tranquillity. We regret to perceive from other statements in these papers that the general condition of Greece is not very satisfactory, and some of them express fears of disturbances. Letters from Nicosia add, that the whole of Bosnia is in a complete state of insurrection against the Sultan.

The accounts from Ancona mention that several Frenchmen of War had entered the Ancona, with the intention of crossing along the coast of Italy, with the presumed object of aiding weight to the negotiations of the French Government with the Court of Rome.

We are happy to state that some of the difficulties which stood in the way of the acceptance of the Crown of Belgium by Prince Leopold have been removed, and that strong hope is entertained of a satisfactory settlement of the Belgian question.

Journal of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, Don Pedro and his Ex. Emperors, arrived at Chertanov on the 10th of June.

Some further intelligence has been received from Warsaw, dated June 10, from which it appears that a battle took place on the same day as that of Ostrolenka, in which General Chlapowski, the Polish general, beat the Russians, and gained a complete victory. The General was joined by several thousand of the Bydstock insurgents near Narewka. He fell in with the Russians in the night, and surprised and completely surrounded them. The Russians lost all the remainder of the Russians were completely defeated and made prisoners. At Bydstock, 1,200 Russian wagons were taken by the insurgents. In Volhynia the Porties of Haman fell into their hands, for a well concerted and sanguinary battle in which the Russians left 1,200 dead on the field of battle. General Chlapowski, however, with Krassowski's corps, beat the Russians near Narewka, and gained a complete victory. The Russian army is now going to move to the right bank of the Vistula, and the Polish army is now encamped at the bridge of Rzesza, near Lublin, and has taken from the Russians 12,000 men, and 100 wagons. It seems that General Chlapowski, in his retreat, from Chertanov, with 6,000 Poles, cut his way through 4,000 Russians.

The Polish State Gazette of June 9, contains two reports of General Chlapowski, dated from the Headquarters at Praga on the 1st and 2d of June. The first gives an account of the reasons (which are already known) why the army fought the battle of Ostrolenka, and afterwards retreated to Praga. The second report is that which gives an account of the defeat of the Russian corps in Lublin, and is stated above.

The same and part of a letter from Warsaw, which we find in the Russian Traveller of the 10th June, contains an extract from one of the dispatches of the Polish Government, and refers to, and a variety of other details.

Private Correspondence.

Warsaw, June 6.—The last letter I wrote to you was under date the 1st ultimo, when I informed you that the Polish Head Quarters were at Praga, where they still remain, and nothing has taken place with the main army since then; but, however, the Poles still carry their national song—"Hejze, Polki, nie Zginie!"—"Poland will not be lost so long as we live!" for the news from Lublin and Ukraine are good.

Gen. Chlapowski has gained a victory over the Russians, near Narewka. The following is the translation of the official report of General Chlapowski to the National Government.

I have the honor to send to the National Government the news just received of the army, under the command of General Chlapowski, and that general having joined some thousands of the Bydstock insurgents, gained a glorious victory over the enemy, near Narewka, on the 10th of May it was at the same time with the battle of Ostrolenka took place. The enemy's column, consisting of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and five cannon, besides Cossacks, were sent from Brzez-Litewski with the intention of falling upon the insurgent army, and the start of them, and attacked him in the night, and with such success, that the whole of the enemy's troops were completely defeated and made prisoners. General Chlapowski took the officers with him on his march, but ordered the soldiers (prisoners) to be sent to thank by the inhabitants, after their having taken an oath not to serve again against the Poles. Four degenerated inhabitants of that country who conducted the enemy towards us, received their deserved punishment—death. The appearance of the insurgents in that part of the whole population are taking arms. Besides the successful battle of Narewka, the insurgents had fallen several times upon the Russian transports, and at Bydstock Pusczyk 120 wagons fell into the hands of the insurgents.

(Signed) SKRZYNECKI.

Praga, June 2, 1831.

According to news arrived likewise from Volhynia, the insurgents have given battle to the Russians at Haman, which fortress fell into the hands of the insurgents, with all the arms, ammunition, &c. The

insurgents were led on by Count Ruzhicki, a Polish artilleryman, whose two sons are in the Polish army. It was a hard fought battle, and 1,200 Russians were left dead on the field, the loss of Alexander Schamisso, who is either killed or made prisoner, is much regretted. The rising in that country will be of great consequence to the Russians, as the peasantry are determined to defend the liberty their masters have given them. The Greek Clergymen have joined them, and bless their flags, and some of them join them in the battle. The inhabitants of the Ukraine remember what they enjoyed in Polish times, and have sworn to assist the Poles in their struggle for liberty and independence. The Russians have sent troops in the environs of Zytomierz and Berdyzoff, so that the insurgents have 15,000 regular troops against them.

But it is said that danger threatens the Russians like-wise from other sides, as according to news from Odessa, 20,000 infantry were shipped to re-inforce the fortresses on the banks of the Danay, as the Russians do not trust the Turkish assurances of peace. Gen. Rudiger, with his corps, and a part of Krassowski's corps, had entered the country, and taken up his head quarters at Werbkowice; he has 9,000 men and 30 pieces of cannon. The Jews at Kruszwes and Laszczew are assisting the Russians all they can, and lead them to the houses of those persons known as patriots.

At the battle of Ostrolenka, a young kanke was killed; he was a brave young fellow. The battle of the 25th of February, although a very bloody one, was nothing like this—General Skrzynecki on that day, when a charge was made on the enemy, was in the middle of the troops when charged, and Charles was along with him, who, for his bravery, has been decorated with the Golden Military Cross, and I can assure you he is not a little proud of it. He is much praised by the Commander-in-chief and all his comrades, and beloved by them. A change will take place in a day or two in the government, which it is expected that Count Wislowski, the Minister of the Interior, will be one appointed. A detachment from the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, to be commanded by General Skrzynecki on the success he has met with, and to thank him in the name of the nation for the services he has already rendered to it.

The Russian army have begun to move to the right bank of the Narew. On the 3d, a corps of 14,000 men were encamped at Rzesza.

The retreat which General Lubenski made from Chertanov was so admirably done, that he has been advanced to General of Division; he had 6,000 men, surrounded by 40,000 and cut his way through them.

At the battle of Dlugosilla, the wife of one of the gunners took the place of one of the soldiers who was killed, and carried charges for charging the common officers ordered her to quit the field of battle, but she put on the uniform of a soldier and fought till the end of the battle; it is said she will receive a military cross for her bravery. There are several women serving in the army; I have seen two myself.

At the battle of Ostrolenka, a soldier wounded in the calf of his leg gave his razor to one of his comrades and begged him to cut the ball out, but on his refusing to perform the operation he cut it out himself, (which was fortunately not deep in the flesh,) tied up the wound and returned into the battle.

The Warsaw papers of June 1st, give the following particulars. There are a few lines of apparent repetition of one or two particulars mentioned above; but as there are some variations, we have preferred not to strike them out.

On the Vistula all is tranquil. In the vicinity of Zamosc the Russians have drawn nearer to the corps of General Chlapowski. General Dabrowski was, on the 5th, in Old Zamosc. General Hutiger has advanced from Duboska to Hrodziszew, and his head quarters were at Hrodziszew. The corps of General Dabrowski was in the districts of Ploskrow and Komencze. It is about 7,000 strong, but there are only 800 cavalry; for this reason he did not advance against the Lithuanians, whose force consists almost entirely of cavalry, and because, too, the Charkow regiment of Dabrowski is partly dispersed, and has partly joined the Poles.

Polish Frontiers, June 7.—Count Diebitsch is said to remain in his former position, in order to facilitate the execution of his army, but 4,000 men have advanced to Przasnysz, probably to mark the movement of a strong corps sent in pursuit of General Chlapowski. The force is said to be following the corps of General Jelen, which we now hear has taken the road to Kowno. Kalvary is reported to be occupied by the Polish troops, united with the insurgents. In order to give more unity to the Polish government, Prince Czartoryski will probably be appointed Regent.

The Warsaw Courier says, that the Cossacks have already advanced from Przasnysz to Chertanov; on the other hand troops of Cossacks are said to have again appeared about Siedlce. The same paper says there is a report that the Lithuanian insurgents have again fought a battle with the Russians near Vilna.

The Polish press says,—"We have just received intelligence that General Chlapowski, supported by the insurgents, has had, with a very superior force, the enemy, near Minskopol, as bloody a battle as that of Ostrolenka, only it was more favourable to us. Our troops are said to have twice made them slaves masters of the town, and to have been twice driven out, till on the third attack they maintained their ground, and entirely dispersed the enemy's corps.

By letters just received from Memel, dated the 4th inst. it is stated that the Russian General Sacken, with 40,000 men under his command, has been completely beaten by the insurgents in Lithuania, and is now retreating towards the Prussian frontiers. Their military chest had already arrived at a small town within the German Empire.

The following is the article from the St. Petersburg Gazette, against which a remonstrance has been made by the French to the Russian Government.

"The future is impenetrable to our eyes, but it is true that all evils on earth are confined to certain bounds, and that the invisible hand which rules the world puts an end to them sooner or later, we think we perceive through the threatening gloom the first rays of this consolatory truth. However great the destroying rage of the revolutionary scourge which has been chastising Europe for these ten months may be, it is, perhaps, nearer being exhausted than we imagine. At the aspect of Italy, which is restored to legitimate order and tranquillity, Propagandism sees some of those seeds of anarchy, which had been sown so amply over all Europe, destroyed, upon itself in murderous efforts to keep up the remains of error and delusion, which can only increase the number of victims; and is not a match for a power that is founded on justice and reason! Let it leave the care of the happiness of nations to the princes who govern them, and who, better than the heads of the Liberal School, I know how to render the light of the 19th century conclusive to the general good. These sovereigns and governments will now be obliged to show that they are not the name of the light. The Russian Emperor, who has already begun to fulfil in the midst of the career of the war, he will fully accomplish when the demons of anarchy shall have been driven from his empire by the powerful exertions of a faithful nation in the same manner as 19 years ago the invasion of Napoleon was repelled. We are daily witnesses of the glorious acts by which the Emperor diminishes the evils caused by a detestable rebellion! Thus the monarch anticipates the desired moment when, free from the care of waging war or punishing, he will have nothing to do but to heal the wounds which the too docile Poles have inflicted upon themselves, by yielding to the influence of men whom they will soon learn to know better."

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

There is frequent firing between the Belgian and Dutch troops near Antwerp, and great numbers of shells are being fired. The Dutch, finding the Belgians invested by a hostile spirit naturally are inclined, and are accordingly, where the Dutch soldiers are in the Belgians, it was the sudden impulse arising from personal animosity on the part of the latter, there is too much ill blood about, and the departure of Lord Ponsonby, the British Minister has increased the excitement. The Belgian Government seems to have a very great desire for hostilities. The Generals of Division and Brigades have been summoned to attend a Council of War, in the event of hostilities recommencing. The accounts from Luxembourg, state, that the occupation of the Grand Duchy by the troops of the Confederation is near at hand, but the English Journalists suspect these opinions are premature; the arrangements pointed out by the Congress of London are those which it is believed will be adhered to, though much ill-will may be as to respect the differences between Holland and Belgium, it is hoped a satisfactory arrangement will conclude the dissensions.

BRUSSELS, June 15.—Information will have, by this time, no doubt reached you, that hostilities have commenced between the Dutch and Belgians at Lillo, having been accounted to skirmishes of this kind between the outposts, the government attached so much importance to it, but, I am sorry to inform you that the state of Antwerp has now become seriously grave. It appears that the King of Holland, anxious to create a dissension in Belgium even at the risk of hostilities, is using his influence and money, and through his emissaries, agitating the question of the union of Belgium to France, hoping thus to create a general war. Indeed so far has this system proceeded, that a provisional government is secretly organized in Antwerp, and it is expected will publicly declare itself within seven or eight days. Our Minister is dreadfully alarmed, and the Minister of war left this morning for Antwerp, to use his influence and popularity with the troops, but without success. Mr. Charles Rogier, the lately new installed Governor, although possessing much energy, will, it is feared, not be able to maintain his place.

A conference of the Ministers of the Great Powers was held on the affairs of Belgium yesterday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, which was attended by the Russian, Austrian and French Ambassadors, the Prussian Minister, the Austrian and Russian Ministers on special missions, and Viscount Palmerston. The ministers remained in deliberation about two hours. Viscount Althorp returned to town yesterday afternoon from attending the funeral of his mother, the Countess Spencer. The Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank had interviews with the noble Viscount in the afternoon, after his arrival at the treasury.

Casimir Perrier has expressed great dissatisfaction at the part taken in the Belgian question by France, and has declared that France will not, under any circumstances, send troops into Belgium in concert with the troops of the other powers. This frank announcement has forced the other governments to forego the intention of occupying Belgium, as rumored in the letter of Lord Ponsonby. The French government has also expressed itself very warmly to the Russian Cabinet on the subject of the invasion of Poland.

Dutch papers to the 15th June are accounted, it appears, from these papers, that the Government at the Hague are very cautious in their movements, fearing a surprise from the papular Belgians. A corps of observation is formed in North Brabant, and every means are taken to secure the state against any unexpected attack. It is stated in these papers, under the head of Rotterdam, that the conduct of Lord Ponsonby has not been entirely approved by his Government, nor by the Congress of London.

What authority the writer had for this assertion does not appear, but so far as has hitherto transpired, there does not seem to be the least cause for such an assertion. It is also stated that favourable answers have been given to the Dutch Government by the Congress of London. Of that we have no doubt, for with respect to Holland the government has not exhibited any of that atrocious spirit which is so discernible in the divided Belgians. The idea is again repeated in these papers, of inviting the Prince of Orange to assume the sovereignty of Belgium. It is said that in May, a petition signed by 3000 inhabitants of Brussels was presented to the Congress of London, desiring to have the Prince for their sovereign, and that copies of the petition had been sent to all the Courts of Europe.

NOTICE.

PERSONS addressing letters to the subscriber on business relating to his Office as Sheriff, are now fixed, that they will not be taken from the Post Office until the Postage is paid by B. W. MARIOTT, Sheriff A. C. C. Aug. 4.

STATE OF MARYLAND, 1831.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 12, 1831.

ON application by petition of Griffin B. Duval Adm'r W. A. of Edward Baldwin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
R. G. WILLIAMS, A. C. C.

FORFEIT TO REDEMPT OVERT.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. W. A. on the personal estate of Edward Baldwin, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of January next, they may otherwise be barred by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of July 1831.

GRAFTON B. DUVAL, Adm'r. W. A. Aug. 4.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held on Monday the 5th day of September, in the several Election Districts of Anne Arundel county, for Electors of the Senate of this State. Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and closed at 6 P. M. P. M.

BUSHROD W. MARIOTT, SW. Aug. 4.

NOTICE.

An Election will take place at the Assembly Room in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 5th of September next, for an Elector of the Senate of the State of Maryland. Polls to open at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M. By order,

JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk. Aug. 4.

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS
Thursday, Aug. 4.

We are authorised to certify, that the following persons, who have been elected to represent the District of Anne Arundel, in the Congress of the United States, are now in the City of Annapolis, and are ready to receive the oaths of office.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County.

Circumstances upon which the following persons are Candidates for Delegates to the Congress of the United States, and those of them who have proffered their services, are hereby notified.

Your obedient servant,
Frederick

BANK OF MARYLAND.

At an Election held in this City, on Monday the 5th of September last, the following gentlemen were elected to the Board of Directors of the Bank of Maryland.

Alexander C. Magraw,
Richard Harwood,
Brice J. Wood,
John Taylor,
D. M. Harris,
Stonewall Jackson,
Thomas H. Wilkins,
John C. Herbert,
John Howard, (of John Howard & Co.),
William S. M. Phipps,
John T. Tilden,
William M. Mahon,
Amos Moore, Baltimore,
Henry Dorey, Harford.

Directors for the Bank.

For the People of the City of Annapolis.

The number of the present upon the exercise of the son, were highly regarded, and not fail to give the present, as they most sanguine expedite and readiness of the most difficultly repounded to their efficiency which they al branches of lead to themselves ites me pleasure institution is in prosperous condition specimen of Prime here, the most highly be expected books so eminent knowledge and on the highest unquestionable q intrusted with the Primary School his uniform portment, canes of the parent acquisition to nation in the habit only have been which per nate have undon l facility with a juvenile mind is to clothe him in and simple able to the m Great credit institution, who parental solicitude untiring zeal in Every man verty and the must depend on its citizens, ex in the prosper benefits, like the stream, ap rection How in me, on behu ing on in pro prenticeship t perhaps form wrought for i culture might and ornamen piness of man upon the in ments of life which we po only arise fr morals in a dience to th work of the free count serves:

Every sin fore, will be pents in ed, and co and he will useful inf

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, August 4, 1831.

We are authorized to state, that John C. Herbert, Esq. declines being a Candidate to represent the District composed of Anne-Arundel, Anne Arundel, and Prince-George's counties, in the Congress of the U. States.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.
Circumstances uncontrollable, compel me to decline being a Candidate for the next House of Delegates; to the Convention that nominated me, and those of my Fellow Citizens who have proffered me their support, I return most unfeigned acknowledgments.
Your obedient servant,
Frederick Lewis Grammer.

We are authorized to say, that John S. Luman, declines being a Candidate as Elector of Senate.

BANK DIRECTORS.
At an Election held at the Banking-House this City, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland for the ensuing year: For Anne-Arundel and Anne-Arundel County, Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Maynard, Richard Harwood, (of Thos.) Lewis, Brice J. Worthington, Somerville Keyser.

Joseph Harris, Saint-Mary's County.
Nicholas Stonestreet, Charles County.
Thomas H. Wilkinson, Calvert County.
John C. Herbert, Prince-George's County.
Henry Howard, (of John) Montgomery County.
William S. M'Pherson, Frederick County.
Nehemiah T. Wilson, Washington County.
William M'Mahon, Allegany County.
Samuel Moore, Baltimore County.
Henry Dorsey, Harford County.
Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-Town,
John Tyler, Daniel Hughes, William C. George, Baltzell, Richard Potts, John Lewis, Henry Kemp, Joseph L. Smith, and Jonathan T. Wilson.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Grammer—I attended the examination of the Pupils of the Primary School No. 38, this city, which took place on Wednesday, July 27th. The number of Ladies and Gentlemen present upon this interesting occasion, was uncommonly large. I am happy to state, that the exercises of the Pupil and after-noon, were highly respectable, and such as would not fail to give general satisfaction to all present, as they must have exceeded their most sanguine expectations. The promptitude and readiness with which they answered the most difficult and abstruse questions propounded to them, and the wonderful proficiency which they showed in the most useful branches of learning, were alike creditable to themselves and their Professor. It gives me pleasure likewise to state, that this institution is in the most flourishing and prosperous condition, and that if it be a fair specimen of Primary School education elsewhere, the most happy results may most confidently be expected to the community from schools so eminently calculated to diffuse knowledge and virtue among all classes, on the highest to the lowest. The high and unquestionable qualifications of the gentleman intrusted with the education of the youths of the Primary School of this place, together with his uniformly correct and gentlemanly deportment, cannot fail to render him in the eyes of the parents of his pupils, and in the eyes of all who know him, a most invaluable acquisition to any institution. All who have been in the habit of visiting this School, must only have been struck with the good order which pervades it throughout, but must have undoubtedly remarked the wonderful facility with which he adapts himself to the juvenile minds of his pupils. He never fails to clothe his instructions in language so plain and simple as to render himself intelligible to the meanest capacity.

Great credit is due to the Trustees of this institution, who have watched over it with parental solicitude, and who have evinced an untiring zeal in advancing its prosperity. Every man who reflects how much our liberty and the stability of our government must depend upon the wisdom and virtue of its citizens, cannot but feel a lively interest in the prosperity of those institutions whose benefits, like the overflowing waters a fertilizing stream, spread far and wide in every direction. How often has my heart bled with me, on beholding crowds of youth growing up in profligacy, serving a kind of apprenticeship to the prison, whose minds were perhaps formed of the finest mould, and wrought for immortality, which under proper culture might have rendered them blessings and ornaments to their country. The happiness of mankind does not so much depend upon the increase of commodities, and enjoyments of life, as the peace and security with which we possess them, and this security can only arise from the general virtue and good morals in a state which alone can insure obedience to the laws, and are the true bulwark of the liberty and independence of a free country.—For as Horace justly observes:

Quid legis sine moribus
Vana profectus.

Every sincere lover of his country, therefore, will be eager to promote, by all the efforts in his power, a rational, enlightened, and comprehensive system of education, and he will determine that every channel for useful information ought to be opened, every

able reward proposed, and every honorable incentive held out, which may stimulate our ingenious youth to improve to the utmost of their power, the faculties with which Providence has blessed them, in order that the seeds of instruction may produce the most copious harvest of virtue, and their conscientious and able discharge of all the duties of life may contribute equally to the happiness of themselves, and their friends, and to the general prosperity and true glory of their country.

ANACUS DOCTRINE.
PRIMARY SCHOOL.
At an examination of the Pupils of the Primary School No. 38, held in this city on Wednesday, 27th ultimo, premiums were awarded by a committee of the citizens selected by the trustees for that purpose, to the following pupils.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
1st Class.
Harriet Dayly, 1st premium, in reading writing, grammar and arithmetic.
Margaret Baum, 2d do. in grammar and arithmetic.
Olivia Williams, 2d do. in reading.
Eliza Duffendaffer, 3d do. in reading.
2d Class.
Rebecca Davis, 1st premium, in spelling and reading.
Mary Jane Ridgely, 2d do. do. do.
Susan Gardner, 3d premium, in spelling and reading.
Eliza Baldwin, 2d do. do. do.
4th Class.
Mary Parry, 1st premium, in spelling.
Caroline Thomas, 2d do. do. do.
5th Class.
Elizabeth Combs, 1st in spelling.
Premiums for regular attendance and good conduct.
Margaret Baum, 1st.
Margaret Davis, 2d.
Rebecca Davis, 3d.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
1st Class.
James Smith, 1st premium, in reading, writing, geography, grammar and arithmetic.
John Hammond, 2d do. in reading writing, geography, grammar and arithmetic.
William Clayton, 3d do. in arithmetic.
Alfred Halden, 3d do. in reading.
Alfred Ridgely, 3d do. do. do.
2d Class.
James Henry 1st premium, in reading.
Joseph Hutton, 2d do. in arithmetic.
George Hyde, 2d do. in reading and arithmetic.
James Conner, 3d do. do. do. do.
3d Class.
Nicholas Holland, 1st premium, in reading.
Townley Lockerman, 1st do. in arithmetic.
John Day, 2d do. in reading.
James Murchie, 2d do. in arithmetic.
Walter McNeir 3d do. in reading.
Alexander Wilson, 3d do. in arithmetic.
4th Class.
Henry Duval, 1st premium, in spelling and reading.
John Parish, 2d do. do. do. do.
5th Class.
Nicholas Wayson, 1st premium, in spelling.
James Sullivan, 2d do. do. do.
6th Class.
Jackson Baldwin, 1st premium, drafts.
Daniel Spragle, 2d do. do. do.
Robert Halden, 3d do. do. do.
Premiums for attendance and conduct.
James Smith, 1st.
John Hammond, 2d.
Alfred Ridgely, 3d.

WASHINGTON IRVING. Charge des Affaires from the United States of America, received the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law at the Convention at Oxford, England, on the 15th ult.

The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. Sloop of War Vandalia, at Rio de Janeiro on the 23d June.
Beverly Kennon, Esq. Commander,
Wm. H. Kennon, 1st. Lieutenant
Cadwallader Ringgold, 2d do
Samuel Lockwood, 3d do
N. G. Laurence, 4th do
T. J. Smith, Surgeon
Jno. C. Spencer, Assistant Surgeon
Garrett R. Barry, Purser
J. D. Mendenhall, Schoolmaster
Wm. P. Moran, Captain's Clerk
Passed Midshipman, Saml. E. Munro; Midshipmen, Wm. M. Walker; B. F. Sands; Henry S. Stelwagen; F. E. Joyner; P. L. Gansworth; Thos. Buchanan; O. H. Berryman; J. I. Thruston; Thos. A. Budd; Geo. M. White.
Frederick Myers, Boatswain; C. C. Cowland, Sail Maker; Richard Gray, Gunner; Russell Smith, Carpenter; Wm. C. Sully, Purser's Steward.

Miss Louisa Treacy, aged 26, died in Boston last Sunday morning, from drinking a solution of sugar of lead, which had been carelessly left on the table over night, and which she, being thirsty, mistook for a harmless beverage.

MURDER AT GOOSE ISLAND.
The Quebec Mercury gives the particulars of a horrid affair which took place recently at Goose Island, in the river St. Lawrence.

Two men who appeared to have been employed in dragging for lost anchors, have been at Goose Island for some time, with two hired men. The employers had deposited a trunk at the house of F. Xavier Lachance, it only to themselves. The four persons when not out on the water, lodged together in a cabin in the woods. On the 18th ult. some of the people on the island heard a cry, and a musket

fired, but paid no attention to it. Finding none of the party coming to the house, some of them had the curiosity to go to the cabin on Friday, they found one of the employers dead among the rocks, with his skull fractured, apparently with an axe, and the body of the other some way off in the wood, with a musket shot through the head. The boat was gone, and the two hired men had disappeared. All four spoke the English language. A woman at the house of Jolicœur recollected that the two hired men came to the house on Monday and asked for the trunk, but it being refused they went away. The trunk has since been opened, in the presence of the Captain of Militia, and a packet of money amounting to about 700 in gold, was found in it. The names of Griffith Campbell or Cameron, was on the envelope also, the "1st June." It is said the employers lived about the Palais at Quebec, and had been employed by Mr. Campbell. The bodies have been buried, after being visited by a military officer, who will probably report to Quebec.

The bodies were subsequently disinterred by the Coroner, and identified as those of Hugh Griffith, half pay lieutenant of the Navy, and his brother William. Their connections in Wales are very respectable. It was supposed the murderers put their clothes on a boat, and will probably be arrested.

RECOVERY FROM THE EFFECTS OF CARBONIC ACID GAS, OR DAMPS IN WELLS.
The Ravenswa papers contain an account of the restoration of two persons, who had been suffocated with this deadly vapor, by the effusion of cold water. The circumstances of this occurrence are, in substance, as follows: A son of a Mr. Vial, of Copley, Madras county, in descending into a well, which his father was excavating, was observed to fall lifeless; his father attempted to rescue him, but met with a similar fate; another man who was present, started in pursuit of assistance, but during his absence, a lady on a visit to the family, seized a pail of water and dashed it upon the head of Mr. Vial. He immediately revived, so as to be able to place himself and son in the tub, and they were drawn out together, by the exertions of the females. The son was also restored by a similar application of cold water; but was very ill for several hours.—The experiment was afterwards tried upon a chicken with similar success. The knowledge of this remedy is not altogether new to medical science, though it has unfortunately been perhaps, but little used in practice. A remarkable instance of the beneficial effects of this application, occurred at the Grotto del Cane, in Italy—a cavern, which at all times contains a stratum of carbonic acid gas, rising a few inches above its floor. It has long been a custom among the guides to gratify the curiosity of visitors, to take along a dog, and deprive him of animation by confining his head in the gas. After all signs of life have disappeared, the dog is plunged into a neighbouring lake and quickly recovers.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.
The Talland (Con) Advocate, contains a notice of a case in which a son, two years old, of Mr. Asa Smith, of Ashford, in this state, drank half a pint of corrosive sublimate, which acted powerfully as an emetic. Dr. S. Partridge, (distant two miles) of Wilmington, was immediately sent for, who on his arrival, found the stomach of the child was violently spasmodically contracted, vomiting had ceased, and death seemed to be depicted upon the countenance of the child. The Doctor immediately gave an emetic of vinum antimonii and emans of male elm; and after these had done operating, he gave liquid laudanum, succeeded by a liberal use of a decoction of the elm; and in 24 hours, the health of the child was perfectly restored.

ARREST OF CARRERA.
This person, in whose possession the jewels were found on Thursday evening, supposed to be part of those stolen from the Princess of Orange, was arrested on Saturday evening, about two miles from the Brooklyn Ferry, Long Island. It seems that Mr. A. Seely, a lawyer of this city, having received information of the retreat of Carrera, proceeded to the place, accompanied by three or four police officers.—On being discovered Carrera attempted to escape by running, and might probably have succeeded, as he outstripped his pursuers, had he not fallen while crossing a ditch. Mr. Seely being in advance of the police officers, came up with the fugitive, fell upon him, and held him till assistance arrived. Carrera, being a strong man, in his efforts to escape, did some personal harm to Mr. Seely, but was finally secured, brought to the city and committed to prison. No further disclosures have been made, in relation to the missing diamonds—though we understand there is a chance that they will be recovered. Carrera persists in saying that the jewels found he purchased at Algiers. About two hundred and fifty dollars were found upon his person.

MYSTERIOUS.
At early flood, on Sunday morning, as the brig Rodney, Capt. Samuel D. Jones, was lying at Quarantine, being the outermost vessel there, a vessel's letter bag, floated alongside from the direction of the Narrows, with a bottle of spirits of turpentine lashed to its mouth apparently for the purpose of keeping it afloat. It contained about 300 letters and papers, perfectly soaked with water, and most of them chafed open. Among them are Kingston (Jam) papers to June 23d. Many of the letters are addressed to persons in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Capt. Jones was yesterday engaged in drying them,

and will bring them to town this day. The presumption is, that it is the letter bag of a vessel bound from Jamaica to Halifax; but what is the fate of the vessel itself, or what is her name even, we have no means of knowing.

A CARD.
DENNIS BOYD, offers his services as Elector of the Senate, and solicits the support of his Fellow-Citizens of Anne-Arundel county at the approaching September Election.
Feb 17

DUBOIS'S LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE.
WHERE WAS SOLD THE THIRD CAPITAL PRIZE in the Maryland State Lottery, No. 4.

No. 6, for 1831,
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, ODD AND EVEN.
To be drawn in Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of AUGUST.

HIGHEST PRIZE 10,000 DOLLARS.
HALF TICKETS \$1 QUARTER 50 CENTS.

SCHEME:
1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000
1 of 2,000 is 2,000
1 of 1,000 is 1,000
1 of 600 is 600
1 of 400 is 400
1 of 300 is 300
5 of 200 is 1,000
10 of 100 is 1,000
20 of 50 is 1,000
50 of 20 is 1,000
200 of 5 is 1,000
10,000 of \$1.50 is 15,000

MODE OF DRAWING:
The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the Prizes above the denomination of \$1 50, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of \$1 50 will be awarded to the Odd or Even numbers of the Lottery. (as the case may be.) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Ten Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the \$10,000 prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a prize of \$1 50; if the \$10,000 prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of \$1 50.

NOTICE.
THE Clerk of the Corporation of Annapolis, will attend at the City Hall on the 1st, 2d and 3d September ensuing, from 10 until 1 o'clock, for the purpose of renewing licenses to Carriages, Carts and Drays, according to the laws.

The price of the license is to be paid to the Treasurer, who thereupon will give a certificate requiring the Clerk to issue the license.
JOHN H. WELLS, Clerk.
August 4.

LOOK OUT!
NEGRO DAZ, advertised below, was discovered to be harboured by an individual near the head of South River, in company with three or four other Runaways. He is now being hunted by the police, and will endeavour to leave the neighborhood, and with forged papers, will therefore let none pass without the strict scrutiny of them and their passes. I also understand they pay frequent visits to Annapolis and Annapolis neck.
B. D. M.
July 28.

\$50 REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the Holiday. Negro man **DAZ**, without any provocation whatever. He is tolerably black, 32 or 33 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, very square built, hump a little in his back (or scapula), as he states, by the loss of a snake; he has a little before a reply when spoken to, also turning his head a little in one side, and then talks quick, looking generally towards the ground. His clothing cannot be exactly described, but believe he wore away a black suit, with a black for hat. Daz is an uncommon artful fellow, and is good at making out a good tale to excuse himself from a charge.

He was bought of the late Chancellor John W. B. B. who had purchased him from the estate of Mr. Higgins, of Anne-Arundel county. He has a very general acquaintance, especially in and about Annapolis and Baltimore; has a brother named Sam, living with Mr. Olin on Elk Ridge; at some of those places he will likely call on his way probably to Pennsylvania. I have reason to believe that he has obtained a forged pass of some sort, or has carried with him either carpenter's or shoe maker's tools as a passport, he being a pretty good rough workman. he will likely attempt to pass himself off as free and a mechanic.

The above reward will be given if taken or twenty five miles from my residence, or twenty five dollars for that distance or under, and secured in any jail so that I get him again.
BASIL D. MULLIKIN,
Living near the White Marsh.
Prince-George's county, Maryland.
July 25,

The Editors of the Baltimore American, will publish the above stanza and forward their accounts to me through the Good Luck Post Office Prince-George's county. B. D. M.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.
The Washington Globe of yesterday contains the annexed official announcement of appointments by the President.
Louis McLane, of Delaware, to be Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, to the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
AARON VAIL, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the place of Washington Irving Esq. who has signified his wish to retire from that station.

From the New York Evening Post.
FROM HAVRE.
By the arrival this morning of the packet ship De Rham, Captain Wiederholt, from Havre, the Editors of the Evening Post have received Paris papers to the 19th of June inclusive, and a Havre paper of June 21st. Our former dates from Paris were to the 17th of that month. It appears by the Journal du Commerce, of 19th June, that the Governor of Antwerp and the adjoining provinces had issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of that city advising them not to leave the place, and stating that the hostilities by the Dutch vessels, had been without object or result.—The Dutch garrison of the forts in the vicinity of Tete de Flandre, had made a sortie in the direction of Twendrecht but were repulsed. Trenches are digging for the protection of the Belgian sentinels from the fire of the Dutch—and musket shots are heard at intervals, in the quarter of the citadel near the country.

The King of the Netherlands has given notice that the armistice with Belgium is broken off, and it was expected hostilities would recommence in a few days.
The French people are dissatisfied with the government for not having taken more energetic measures to assist the Poles in their struggles for liberty against the Russian Autocrat.
The army of Diebitch is said, in a Warsaw paper, to have divided into three bodies. One of which still marches to the west, on the Palatinate of Plosh. The Cossacks occupy Szydlow, Suchalin, and the head quarters were at Zambrow. News had been received, that the districts of the Government of Grodno, near Vollynia, were in open insurrection.

The Journal du Havre of the 21st of June says we learn by the way of Berlin, that Diebitch is no longer Commander in Chief, Paskevitch having taken his place. And we are also informed, via Berlin, that the corps of Sachon and Kreuz has received a complete check in the Palatinate of Augustow. The appointment of Paskevitch to the command of the Russian army, is confirmed by a communication from our Consul at Warsaw to Mr. Sebastiani.
Our opinion is every day confirmed, that government has finally decided upon acting for Poland, in concert with Great Britain. But we cannot conceal the difficulties an undertaking of this nature must encounter for at the present time can be the question of nothing less than erecting all Russian Poland, together with the grand duchy of Warsaw into an independent Government. We cannot expect that the Poles will ever desert the people who have risen and bled in their cause.

The Portuguese corvette, captured by the French near Terceira, with some Portuguese merchant vessels, had arrived at Brest.
General Lafayette has addressed a letter, dated La Grange, June 13, to the electors of Meaux, his constituents, in which he announces his intention of again becoming a candidate for their suffrages.
Our letters from Havre are to the 20th June. They speak of the unsettled state of things in Paris with some misgivings, and refer us to the papers for indications of public feeling. From Havre price current of the 20th June, we make the quotations of the market.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
WE WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.
LEGG & WILLIAMS.
August 4, 1831.

IN CHANCERY,
June 23d 1831.
ORDERED. That the Sale of the Real Estate of Tobias Reynolds, deceased, made and reported by the Trustee, Louis Gassaway, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 23d day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper, before the 29th day of July next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$697.50
True copy
Test, RAMSAY WATERS.

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The Maryland Gazette.

Vol. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1831.

NO. 32

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

Church-Street, Annapolis.

—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

J. THOMPSON

gives and offers For Sale at this Office

The following BOOKS, viz:

Stephenson's Works, 2 vols. \$5

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CORRESPONDENCE

Between Mr. BLAIR, Editor of the *Globe*, and Mr. BERRIEN.

From the *Washington Globe*.

MR. BERRIEN TO MR. BLAIR.

Washington, 19th July, 1831.

Sir:—In an article under the editorial head in your paper of this morning, which has relation to a controversy between the editor of the *Telegraph* and yourself, I observe the following remark:—

"At this point we should have dropped the controversy, but we have understood that it is reported to give countenance to the contradictory statement of the *Telegraph*, that Mr. Berrien has received a letter from Col. Johnson, which shows that we had no warrant for the denial, we made as to him. We take the liberty therefore, of quoting from the letter of Col. Johnson, which we have, his express declaration, that the President did not make the exaction of the members of the Cabinet, charged by the *Telegraph*. The Col. says—

"He (General Jackson) never authorised me to require social intercourse, &c. He always disclaimed it; I told the parties so." These are the words of the Col. to the world, point, and letter. If this does not satisfy we must refer the parties making the charge, to the witness called by them."

The reference thus made to me, renders it necessary, that I should submit the following observations to the public, and I have accordingly to ask that you will give them a place in your paper.

I have not authorised the report of which you speak, and I would have told you so, without hesitation, if you had intimated its existence to me. That such a course would have been more conformable to the views of Col. Johnson, I infer from the following considerations.

I have a letter from that gentleman, in which after stating his object, and motives, in seeking the interview, which with the approval of the President, he held with Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself, he proceeds to remark that he has not himself seen the necessity, or propriety, of any allusion in newspapers, to this interview—

and adds, that if any should consider it necessary, then the great object would be to state the conversation correctly, for which purpose his views were made known in this letter, in order that any misunderstanding might be corrected. Acquiescing in the propriety of this suggestion, I immediately communicated to Col. Johnson, a statement of the conversation referred to, as it was very distinctly impressed upon my memory—and sufficient time has not yet elapsed, I believe, to authorise me to expect an answer in the regular course of the mail. However this may be, I have not received any.

Independently therefore of my reluctance to appear before the public, in relation to any matters connected with the dissolution of the late Cabinet, a reluctance which could only be yielded to my own strong conviction of the propriety of such a measure, I have thought that the understanding implied in the correspondence, to which I have referred, would be violated, by publishing a statement of what passed at the interview in question, until it could be accompanied by the remarks of Col. Johnson on that which I transmitted to him. A departure from this understanding, by that gentleman himself, would of course relieve me from its obligation. But from the tenor of your editorial article, I infer, that the act of publishing the extract from his letter is not authorised by him.

I adhere therefore at present, to the determination, which I had formed; and assuming that your object as public journalists, is to present nothing to your readers which is not true, and not to withhold from them, that which is so, I take the liberty of suggesting, as well to the editor of the *Telegraph*, as to yourself, the propriety of abstaining from any partial & imperfect statements of the conversation, which occurred at the interview in question. The delusion produced by such statements must be speedily corrected; but until that correction is made, the effect is to mislead the public mind, on a subject of awakening interest to the American people.

I am very respectfully,
Sir, your obt. servt.
JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq.,
Editor of the *Globe*.

MR. BLAIR TO MR. BERRIEN.

Washington, July 19, 1831.

Dear Sir:—I have this moment received your letter, to which I will give immediate publicity. I did not suppose that you had authorised the report, which imposed on me the necessity of giving an extract from Col. Johnson's letter: under such an impression I would not have hesitated to call upon you to disavow it.

The report, I knew, was false, and was merely circulated to keep in countenance the charge made against the President until it could work some prejudices against him in the public mind. I did not suppose that you were an accessory in this business, and therefore, would not insult you by an application which could only be founded on such an inference.

The course I have taken with regard to

Col. Johnson's letter, grew out of circumstances which will justify me to him, although he did not authorise me to publish his letter—My sole object was, at once, to clear the skirts of the President of a charge which you are well aware ought not to be attached to him; for you have, as I understand, explicitly declared that he disclaimed to you, at the time when you were in communication with Col. Johnson, any design like that now imputed to him.

With regard to conversation between your self and Col. Johnson, I shall certainly abstain, as I have hitherto abstained, from making any partial or imperfect statements.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. P. BLAIR.

MR. BLAIR TO MR. BERRIEN.

Washington, July 21, 1831.

Sir:—your last letter was received late at night when the *Globe* was made up for the press. To give it insertion with the correspondence which preceded it, rendered it necessary that I should defer the whole until this day, and substitute other matter, previously set up, for my paper.

With adverting to the special pleading of your letter, (in which, being no lawyer, I have no skill) I come at once to the point. You take issue against me, by declaring that no such paper as that quoted by me was ever read to you. And you further say, that the President will not, you think, authorize the statement that that paper was ever shewn to you.

When the statement which I made, predicated upon Col. Johnson's letter, was impeached in your second note, I made the appeal to the President which you seem to think I ought now to make. He immediately put into my hands the original memorandum which he wrote and which he read to Messrs. Branch, Ingham and yourself, and I am now expressly authorised to state again, that in the interview referred to in my note and in your own letter, quoted therein, he held in his hand and read to you the paper from which I have given the extracts, which you say was never read, shewn or spoken of to you. And I am authorised further to say, that if you will call on the President, he will again exhibit and read to you this original document. It was prepared by him in contemplation that the interview might lead to an immediate dissolution of his Cabinet, and it was intended by him to record the basis he assumed in doing an act which involved his own character and the interests of the country.

The paper thus prepared by the President, was communicated at the time to several of his friends, whom he consulted on the occasion. And the substance of the conversation which preceded and followed the communication, was also immediately reduced to writing, and connected with the document read to you, that nothing might be left to recollection, if circumstances at a remote period should make a reference to it necessary.

With regard to a transaction so recorded and vouched by the concurrent testimony of those consulted on the occasion, there can be no mistake. A man's memory may be treacherous when the man himself is honest. I am willing to believe this is your case. You have innocently forgotten the declaration made by the President, which stands authenticated, as I have told you, as well as the communication of the same purport made to you by Col. Johnson.

I am obliged to rely on this written record of a fact rather than on your memory, especially when I find this positive proof confirming the statement of Col. Johnson, that the President disclaimed any right or desire to interfere with the private associations of yourself or your family, and that you knew it.

I next quoted your own written admission, confirming the statement of Col. Johnson and the written record of the President, in the following words:—"In the interview to which I was invited by the President some few days afterwards (after Col. Johnson's visit,) I frankly expressed to him my views on the subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition."

You say that a disclaimer of an intention to press such a requisition, is a wholly different thing from denial of ever having made it.

I thought not, in this case; because no such requisition had been made. Col. Johnson says, the President disclaimed to him any desire to control your domestic affairs, or private intercourse, and he told you so. The record of what the President said to you, declares, that he claimed no right to interfere in the domestic relations of persons at intercourse of any member of his Cabinet; and, in allusion to the same conversation, you say, he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition. When no such requisition had been made by Col. Johnson; when he told you the President made none; and when you do not pretend he made any, either directly or indirectly, I could not but understand your declaration, that the disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition; as a declaration that he made no such requisition.

But I find, in the character you have always sustained before the public, other conclusive proof, that no such requisition was ever made of you, and that you knew it. If the President had signified to you, directly or indirectly, that he required you to compel your family to associate with any one, contra-

ry to their will and yours, you would not, as a man of honour, have waited for an invitation to resign. You would have thrown your commission in the face of the President, and said to him, "Sir, I am no longer adviser or associate with a man who requires me to disgrace myself and family, though he be the President of the U. States!" In your public character I had a guarantee that you would not, for the sake of your honour, salary and emoluments, as Attorney General sink your character as a man, by tamely listening to such a requisition. No, sir; it is impossible to believe that you could have listened to such a requisition; dismissed your self respect; forgot your southern honour, and humble loved in seeming reverence to the man who had insulted you, until politely invited to resign! It is impossible that you could bury such an insult, profess to be the friend of the President, make the speech that you did recently in Georgia, and now that you are out of office, disclose a fact which would seal your own shame. No, sir; no such proposition was ever made to you; you had no cause to complain of the President; you eulogized him in public and private; and you would have gladly acted as Attorney General to the end of his administration, had you not been invited to resign.

But the circumstances under which the harmony of the late Cabinet was restored, repel the inference which you will have it, in your last note, that the extract from your letter to Major Eaton, leaves open in the ambiguity of its expression. From the moment that you denied to the President any participation in the political combination to drive Major Eaton from the Cabinet, the usual contentions were renewed among its members without any association between their respective families. Maj. Eaton would have been as reluctant to receive visitors, driven into his home by the power of the President, as they could possibly have been to submit to such tyranny and degradation. His house was thronged by those who were among the most respectable people of the city—by the most honourable families visiting annually here, and by those from abroad, most distinguished by station. To the gaiety and respectability of parties thus attended, the appearance of persons constrained by the authority of the Executive, if it could have been exerted for such purpose, would have added nothing.

It could have served no purpose to have exacted such a requisition as that now imputed, to the injury of the President. To have forced the wife of the Secretary of War, upon that portion of society which was unwilling to receive her, could have added nothing to her reputation. It is ridiculous to impute to the failure of such a design, the dissolution of the late cabinet. You, I think must know that this step was the result of the diversity of political views, which attached the two parties in the Cabinet to different divisions of the new parties which became apparent in the dissension between the President and Vice President. This produced, in the third state of the cabinet, combinations in Congress, calculated to defeat the most salutary measures of the administration. In the opposition which showed itself with regard to the Turkish negotiation, the members of the Cabinet favourable to the newborn opposition, were expressly exempted in the denunciation of those members of the Senate, who then came out and disclosed, for the first time, their hostility to the President and a part of his Cabinet. That a wish to bring Maj. Eaton and his family into society here, had no influence in producing the dissolution of the Cabinet, is apparent from the fact that it operated to consign them and him to privacy. The want of the harmony essential to the public welfare, however, originated was pregnant with political effects and produced this result.

You require me to correct the error of my declaration, predicated on the information which Col. Johnson communicated to me, upon the ground that I have no authority to use the evidence which establishes the fact. The testimony which I have in my possession, under Col. Johnson's hand, satisfies me thoroughly of the truth of the assertion I have made, and therefore, I will not admit it to be an error. Your exception to the use I have made of his testimony, may be applicable as a censure upon my course. But I consider, that circumstances fully justify that course, and I am only responsible to Col. Johnson for my conduct in relation to his letter.

Your objection to the authority under which I have acted as to Col. Johnson's evidence, does not in the least, change the nature of that evidence. It is as convincing as it could be under full authority to use it, and probably more so than evidence purposely prepared for the public eye.

You seem to think that I am bound to publish, on my own account, the correspondence between Major Eaton and yourself, because I have used a paragraph having exclusive reference to the President. I do not think so. I will have nothing to do with the controversy between Major E. and yourself. You have a right to bring that subject before the public in any way you please, and on your own responsibility. I will not hesitate to print it, or any part you may choose to embody, in the discussion with me.

I closed my last note to you, by an intimation that it would conclude our correspondence. I did so because the issue be-

tween us depended altogether upon the verity of the statement, I had made, contradicting assertions in the *Telegraph* for which I did not know that you were responsible.

When you volunteered to question my statements, I laid before you frankly the ground on which I acted; and then, in a second letter brought to your view, the proof on which, as to myself, I was willing to rest the issue. But as you seem inclined to make, through me, an attack on the President, and to use the correspondence on which you entered (certainly without being called for by any thing I said, as to yourself), as the medium of bringing on a discussion of the question of the dissolution of the late Cabinet, I shall certainly sacrifice my inclination to what you consider my duty. My reluctance to continue the correspondence with you, proceeds from no want of respect to you. But I believe the public is sick of the subject; is satisfied with the dissolution of the old Cabinet, and the formation of the new one; and this induced the inclination I have evinced to spare the country the dissection of a subject, which it seems willing to bury. At all events, the progress we have made will be sufficient for one lecture. If you think fit, we will resume it again.

Yours, &c.
F. P. BLAIR

From the *London Morning Chronicle* of June 8th.

The King and Royal Family at St. Cloud—troubles at Tarascon—successes and present position of the Poles—demands of Hungarian States—election of Prince Leopold.

To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.
Paris, June 5, 1831.

Sir:—Yesterday evening I drove down to St. Cloud, and paid my respects, at the appointed hour, to our Citizen King and his interesting family. It was an evening of reception, and the apartments in the right wing of the Palace were crowded with respectable and even wealthy citizens. There were few Peers, and still fewer Deputies, and not all of the Ambassadors; but the paucity of titled names was compensated for by the abundance of intelligent and enlightened citizens, who, as officers of the National Guard, came to represent their respective Companies, to wish his Majesty a good journey, and of course a safe return. The King was in good health, walked round the rooms, and conversed with a vast many persons; looked gay and happy, smiled at his children, regarded with tenderness his wife; spoke to the ladies; bowed and thanked all for their good wishes and withdrew. The Duke of Orleans, who thinks and feels that the sure way to gain the voices of the men is to gain the hearts of the women, was as usual, most attentive and affable to the life, grace, and ornaments of society. He is not so talented as his younger brother, the Duke of Nemours, but he is honest, amiable, and well informed. The young Duke of Nemours spent his time in conversing with the Colonels and inferior officers of the National Guard. He remembered the names of all present, and asked after those who were absent. He pays very little attention to Generals or Admirals, Ministers or Princes, but he seems to feel, though not sixteen years of age, that the middling classes are the strength of a nation and the supporters of a throne. The young Duke d'Aumale, who is nine years of age, was also there. He is a charming boy and a general favourite. The Prince d'Joinville, who is thirteen, is at Corsica, and who has entered the marine service. And the little Duke de Montpensier, who is a pretty fellow, not seven years old till next July, remained near his mama, and was admired for his good behaviour. There is not certainly a handsomer family in France than that of our Citizen King. I suspect that none of them will be so talented as the Duke of Nemours, though, when some years younger, this was not predicted of him. I remember once entering Neuilly with a friend, and seeing the Duke of Orleans with the Prince of Joinville on one knee, and the Duke de Nemours on the other, whilst the Duke of Nemours was hammering and stammering through a lesson which he did not appear to get through with much adroitness. His father kept us waiting till the lesson was got through, and then, with great good humour, said, "Well, gentlemen, you see my boy is not so forward as I should wish, but he has a good heart."

The Queen last night looked remarkably well, but she was dressed most simply and becoming the mother of a large family of boys and girls. The three Princesses were all present. I know not which to admire most. They wore no jewels and made no display. They were dressed in white, and were affable, but dignified, and supported their station with propriety of conduct,—not austerity of manners. When I see them separate, I think I love the last one best, but when I see them together, I love them all alike. One has charming hair, another, lovely eyes, and a third a foot of symmetry, and a hand for an artist or sculptor; one is a little roguish, and another a little melancholy, and a third not a little studious. In their hearts they wish themselves back at Neuilly again; and they would each give their right hand if their father were not a King—I do not know enough of them to speak about their talents, but every one praises their virtue, their discretion, their simplicity, their amiable manners, and unfeigned goodness of heart. They are after all, nearly children of nature; & nothing which

NOTICE.

SONS addressing letters to the subscriber on business relating to his Office as a Justice of the Peace, will be taken care of by the Post Office, unless the Postage is Paid by the Subscriber. W. M. BERRY, Sheriff A. A. C.

IN CHANCERY.

July 19, 1831.

Horton D. Welch,

Defendant in Equity.

vs.

Denton Shipley, & others.

Subject of the bill filed in this cause is to procure a sale of the real estate of Robert A. S. Shipley, deceased, who died in Annapolis county, where said real estate lies.

All persons, that the said Robert A. S. Shipley, deceased, had any interest in, are hereby notified, that the said Robert A. S. Shipley, deceased, has died, and that the said Robert A. S. Shipley, deceased, has died, and that the said Robert A. S. Shipley, deceased, has died.

And Elizabeth his wife (which both are one of the heirs of the said R. A. Shipley, deceased) beyond the jurisdiction of this court, whereupon it is ordered, that the plaintiff, by causing the substance of said bill, and a copy of this order to be published in successive weeks in some newspaper printed in Annapolis, before the 22d day of August next, give notice to the said Robert A. S. Shipley, deceased, to be and appear in court, on or before the 22d day of November next, to make defence, if any they have, to the bill, and the relief therein prayed.

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rank, education or Courts can produce, can be compared to such a title to esteem and confidence. One blush of innocence, and one act of unconscious, but uncourtlike sincerity, are worth all the jewels of the East, and all the camels of Ethiopia.

As I looked on the scene, I will tell you what I said—"What a pity it is that this man does not understand the Revolution of 1830! Here is a good father, an honest Citizen, an exemplary husband, and the model of a private gentleman, exposing his family, his country, and all Europe, to evils of a serious and sad nature, because he is advised, and adopts the advice, of not marching with his people! He believes, perhaps he is right; and he is told, I am sure at least fifty times a day, that the "juste milieu" is his only chance. Never was there so great a mistake! He might have been the most popular Monarch of which history could boast, if he would but forsake the units and join with the millions. Sooner or later I hope he will do so; for, honestly speaking, I should be most sorry to have a hair of his head hurt, or to have his heart made sad for even half an hour; but yet, he must march with the Revolution."

I conversed with but few persons, and remained not quite an hour. An officer of the National Guard whispered in my ear, "I wonder what they will say at Metz to him;" and as I descended the staircase I asked a friend of Casimir Perrier's whether the journey of the King was expected to influence the elections in Alsace. He smiled and said "They say so; but we must wait and see. Party feeling runs very high just now."

I must turn from a happy family and Court reception, to troubles at Tarascon, and disputes at Grenoble. Tarascon you know is a town of France, in the department of the Mouth of the Rhone, with a Castle seated on the Rhone opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats; it has a trade in oil, branly, starch, and silk stuffs—is nine miles north of Arles, and 14 east by south of Nismes. Well at Tarascon, on a recent day in the month of May (a fig for the exact date,) the inhabitants being attached to the Revolution of 1830—to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and to the moving or active party, and not to the Doctrinaires, determined on planting the "Tree of Liberty." The tree was decorated with loyal colours, for they were red, white, and blue, and with inscriptions, such as "Vive la Liberté!" "Vive la Revolution!" and "Vive Louis Philippe!"

This was a crying evil in the eyes of the Perrier party and his Prefect and Agents, and so the order was given to remove the tree, and destroy the emblems. This was the first act of folly, and all the rest which followed were the necessary results of this step of arbitrary power and petty tyranny. But who were to execute these orders? Why some Lancers! So they arrived on the spot—the people were ordered to withdraw, and having disobeyed, the Lancers were ordered to charge! "What, (said the people,) will you charge on us, because we defend the tree of liberty, and the national colours?" This appeal was successful, and the Lancers refused to obey! So, when the authorities learnt this, they sent for some hundred troops of the line, and some pieces of cannon, and they were ordered to proceed to the spot—to arrest the soldiers and the citizens—to take down the tree of liberty—and, by force to put an end to this state of insubordination! So in due command order, the troops were drawn up, and the law against mobs were read, and the demands to retire were officially made, and then the soldiers were commanded to fire! But were the people intimidated? No—Did they resign their tree of liberty? No.

The people fraternized with the soldiers, and the soldiers with the people; and though some damage was done, and some few were hurt by the violence of the Royalist officers, the result was that the authorities were defeated—that the people were triumphant—and that the Prefect and Mayors' dispatched courier after courier—and telegraphic communications one after the other, as quickly as possible, in order to procure orders how to act. The Minister has published his version of the story—has promised that the rioters shall be tried—that a military tribunal shall be established—that refractory soldiers shall be immediately shot—and has commanded that the troops stationed at Tarascon shall retire, and their place be supplied by those on whom more reliance can be placed. And now then, what is the result of all this 'force' and 'decision' and violence? Why, instead of one Tree of Liberty, fifty have been planted all over the country; and the Minister, instead of having to contend with one 'mob,' would have to fight with a thousand assemblages before he could succeed in his system of 'decision.' When the last courier left, the whole country was in a state of agitation, the Doctrinaires were defeated—and, what is worse than all this, the Carlists were rejoicing at the divisions which existed between the friends of the Revolution. Now you see what it is not to understand the Revolution of 1830—and how hopeless a task it is to reduce France to order, when France is not satisfied with the march of her Government. Yet poor M. Perrier imagine the majority is for him, because the Rentiers pat him on the back, and say, 'Courage.' There have been also some serious and lamentable disturbances at Grenoble, on the occasion of a religious procession. I can do no more than allude to it to-day, and simply add, that as well at Grenoble as elsewhere, the Government is to blame. We have satisfactory news from Poland, Marshal Diebitsch announces, indeed, that he shall wait till the movable magazines are ready, and until the revolutions in Lithuania and Volhynia are settled, before he proceeds to his warfare against Russian Poland. Then he says, that he shall collect all his forces together—and march to Warsaw! I. e. we will march towards Warsaw—but to Warsaw! Never! The Poles are well supplied with corn and straw; they are in want of arms, and would delight to

receive the gas pipes from England; but if assistance is to be rendered to the Poles, the English Journals must not speak of it before hand, as otherwise the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Ministers at London would send off dispatches to their Governments, and prevent the arrival of the promised aid. I fear these 'gas pipes' will never reach Poland. The Russian army is in a wretched state of want, sickness and dissatisfaction. The plunder of Warsaw was promised to these Barbarians, but Warsaw is farther from the plunderers than ever. The enemies of Poland are discouraged. A large army cannot enter Poland and remain there. Moveable granaries will soon be emptied, and there are natural obstacles which prevent first their progress, and then their retreat. Not more than 50,000 Russians can possibly remain in Poland so far removed from supplies. The Poles will not allow of any provisions to fall into the power of their cruel oppressors, and therefore, the army of Diebitsch is obliged solely to rely on Russian resources.—This deficit in provisions, want of forage, and malignant character of the Cholera morbus in the Russian army, came therefore most opportunely to the aid of the Poles; and Diebitsch has already discovered the truth of those hackneyed lines of Hudibras—

"That he who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day
But he who is in battle slain,
Will never live to fight again."

But let me ask, with all seriousness, has a British Minister yet left for Warsaw? Will Lord Grey leave the Poles to their fate or to extermination. And will Lord Brougham, who in Poland is held in reverence, both for his talents and patriotism, allow his name to be associated, not with the enemies of the Poles, but those who are indifferent to their destiny? Never.

To day we learn from indisputable authority that some of the states in Hungary, considering the debt of gratitude which they owe to the Poles for the assistance rendered to the Hungarians in their wars against the Turks, have petitioned to the Emperor of Austria, 1st to revoke the ordinance which prohibits the exportation of arms and provisions from the Austrian States to Poland, and 2d, praying that the Hungarian Diet may be convoked, to consider what steps can be taken either to aid the Poles or to remove the hardships and difficulties to which they are exposed in their perilous conflict. We cannot tell whether this petition will be acceded to; but the mere fact of presentation is important. It reads a lesson to France, who owes much more to the Poles than ever Hungary can do, and who has left them to contend with an oppressive cruel, and barbarous enemy, ten times more powerful, and having almost boundless resources.

The Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg is elected King of Belgium!!! I. e. of the Belgium of the Constitution—but not of the Belgium of the Conferences and the Protocols. He must swear to observe the Constitution, and to defend the integrity of the territory. If Holland, who sold gunpowder to her enemies in time of War to fight against herself—because by the sale of the gunpowder, money could be made and profit obtained—if Holland will only require a little 'cash'—and will consent to lose provinces for gold—the Government is ordered to treat—but is not ordered to sacrifice Belgian territory for Dutch florins, nor to sell Belgian honour to the London Conference. Of course some good meaning honest simpltons, when they read that the Prince of Saxe-Coburg is elected King of Belgium, will exclaim "So then all is finished," and will buy three per cents, and think them cheap under a hundred! Well, be it so—I merely tell them by way of caution that nothing is settled by such an election as that which has taken place, and that the Belgian revolution is not terminated.

Your obt. serv't, O. P. Q.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.
Late from England.

About half past 5 o'clock this morning, our news schooner Journal of Commerce came up from below, with London papers to June 26th, and Liverpool to the 27th, both inclusive, brought by packet ship York, capt. Bursley. The most important news which they contain, is the DEATH OF MARSHAL DIEBITSCH, commander-in-Chief of the Russian army operating against the Poles.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

On Tuesday, June 21st, at an early hour, every roof, window, balcony, and doorway, from St. James to St. Stephens, were besieged with eager and expectant beholders. "At length, the roar of cannon announced the departure of the royal cortege from the palace. The intermediate time, until its arrival at the Parliament, was marked by the reverberations of the multitudinous voices that hailed the King at every turn. "Along the line the signal ran, and the *feu de joie* of loyal voices in continued cheers, notwithstanding the parched lips and fiery faces, was kept up with little intermission. The King, we thought, looked pale and dispirited; and the cheering was not so loud and enthusiastic as the crowd would have led us to expect."

About 2 o'clock, he entered the antique chamber, in magnificent robes, and took his seat on the throne of that long line of Kings, amongst whom there have been few more popular than himself. The Commons were summoned, and His Majesty, in a voice apparently affected by a slight cold, delivered the following

ADDRESS.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of reporting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the late Parliament.

"Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a reform in the representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration; confident that in any measures which you may prepare for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured.

"The assurances of a friendly disposition which I continue to receive from all foreign Powers, encourage the hope that, notwithstanding the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of Europe, and the contest now existing in Poland, the general peace will be maintained.

"To the preservation of this blessing my most anxious care will be constantly directed.

"The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium, have not yet been brought to a conclusion; but the most complete agreement continues to subsist between the Powers whose plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the conferences of London. The principle on which the conferences have been conducted has been that of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal affairs, and to establish their government according to their own views of what may be most conducive to their future welfare and independence, under the sole condition, sanctioned by the practice of nations, and founded on the principles of public law, that in the exercise of that undoubted right, the security of the neighbouring states should not be endangered.

"A series of injuries and insults, for which, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, all negotiation was withheld, compelled me at last to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a peremptory demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures, but I have to regret that I have not yet been able to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguese Government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sum granted by the last Parliament always keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in every branch of the public expenditure.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

"It gives me great satisfaction to state to you, that the large reduction of taxes which took place in the last and the present year, with a view to the relief of the labouring classes of the community, has not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the public income. I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency occasioned by these reductions may be found, without any material abridgement of the comforts of my people.

"To assist the industry, to improve the resources, and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation, will be at all times the object of my solicitude, in the promotion of which I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation.

"It is with deep concern that I have to announce to you the continued progress of a formidable disease, to which my attention has been early directed, in the eastern parts of Europe. Information having been more recently received that it had extended its ravages to ports in the Baltic, whence there is a great commercial intercourse with my dominions, I have directed that all the precautions should be taken which experience has recommended as most effectual for guarding against the introduction of so dangerous a malady into this country.

"Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and more particularly in a part of the western counties of Ireland, to relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorise the application of such means as were immediately available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its extent, and can only be temporary in its effect. The possibility, therefore, of introducing any measures which, by assisting the improvement of the natural resources of the country, may tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the most anxious interest to me, and to you of the most grave and cautious consideration.

"Local disturbances, unconnected with any political causes, have taken place both in this part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland. In the county of Clare, and in the adjoining parts of Roscommon and Galway, a system of violence and outrage had for some time been carried on to an alarming extent, for the repression of which the constitutional authority of the law has been vigorously and successfully exerted. By these means, the necessity of enacting new laws to strengthen the Executive Government with further powers will, I trust, be prevented.

"To avert such a necessity has been, and ever will be, my most earnest desire; but if should unfortunately arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace and order of society, by the adoption of such measures as may be required for their more effectual protection."

Addresses to the King were moved in the two Houses, as usual, and carried. In the House of Lords on the 24th, the Lord Chancellor announced the presentation of the Address from that body, and the King's answer as follows: "I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address. I receive with pleasure the assurance that you will proceed to the early consideration of the matters which I have recommended to your attention, and I rely with

confidence on your zealous support of my endeavours to maintain peace and promote the prosperity of my dominions."

THE REFORM BILL.

This important bill was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 24th,—passed in its first reading,—and was to be read a second time on the Fourth of July. After the speech of Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel made a few observations, intimating that he should not oppose the bill in the present stage of its progress, but should have something to say when the question should come up for a second reading. "The noble Lord," he remarked, "as I apprehend, entirely wrong in his expectation that this measure will be permitted to go to the committee without a lengthened discussion of its principle, and the sense of the House having been pronounced upon it." This announcement was followed by loud cheers.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—Saturday, 25th of June.

The Stock Market has exhibited a languid appearance during the whole of the week.—The price has been gradual and almost imperceptible. Some rather extensive sales were effected on Wednesday, Thursday, and yesterday, but they are not attributed to political causes; though much uneasiness continues to be felt in regard to affairs in France and Belgium; fears are entertained that the Commissioners from the latter country are not proceeding successfully in their mission. The settlement of the Belgian question would, in the opinion of the Stock speculators, remove the greatest existing danger to the peace of Europe, and consequently relieve the market from a weight of anxiety that now oppresses it. The predominance of the war and revolutionary faction in France would lose half its terrors, if Belgium were once settled under a monarch of her own choice, with the concurrence of the great powers. The premium on Exchequer Bills has been very steady during the week. Money has been rather more in demand than usual. The rate of interest is about 3 per cent. Consols for the Account 82½ 6-8.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

A horrible massacre—even more horrible than that of Castilepollard,—has just been committed in Ireland, at a place called Newtonbury; arising out of a seizure for tithe, at the instance of a Rev. dignitary of the Church by law established in that unhappy country. This minister of a religion that inculcates compassion for suffering, and all the concurrent virtues of charity, mercy and peace, had seized and brought to sale two heifers belonging to some of his poor parishioners; and when instead of purchasing, the compassionate by-standers evinced a disposition to rescue these, the police and yeomanry present were ordered to fire indiscriminately on the crowd. This, for a wonder, the police refused; but the yeomanry, who in Ireland are all Orangemen, felt no such reluctance, and instantly obeying the order, killed nineteen people and wounded forty, some of them women and children! How long will such atrocities be tolerated in a country calling itself intelligent and civilized?

POLAND.

Private Correspondence.

BERLIN, June 16.—A report from Russian head quarters at Kleezewo, near Pultusk, dated the 13th of June, attributes the death of General Diebitsch to a sudden attack of the cholera morbus. It is stated that previously to his malady he had enjoyed perfect health, and on the day before, was exceedingly cheerful; but about two o'clock in the morning of the 9th of June, he was suddenly taken ill, and his malady was immediately pronounced to be the cholera. All medical assistance proved ineffectual, and after a painful struggle, he departed this life on Friday the 10th of June, at one o'clock in the morning. This melancholy event (says the above mentioned report) seems to prove that the progress of the cholera must be attributed much less to contagion than to the weather, and to the predisposition of the persons affected; for, at the time of the General's death there was not at the head-quarters of the Russians one single person attacked with this malady.

General Toll has accepted, par interim, the command of the army. On the 12th inst. Gen. Diebitsch's death was not known at Warsaw, where it will, no doubt produce a great sensation. The Russian forces are at this moment much divided; the army beyond the Narew consists of 36,000 men: a corps of 20,000 men, with 40 cannons, has marched in pursuit of Gen. Gielgud. 'The Guards now forms two divisions; one remains at the head-quarters, the other is opposite Gielgud. General Kreutz has abandoned the Palatinat of Lublin, and has marched into Podlachia. The corps commanded by Generals Rudiger and Davidoff have occupied the former position of Gen. Kreutz, and it is asserted that General Knorring has received orders to march against Chalaposki.

General Geismar, who commanded the Russians at Wawer, is shortly to be tried by a court-martial. No official account has appeared respecting the movements of Gen. Gielgud; but all accounts agree as to the fact of his having completely defeated the corps under General Sacken: 2,000 prisoners and 8 cannons are said to have fallen into the hands of the Poles; and it is even asserted that the Grand Duke Michael, with a detachment of the Guards, was present at the battle.

The news from Podolia is every day of a more cheering nature. The insurgents have taken possession of Satanow, and made the whole garrison prisoners, with the exception of one officer, who escaped to Husiatyn.—The Russian authorities were compelled to retire into Galicia. The insurgents took a great many arms, which had been hid in the ground, as well as all the cannon of General Wittgenstele; and their numbers at this mo-

ment amount at least to 30,000 men. It is stated, however, that a detachment of 10,000 men, under General Kozlov, had been immediately attacked by the Austrians, and suffered a very considerable loss.

FROM THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS AT KLEEZEWO.

I am under the painful necessity of writing to you that the Imperial Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Field Marshal Count Diebitsch Sabalkamsky, suddenly died this day at half past 1 o'clock, at his quarters at Kleezewo. Until his attack he had been in perfect health, and the preceding day had been remarkably so at table, when, at 2 o'clock this morning, he was suddenly attacked by a disease which bore unquestionable symptoms of cholera. The violent attacks of sickness came his powerful constitution; and the painful struggle, and with many complaints and tranquil resignation, he closed his brilliant and active career.

The army mourns in him a distinguished General and a kind guide, who instructed himself for all those under his command, treated his conquered foes with a peculiarly humane spirit, and sought to lighten the heavy burdens of war to the inhabitants of those districts whither his glorious career had conducted him.

This afflicting death appears to afford additional proof that the above named disease depends more upon the state of the atmosphere and individual disposition, than contagion, for hitherto not a single case of sickness had manifested itself at head-quarters.

The General of Infantry, Count Toll, instantly assumed the command of the army.

PARIS, June 23.—The Messenger of the Chambers contains the following on the death of Diebitsch. "The chagrin caused by the dismissal from his command, which immediately preceded this event, joined to his excessive indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors, appears to have occasioned the apoplexy which destroyed him. Marshal Diebitsch partook much of the character of a soldier, and was not a philosopher; he was more capable of 'conquering a place' than of 'conquering a man'; he was a great eater, and had the habit of drinking daily after dinner several bowls of punch, in order, as he said, to promote digestion, and keep off the cholera morbus. His military operations in Poland were all unfortunate, either from misadventure or bad execution. It is however, just to take into account the unforeseen difficulties by which he was assailed; in the instance by the sudden thaw, and others by the various insurrections, which cut off his communications. At the same time, thwarted by the Russian General, who was his secret enemy, and by the Grand Duke Michael, a Prince brave as any other soldier, but incapable of command except by rote—seeing an extensive conflagration in part of the empire lighted by his own fault, or, at least, vexed by the failure of his attempts to pass the Vistula, his mind being distracted. A disposition to apoplexy could not but be increased by so many overwhelming cares, and by the immediate use of spirits; and the news of his disfigured and substitution in his place of the Russian Paskewitch, must have been a final stroke to him. Paskewitch is said to be the perfect contrast of his predecessor, reserved, cold, and sober. He has hitherto only distinguished himself by his conduct in the war against the Persians, as Diebitsch was only known by his campaign against the Turks. There is every reason to believe that Paskewitch, as well as his predecessor, will find in the Poles very different warriors from the Abkassies."

PARIS, June 23.—The object of Marshal Diebitsch in stationing a part of his army in the province of Podolia, previous to his death, was not to cross the Vistula above Warsaw, but to procure its sustenance by provisions drawn from Prussia; having been nearly starved upon the Bug and Narew after the communications with Lithuania were cut off.

Gen. Gielgud is now stationed in Sandomir, a Lithuanian district to the south of the Vistula. He crossed this river on the 28th of June near Kowno, from which place he drove the Russians. His forces amounted to 10,000 men, which were very soon increased to three times that number by the junction of the insurgents, and the rise of the inhabitants. Rossienic and Telcha were occupied by the detachments. The Russians retired with precipitation at all points. The insurrection of Ukraine is confirmed by the Austrian Observer. In terms from which may be inferred that it was much more considerable than the censured journal dared state. The journals of Warsaw have also spoken of the insurrection; and there is now no reason to doubt of its circumstantial correctness. It will prevent the Russian Volhynia and Podolia from receiving the reinforcements of Kiev, and give, without doubt, an irresistible impetus to the movements of those two Provinces.

The Russian Regiments, it was already seen, will capitulate in the midst of the people, who will surround and block them in some interior position.

The latest accounts from Warsaw are dated the 14th, but it does not contain any information of importance. The head-quarters of the Polish army were still at Wawer.

LONDON, June 24.—The French papers of Tuesday, which we received last night, concur with the German Journals in stating that Gen. Paskewitch is to succeed Marshal Diebitsch as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army in Poland. Indeed, it is even hinted that the General was to have succeeded the Marshal had he lived, and that the prospect of disgrace had accelerated his

death of the latter, if it did not lead to a fatal result. There is truth in such a statement, for such a man in a country where scarcely reckoned a vice, would thus natural cholera more than the other.

Diebitsch derived his title of "Passer of the Balkan."

of his Turkish campaign, likewise a title commencing of the same campaign—thrive from the conquest of the same campaign. Polish Generalissimo has own brow the laurels of Balkan. Is he destined the glory of the "Victor Poles have measured the before, and are not unlike occasion, to conquer the their Russian victims of plies of the last war.

Extract of a private letter to a Polish Agent.

"You see, my dear friend, the earliest opportunity of welcome letter, which fusion and turmoil of the tion arrival of C—him; nor have I yet been two other English gentlemen. Several English also arrived. We than pathy and their courage better if any generals could be sent to join us. "We have just been at Ostrolenka.—Our noble number of men, what the Russians lost. Ostrolenka my regiment in driving the Imperial frontiers; we were contending parties, and to baggage. At Lonza we were more than a month the carriage of Guards (Bristol), the and all sorts of luxuries are now feasting on in plate; we have more magnificent saddle horses than to hunt in the trun we found many letters, which one brother wrote you my dear brother to I will give you between roubles for him. I hope your valet de chambre, and that after six months these free servants."

"At the battle of brothers had their horses. I have had two killed, had his belly shot away, which tore away the stomach with a very violent brother had a breast, but otherwise escaped without injury."

"We have now had the Russians have not but I hope and expect gain them in a day or we shall still have to b. fore it is over."

"Good bye, my dear friend; write to me live."

FRONTIERS OF POLAND.

"The cholera is ve cia, and is of a very Brody especially, wh Jewish families reside those who are attacked daily soon fall victim ease is less malignant are 30 deaths in a of Podolia and the since they were dispersed are now in Lemberg, Rzewuski, who play as he has also estate to them. The Podl their flight entered have been disarmed."

"Notwithstanding in Podolia, the spre rector in that provi likely; but an even taken place in the confirmed, have the quences. This rep bances have broken the small number of ment are stated to which, as that provi might be very diffi quel."

"Gen. Dwernick accompanied by h Austrian Captain Lavach."

WARSAW, June worzow, on the Vi been received there had gained, on the ges over Gen. R from Gen. Chrzono Letters from Li surgeons, together had taken the tow Grand Duke Con The Warsaw G ed that Gen. Rad Lublin, and Gen. lec. General Sh Yesterday, at a g the National Gu the Members of present. It is shi chael was presen a detachment of 2,000 in the gover

death of the latter, it did not lead him to commit suicide. There seems no foundation in truth for such a suspicion. The Marshal was never accused of being a temperate man in a country where intemperance is scarcely reckoned a vice. His habits of the bottle would thus naturally expose him to the cholera more than the other officers.

Diebitch derived his title of Sabalkanski, or 'Passer of the Balkan,' from the success of his Turkish campaign. His successor has likewise a title commemorative of the glories of the same campaign—that of Erivanski, derived from the conquest of Erivan. The Polish Generalissimo has transferred to his own brow the laurels of the 'Passer of the Balkan.' Is he destined likewise to eclipse the glory of the 'Victor of Erivan?' The Poles have measured themselves with Turks before, and are not unlikely, on the present occasion, to conquer them again, by stripping their Russian victors of the accumulated trophies of the last war.

Extract of a private letter from an officer in the Polish Army.

"You see, my dear friend, that I take the earliest opportunity of answering your last welcome letter, which found me in the confusion and turmoil of the camp. You mention the arrival of C——; I have not seen him; nor have I yet been introduced to the two other English gentlemen who have joined our army. Several English physicians have also arrived. We thank them for their sympathy and their courage, and it would be far better if any generals or superior officers could be sent to join us.

"We have just been fighting a great battle at Ostrolenka. Our army has lost a considerable number of men, but not above half what the Russians lost. Before this battle at Ostrolenka my regiment had been employed in driving the Imperial Guards beyond the frontiers; we were continually falling in with foraging parties, and took a large quantity of baggage. At Lonsa we took spoil to the value of more than a million (40,000,000). Amongst the carriage of a General in the Guards (Briston), the trunks of all his staff, and all sorts of luxuries, so that our soldiers are now feasting on tea and coffee served up in plenty; we have moreover seized 300 magnificent saddle horses. It was very great fun to hunt in the trunks of these gentlemen; we found many letters, one in particular, in which one brother writes to another—'I beg you my dear brother to sell me your servant; I will give you between 100 and 200 paper roubles for him. I hope you have got rid of your valet de chambre (who was a freeman) and that after six months' trial you are convinced these free servants are a bore.'

"At the battle of Ostrolenka two of my brothers had their horses killed under them. I have had two killed under me, the second had his belly shot away by a cannon ball, which tore away the sole of my boot, but I escaped with a very slight confusion. My eldest brother had a trifling wound in his breast, but otherwise we have all five of us escaped without injury.

"We have now had a week's repose, and the Russians have not dared to attack us, but I hope and expect that they will march against them in a day or two at any rate; but we shall still have tough work (dufil a redoutre) before it is over.

"Good bye, my dear friend—may God bless you; write to me, as I will to you, if I live."

"FRONTIERS OF GALLICIA AND POLAND.

"The cholera is very destructive in Gallia, and is of a very malignant character, in Brody especially, where a great many poor Jewish families reside, for hitherto most of those who are attacked, (nearly 100 persons daily) soon fall victims. In Lemberg the disease is less malignant, yet sometimes there are 30 deaths in a day. Of the insurgents of Podolia and the Ukraine, who have fled since they were dispersed, several noblemen are now in Lemberg, among them is Count Rzewuski, who played a part in the Ukraine; as he has also estates in Galicia he will retire to them. The Podolian insurgents, who in their flight entered the circle of Tarnopol, have been dispersed and sent to the interior.

"Notwithstanding the partial disturbances in Podolia, the spreading of a regular insurrection in that province appears to be not very likely; but an event which is said to have taken place in the heart of Russia, might if confirmed, have the most important consequences. This report is that serious disturbances have broken out at Kiev, which from the small number of troops in that government are stated to have spread rapidly, and which, as that province is very populous, it might be very difficult to put down in the sequel.

"Gen. Dwernicki was lately at Presburg, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, and an Austrian Captain of horse on his way to Laybach.

WARSAW, June 13.—Accounts from Guieworow, on the Vistula, report that news had been received there that Gen. Chrzonowski had gained, on the 1st, considerable advantages over Gen. Rudiger. No direct news from Gen. Chrzonowski has reached Warsaw.

Letters from Lithuania, say, that the insurgents, together with Gen. Chlapowski, had taken the town of Stonim, and that the Grand Duke Constantine, was gone to Minsk.

The Warsaw Gazette says—"It is affirmed that Gen. Rudiger has entered the city of Lublin, and Gen. Krenz has occupied Siedlec. General Skrzynecki was in Warsaw yesterday, at a grand entertainment given by the National Guard to the army, at which the Members of the Government were also present. It is said that the Grand Duke Michael was present at an engagement between a detachment of the Guards and Gen. Gielgud, in the government of Augustowo."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, August 11, 1831.

HYMENEAL.
MARRIED on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. GURST, Mr. JOHN C. OBERSTROFFER to Miss REBECCA ANN PENNINGTON.

We this week give the correspondence between Mr. Blair, (Editor of the Globe,) and Mr. Berrien, late Attorney-General. It should have preceded the Address of Mr. Berrien, concluded in our last.

We are authorised to state, that John C. Herbert, Esq. declines being a Candidate to represent the District composed of Annapolis, Anne Arundel, and Prince-George's counties, in the Congress of the U. States.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County.

Circumstances uncontrollable, compel me to decline as a Candidate for the next House of Delegates; to the Convention that nominated me, and those of my Fellow Citizens who have proffered me their support, I return my most unfeigned acknowledgments.

Your obedient servant,
Frederick Lewis Grammer.

We are authorised to say, that John S. Sellman, declines being a Candidate as Elector of Senate.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE GREEN HILLS, &c.
Let Poes sing of fields, of flowers;
Of myrtle groves and vine-clad bowers;
Of lakes, where placid waters stray,
And dainty fish their gambols play.

There is one sweet spot I hold more dear
Than any they've praised, however fair;
A spot, where in fancy I've often strayed—
The Green Hill's side, where in childhood
I played.

'Twas there, with a heart as pure and light
As the dew that falls in summer's night,
And before the world a shade could throw
Of the cloud, which now hangs o'er my brow.

With happy mates, I sported away
The evening hour of each bright day.
Time from my memory never can fade
The Green Hill's side, where in childhood
I played.

Gen. CARR, the new Secretary of War, arrived in Washington on Sunday last.

From the Washington Globe.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. J. B. Montgomery, to Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, dated U. S. Ship Erie, off Pensacola Navy Yard, July 22d 1831.

"4th of July, when I sent a boat to Tampico with a note to the American Consul (a copy of which, with the answer I received, I have the honour herewith to enclose.) From the letter, Sir, you will perceive that the commerce of the United States, with the ports of the Mexican Republic, is at present conducted with a degree of security, and exemption from molestation rendering the continued presence of a protecting force, upon that coast, unnecessary.

"I was also informed that tranquillity prevailed throughout Mexico, and the fullest confidence seems to be entertained by the native and foreign residents of a continuance of this happy state of things, as well as of the permanency of the existing Government."

[CONT.]
U. S. SHIP ERIE,
Off the Bar of Tampico,
July 4th 1831.

Sir:—Having just arrived upon this coast for the purpose of prosecuting the views of our Government, by affording all necessary protection to the Commerce of the U. States and property of her citizens, I will thank you to furnish me with any information you may possess calculated to promote the effectual accomplishment of that object.

Should you desire to visit the Erie, I have directed the officer of the boat, who will haul you this, to hold himself subject to your pleasure, and afford you a passage to the ship.

Very respectfully, Sir, I am your obedient servant,
J. B. MONTGOMERY.

(Signed,) J. B. MONTGOMERY, Esq.
Acting Consul of the U. States, at Tampico.

Extract of a letter from E. H. CAMMARE, Esq. Vice Consul at Tampico, to Lieut. J. B. Montgomery, commanding U. S. ship Erie, dated Tampico, July 5th, 1831.

"I am in possession of your note of yesterday's date:

"In reply, I have the honour to inform you, that the Commerce and flag of the United States remain respected as heretofore, and do not require any further protection. The most perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the country, and there is no expectation of a political change.

Death of David Williams, the last of the Captors of Andre.—A correspondent of the Albany Argus, at Rensselaerville, says—"DAVID WILLIAMS, the last of the captors of Major Andre, died on Tuesday of this week, at sundown. His remains were interred on Thursday with military honours, at Livingstonville, Schoharie county."

This venerable patriot (says the Argus) was in the 79th year of his age. Although infirm, his general health, down to a very recent period, was good. The great action in which he was a participator, will associate his name among the brave and faithful of an era in which it was his good fortune not only to live and to act, but to perform services, under the strongest adverse temptations, of incalculable value to his country. There is no event more strikingly characteristic of our

revolution, its objects and agents, than the refusal of these obscure men, suffering all the deprivations of war and poverty, and gaining a precarious subsistence by occasional labour on their half-deserted farms, and by occasional service in the army, to accept of great wealth and affluence at the expense of the cause in which they were engaged.

DIVING FOR SILVER.

It will be recollected by many that the British frigate Thetis was wrecked off the coast of Brazil with a million of dollars on board, all of which went down with her; but the captain of the British vessel of war Lightning has fished up 100,000 dollars, and said that he expected to get the whole million.

EXECUTION.

We learn by a passenger in the Western stage that Oliver Watkins was executed in Brooklyn, (Con.) on Tuesday morning, at half past nine o'clock, for the murder of his wife. He persisted in his innocence of the crime he was charged with to the last, and expressed great indifference to his fate. He died without a struggle. About fifteen thousand spectators were present to witness the execution.

NAVAL REGISTER.

Some of the most important changes in the Navy Register, and the stations and movements of most of the public vessels in commission, as ascertained at the Department during the month of July, 1831.

DEATHS.

Lieut. Thos. T. Ritchie.

Lieut. Benj. Talmadge, at Gibraltar, June 20.

RESIGNATION.

Midshipmen R. P. Mayrant, Timothy B. Field.

CHANGES IN COMMAND.

Thompson D. Shaw, detached from command of the Schr. Ariel, on the 6th inst. in consequence of sickness; and

Lieut. E. Farrand, appointed to the command temporarily, till the return of Lieut. Gedney.

Master Commandant Rousseau left Pensacola in bad health, for New Orleans, accompanied by Dr. Sprouton, late Surgeon of the U. S. squadron, (now on leave) on his return to the North.

Vessels on each Foreign Station at last advices.

PACIFIC.

Frigate Guerriere.

Sloop St. Louis.

Schooner Dolphin.

BRAZIL.

Frigate Hudson.

Sloop Vandallia.

WEST INDIES.

Sloops Erie, Vincennes, Natchez.

Schooners Grampus, Porpoise, Shark.

MEDITERRANEAN.

Frigate Brandywine, Constellation.

Sloops John Adams, Ontario, Boston, Concord.

NOTICES.

Frigate Brandywine, with Commodore Bidelle, was at Gibraltar on the 1st of June last, also on the 20th.

Sloop John Adams, Captain Voorhees, arrived at Gibraltar, 1st June—twenty days from Cape of Virginia to Cape St. Vincent;—to sail the 3d for Mahon, and thence to the Eastward.

Sloop Concord, Captain Perry, arrived at Gibraltar 13th May—to sail 2d June to Eastward.

Schooner Shark, Lieut. Commanding Boerum, was at St. Thomas 20th June—all well;—to sail for St. Croix next day—was still there on the 2d inst.

The U. S. schooners Spark, Lt. Com. Piercy; Sylph, Lt. Com. Robinson; and Ariel, Lt. Com. Shaw, bound to the Southward, sailed about July 1st—from Norfolk.

Frigate Potomac, Captain John Downes, left Hampton Roads on the 16th instant for New-York—arrived at N. York 21st.

Sloop Palmyra, Captain Gregory, sailed from New-York 6th inst.

Sloop Lexington, Captain Duncan sailed from Norfolk, 3d inst.

Sloop Vandallia, Captain Gallagher, at Buenos Ayres on the 28th May last—to sail next day for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro.

Sloop St. Louis, Captain John D. Sloat, was at Callao, Peru, on the 19th April last.

Sloop Vincennes, Captain E. R. Shubrick, arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on 2d inst. from St. Jago de Cuba, and sailed again on the 3d or 7th for the latter place.

Schooner Porpoise, Lieut. Commanding John Percival, off the Havana on the 3d June—arrived at Key West on the 25th—officers and crew well.

Sloop Erie, commanded temporarily by Lieut. Jno. M. Montgomery, left Pensacola 16th June, to complete her cruise on the coast of Mexico, which had been interrupted by the sickness of Master Com'dt. Rousseau, her late Commander.

Sloop Florida, Lieut. Commanding Thos. R. Godney, arrived at Norfolk on the 24th instant.

Schooner Grampus, at Port Royal, (Jamaica,) on the 4th ult. from Carthagea.

Sloop Vandallia reached Rio 9th June; and Frigate Hudson was to sail next day for U. States.

OBITUARY.

DIED at her residence near this city on the 29th ult. after a lingering illness, Mrs. PRISCILLA MILLS, Consort of Mr. JAMES MILLS.

—On Saturday evening last, after a short but severe illness Miss CAMMARIE, second daughter of Mr. Philip Clayton of this city.

A CARD.

DENNIS BOYD, offers his services as Elected of the Senate, and solicits the support of his Fellow-Citizens of Anne Arundel county at the approaching September Election.

Feb 17

THE AMERICAN FARMER,

EDITED BY GIBSON B. SMITH,

Is published in Baltimore (Md.) by I. L. VINN HITCHCOCK & Co.

(Successors of J. S. SKINNER.)

In weekly numbers of eight quarto pages,—at FIVE DOLLARS per annum.

THE purpose of this periodical is to be a medium through which a great number of the most enlightened and scientific practical Cultivators of the soil, residing in every section of the United States, communicate the results of their experience to each other, and to the public, and receive similar benefits from the best theoretical and practical writers of foreign countries, on every subject connected with husbandry in the broadest sense of the term.

It is devoted exclusively to practical Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy. The American Farmer contains also a great number of useful recipes; readings adapted to the stations of mothers and mistresses of families; so much of the news as relates to the foreign and domestic markets for Agricultural products, and a correct statement of their prices current, at the time of publication; but nothing connected with party politics is at any time permitted to appear in its columns.

The American Farmer was the first periodical devoted exclusively to the promotion of American Agriculture, and it is by common consent acknowledged to have been hitherto, its most able and efficient advocate. Indeed it is hazardous little to aver that this work contains a more valuable body of practical information on this subject than any other extant.

The current volume or year is the thirteenth of its publication, and few American periodicals circulate more extensively. It is taken and written for by men of talents and practical experience in the several departments of which it treats, in every part of the United States; and it has been subscribed for, and is regularly sent to many eminent individuals and learned societies in the different countries of Europe and America, whose unanimous testimony to the excellence of the work might be adduced, if its character was not, in the opinion of the publishers, too well established to require recommendations.

The American Farmer is neatly printed on very fine paper, and many of the subjects of which it treats are illustrated by expensive wood engravings. The numbers for a year make a volume of convenient form and size, and the last one is accompanied by a title page, and minute index, completing the volume for binding.

When a number fails of being received by a subscriber or becomes damaged in the mail, another shall be sent if requested.

N. B. The postage on each number is, when not over 100 miles, or when within the state, one cent; when over 100 miles one cent and a half.

Although a considerable surplus of copies beyond the current subscription list, has at all times been printed, and of some of the volumes a second and even a third edition have been issued, yet such has been the demand for back volumes that only a very small number of full sets (complete from the commencement) can hereafter be made.

The price of the work in sets is six dollars per volume half bound and lettered. Some of the volumes may be had single, at five dollars each.

Communications and advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the American Farmer will be gratefully received, and promptly attended to.

In order to render the Farmer pleasant and profitable both to its publishers and its patrons, it is hoped that gentlemen will assent practically to the necessity and propriety of a careful compliance with the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

1. Price five dollars per annum, due at the middle of each year of subscription.

2. Subscriptions are in all cases charged by the year, and never for a shorter term.

3. When once sent to a subscriber, the paper will not be discontinued without his special order, and then not till the end of the year of his subscription that shall be current at the time of receiving such order, except at the discretion of the publishers.

4. The risk of Mail in the transportation of both the paper, and of Bank notes sent in payment for it, is assumed by the publishers.

5. Advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the American Farmer, inserted at one dollar per square.

AGENTS:

All Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the Farmer, and to require a strict compliance by subscribers with the above terms, especially the three first items. They are authorised to retain \$1 for each new subscriber, and 10 per cent on all other collections.

The list of special Agents is published in the Farmer on the first Friday in each month.

* Subscriptions received at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

August 11.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the Farm belonging to the heirs of Henderson Magruder, on Saturday the 10th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. a sufficient quantity of Rail Timber or Cord Wood, standing, as the case may require, to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1830.

Attendance by

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jun.

Late Collector A. A. Canby.

August 11.



KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Lexington Observer Extra of August 2, gives the Result of the first day's poll in Lexington as follows:

CONGRESS—ALLEN (Clay) 450
SHANNON (Jackson) 231

The vote for members of the State Legislature exhibited about the same relative strength: the Clay members averaging 454, and the Jackson members 202.

In Jessamine county at dinner time, Kincaid (Clay) 66 votes ahead of Adair, Woodson 27 ahead of Cunningham (Jackson) for the Legislature.

Woodford county at dinner—Allan 308, (Clay) Shannon (Jackson) 177; Bailey 294, Whittington 215.

Athens Precinct, majority for Clay Candidate 22.

The following is from the Maysville Eagle of August 2.

ELECTION RETURNS.

MASSON—1st Day

Marshall (C.) 625 Coleman, (J.) 449
Chambers, 744 Morris 614
Taylor, 576 Lashbrooke, 439

BOURBON—1st Day.

Marshall, 777 Coleman 463

NICHOLAS—1st Day.

Marshall, 381 Coleman, 457

BRACKEN—1st Day—2 Precincts.

Marshall, (maj.) 51 Coleman.

FLEMING—1st day at dinner, (exclusive of one precinct.)

Davis, (C.) 406 Daniel, (J.) 155
Ball. Patriot.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Romulus has arrived at New York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 17th of June, but brought no papers.

The ship Edward Quesnel, also arrived at New York from Liverpool, brings Liverpool papers of the 28th June, and London of the 27th, both inclusive. Our extracts are from the second editions of the Daily Advertiser and Journal of Commerce.

Private letters from Havre say that Casimir Perrier had retired from the Head of the French Ministry and Marshal Soult had taken his place; Marshal Soult is in favour of their measures. It is said a French army would march into Belgium.

The cholera had reached Hamburg. In England, and indeed on all parts of the Continent, the alarm appears general that the scourge will spread. It was reported that Antwerp had been burnt on the 25th June.

From Warsaw, the dates are one day later—no new battles had been fought, but the Poles appear to be in good spirits, and ready to act on the offensive. All accounts agree that an important crisis is at hand.

France was tranquil.

Nothing from Spain or Portugal.

The English papers are filled with the great question of Reform which was to be taken up in Parliament on the 4th of July.

The Irish papers are occupied with the examinations relative to the Newtonbury massacre.

CLARK'S OFFICE,

BALTIMORE, July 29, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No 5, for 1831.

No. 10,816 (even number) the capital prize of \$10,000

of 13619 prize of 2000

119141 1000

17914 2410 each prizes of 500

13955 7256 300

11940 13787 200

15960 19309 } each 100

11103 9091 } each 100

1795 14844

110670 118443 115679 } each prize of 50

1196 19999 118734 } each prize of 50

With 20 prizes of \$30; 200 of \$4, and 10,000 of \$1 50 each.

No. 10816, an even number, having drawn the Capital Prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all the even numbers, being those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0 are each entitled to one dollar and fifty cents in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.

All marked thus † sold at Clark's.

ON WEDNESDAY, August 31, will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY—No. 6, for 1831.

ODD AND EVEN, HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of \$10,000 5 prizes \$100

1 2000 10 50

1 1000 20 20

1 600 30 10

1 400 200 5

1 300 10,000 1.50

1 200

Half Tickets only one dollar—Quarters 50 cts

To be had at

CLARK'S

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets.

* Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vendor, Baltimore, August 11.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1831.

NO. 33

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.

—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE AMERICAN FARMER,
EDITED BY GIDEON B. SMITH,
published in Baltimore (Md.) by I. R. VINE HITCHCOCK & Co.
(Successors of J. S. SKINNER.)
Weekly numbers of eight quarto pages,—at
FIVE DOLLARS per annum.

THE purpose of this periodical is to be a medium through which a great number of the most enlightened and scientific practical cultivators of the soil, residing in every section of the United States, communicate the results of their experience to each other, and to the public, and receive similar benefits from the best theoretical and practical writers of the country, on every subject connected with husbandry in the broadest sense of the word.

It is devoted exclusively to practical Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Domestic Economy. The American Farmer contains a great number of useful recipes, readings, applied to the stations of mothers and mistresses of families; so much of the news as relates to the foreign and domestic markets for Agricultural products, and a correct statement of prices current, at the time of publication; nothing connected with party politics is at any time permitted to appear in its columns. The American Farmer was the first periodical devoted exclusively to the promotion of American Agriculture, and it is by common consent acknowledged to have been hitherto the most able and efficient advocate. Indeed it is hardly little to aver that this work contains more valuable body of practical information than any other of its kind.

The current volume or year is the thirteenth publication, and few American periodicals circulate more extensively. It is taken up by men of talents and practical experience in the several departments of which it treats, in every part of the United States; and it has been subscribed for, and is sold by many eminent individuals in learned societies in the different countries of Europe and America, whose unanimous testimony to the excellence of the work might be added, if its character was not, in the opinion of the publishers, too well established to require recommendations.

The American Farmer is neatly printed on fine paper, and many of the subjects of which it treats are illustrated by expensive and elegant engravings. The numbers for a year are a volume of convenient form and size, and the last one is accompanied by a title page, a minute index, completing the volume for the year.

When a number fails of being received by a subscriber or becomes damaged in the mail, another shall be sent if requested.

N. B. The postage on each number is not over 100 miles, or when within the State, one cent; when over 100 miles one cent and a half.

Although a considerable surplus of copies beyond the current subscription list, has at all times been printed, and of some of the volumes second and even a third edition have been made, yet such has been the demand for the work that only a very small number of copies remain (complete from the commencement) to be hereafter made.

The price of the work in sets is six dollars a volume half bound and lettered. Some of the volumes may be had single, at five dollars each.

Communications and advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the American Farmer will be gratefully received, and promptly attended to.

In order to render the Farmer pleasant and profitable both to its publishers and its patrons, we hope that gentlemen will assent practically to the necessity and propriety of a care-compliance with the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Price five dollars per annum, due at the middle of each year of subscription.

Subscriptions are in all cases charged by the year, and never for a shorter term.

When once sent to a subscriber, the paper will not be discontinued without his special order, and then not till the end of the year of his subscription that shall be current at the time of receiving such order, except at the discretion of the publishers.

The risk of Mail in the transportation of both the paper, and of Bank notes sent in payment for it, is assumed by the publishers.

Advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the American Farmer, inserted at one dollar per square.

AGENTS:

All Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the Farmer, and to require a strict compliance by subscribers with the above terms, especially the first three items. They are authorized to retain \$1 for each new subscriber, and 10 per cent on all other collections.

The list of special Agents is published in the Farmer on the first Friday in each month.

*Subscriptions received at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

MRS. SIDDONS.

DEATH AND MEMOIR OF MRS. SIDDONS.

This lady, who, at no very distant period, was not less eminent for the splendour of her mental endowments, than for the towering majesty of her person and demeanour, paid the great debt of nature on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, at her late residence in Upper Baker street, Portman square. We hear that her life was wholly despaired of by her medical attendants on Saturday last, since which, however, she rallied a little and slight hopes were entertained by some of her friends that she might for a time longer be spared to them. The disorder for a little while manifested signs of abatement, but returned with accumulated force, and she sank under its effects at the day and hour above stated.

Mrs. Siddons was the eldest daughter of Roger Kemble, and was born on July 16th, 1755, at a public house called the Shoulder of Mutton, at Brecknock, in Wales. Her father was the manager of a travelling company of comedians; her mother was the daughter of Mr. John Wood, in his line an actor of repute, and also the manager of a company of Comedians. Her father was a Catholic, but Mrs. Siddons was, we believe, bred up in the faith of her mother. Mrs. Siddons' early life was passed under her father's roof till her 13th year. She had at that time excited in her future husband, Mr. Siddons, an attachment of which her parents did not approve. Mr. Siddons was an actor of her father's company; and though he was respectable, both as a performer and as a man, her parents endeavoured to break off the attachment. When the attachment was discovered, the effect of absence was tried, and Miss Kemble was placed as a companion or servant with a Mrs. Greathead, near W. Wick. While she was here, this lady informed Mr. Garrick who she was, and solicited his judgment of her abilities, and his protection. Garrick (says Mr. Bowden) seemed highly pleased with her utterance, and her deportment; wondered how she had got rid of the old song, the Tit-mus; told how his engagements stood with the established heroines, Yates and Young—admitted her merits—regretted that he could do nothing for her—and wished her a good morning. During her residence at Mrs. Greathead's she kept up a correspondence with Mr. Siddons, and at length made up her point to become an actress, and complete her union with Mr. Siddons by a trip to Scotland.

The latter was probably averted by the consent of parents, and before she had completed her 18th year, her father gave her hand to Mr. Siddons. Mr. and Mrs. Siddons joined a company then performing at Cheltenham, and both of them were immediately taken notice of by Lord Bruce, afterwards of Aylesbury, and his accomplished family. A recommendation to Garrick took place; the Rev. H. Bate, afterwards Sir Bate Dudley, was requested to examine and report concerning her performances. He saw and admired her, recommended her to Garrick, and on December 29th, 1773, when she was 20 years of age, Mrs. Siddons made her first appearance in London at Drury Lane, in the character of Portia, and was received with great applause. She had no articles of agreement and no salary; and her biographer speaks as if Garrick was even then sensible to her merits.

At the close of his career, on May 23d, he revived the Suspicious Husband, and gave her the part of Mrs. Strickland to play to his own Ranger. She added by it to her growing reputation. Her first appearance in tragedy was made in the part of Lady Anne, when Garrick revived Richard the Third. She there met Roscius in all his terrors, and hung back from timidity; his severe glance corrected the failure, and the reproach was with extreme sensibility, long remembered. On June the 5th, she played before their Majesties as Lady Anne, but she seems to have made no impression on Garrick. He soon after left the stage, she was dismissed, and retired from a scene that prevented little but mortification. She was, however, immediately engaged by Mr. Richard Yates, the Manager of the Birmingham company, and Henderson seeing her there, had the sagacity to predict her great success, and pronounce that she would never be surpassed. She was soon afterwards engaged at Bath, and there restored, by her great powers, the Tragic Muse to her honours, and establish for herself the fame that carried her in a few years in triumph back to the metropolis. She played in the interval chiefly at Bath, but she also played at York and Manchester, and at the latter place performed Hamlet with great applause. It was in 1782-3 seven years after her first appearance at Drury Lane, that she was re-engaged at that theatre, and came out in the character of Isabella, on the 10th of October. She was, however, so much attached to Bath, and retained so lively a recollection of her failure at London, that she could hardly be induced to come. The Manager would not raise her salary, and her increasing family compelled her to demand an additional income. On that not being granted—and a small increase would have been sufficient—she summoned her friends to the theatre, and there, surrounded by her children, explained in verse of her own composition the reasons for quitting them. Displaying her children she said—

"These are the moles that leave me from your side, Where I was rooted—where I could have died."

Her success at London was now as decisive, and her triumph as great, as her former reception had been mortifying. Her next character was Euphrasia, in the Grecian Daughter, and till then the vast power and extent of her voice were imperfectly appreciated.

Mrs. Siddons next most deeply interested the public by her Jane Shore. So affecting was she in this mistress of a Prince, that at the end of a close of the play, where Shore sees her husband and breathes out the few dying words, "Forgive me, but forgive me," the sobs and shrieks of the women were distinctly audible, and even the other sex, who tried to suppress their tears, were obliged to weep. Several persons faintly, and the artificial grief of the actress gave rise to much alarm in the audience.

Her salary was at this time £10 a week, but she was allowed two benefits. For her benefit she chose the character of Belvidera, in Venice Preserved, and was eminently successful. From this time her reputation was fully established. Their Majesties honoured her by seeing her in all her characters. Drury Lane closed on June the 6th, with Isabella, which Mrs. Siddons had played twenty-two times. The returning winter saw two of her brothers, Mr. Stephen and Mr. John Kemble, engaged in London: the former performed Othello, and failed, the latter was splendidly successful in Hamlet. The number of Mrs. Siddons' characters was this year 1733-4 increased by Isabella, in Shakespeare's play of Measure for Measure; by Mrs. Beverley, in the Gamster, by Constance, in King John; and by Lady Randolph, in Douglas. In this year Mrs. Siddons also played Sirinmunda, in Thompson's play of Tancréd and Sigismunda, & it is supposed that her appearance in that character, led Sir Joshua Reynolds to paint his noble picture of her in the character of the Tragic Muse, as that picture was painted in this year. Her second season closed, which was one of vast exertion, with great applause, and during the summer she visited Edinburgh, Dublin, and Cork. She was reported to have refused to play for Digges, though that was a work of Charity, unless he paid her £30; and that she would not play for Breton, though he had been Jaffer to her Belvidera, on any terms. These accusations were, however, publicly denied by her husband.

Mrs. Siddons now added to her other characters Margaret of Anjou and Lady Macbeth. From this time forward, for many years, Mrs. Siddons continued to be the chief attraction at the theatres. Her empire over the public was divided, indeed, by Mrs. Jordan. Each had their partisans, each had her followers, & each her favourite critics. Her brother, John Kemble, became in 1787 Stage Manager of Drury Lane, which contributed much to his sister's happiness. In 1792 Mrs. Siddons played the Jealous Wife with success, and in 1794 opened the then new theatre of Drury Lane with her Lady Macbeth. On the German drama being imported into England, she too, performed Mrs. Haller in the Stranger. About 1801, Mr. Kemble acquired a share in Covent Garden Theatre, and the services of Mrs. Siddons were afterwards transferred thither. Mrs. Siddons lost one of her daughters, the youngest, whom it was expected Sir Thomas Lawrence would wed, in 1798; her husband died in 1802, and her eldest daughter in 1803, which events gave an bitterness to her life, the first distaste, and she began, for the first time probably since she first knew the enchanting breath of popular applause, to wish for retirement.

In 1808 the conflagration of the theatre for a season suspended her efforts. She however accepted an engagement at the new house at £30 a night which she opened, and performed her part of Lady Macbeth in dumb show in the midst of the P. riot. Mrs. Siddons took leave of the profession on the 29th of June, 1812, her last performance being the character of Lady Macbeth. In 1813 she performed the same character for the benefit of her brother Charles, and in 1816 the character of Queen Catherine, for the same object. On the 8th of June in that year she performed Lady Macbeth to gratify the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Saxe Coburg, which was we believe her last appearance on the stage. She subsequently to that time gave public readings of Shakespeare and Milton; but generally speaking, she lived in close retirement since 1816. She resided in Upper Baker street, and continued in good health and capable of taking air till within a few days of her death.

Mrs. Siddons was gifted with a noble and commanding person, a most beautiful but energetic countenance—a voice powerful and melodious, and with all the charms both of mind and body that are calculated to make an impression of mankind. She was a very Queen. Her great natural talents were perfected by diligent study; and she not only comprehended—she knew all the parts she undertook. Her action was noble and impressive; and her character, unsullied by any vice, gave a dignity to her profession, such as never before belonged to it in England. She was as exemplary in her duties as a mother, as she was admirable as an actress. In her time, she was admired by Pitt, Burke, Sheridan, and all the great political characters of the last 50 years. Royalty did not disdain to honour her with its countenance,

and if ever woman was at once popular with the multitude, honoured by the great, and respected by the good, it was Mrs. Siddons. She had three children, who all died before her. Her son was proprietor and manager of the Edinburgh Theatre, and died a few years ago. The death of her two accomplished daughters and of her husband we have already mentioned. The daughters were said to have possessed the happiest minds and the most delightful persons; the eldest sister was an accomplished and scientific musician.

Thus did this celebrated actress see all that could connect her with the world perish before her. Her grand children, indeed, and her brother remain, and it was reserved to her, as one of the last pleasures of her existence, to see her niece, though not gifted with her extraordinary talents, attain a high degree of public approbation. Mr. Kemble announced the event at Covent Garden, where the performances were immediately changed. Early in the forenoon bills were posted up at the doors of the theatre, announcing the melancholy event, and that Mr. Warde would perform the part of Lord Townly, in the Provoked Husband, and Miss E. Tree that of Lady Townly, in place of Miss F. Kemble.

Mrs. Siddons, at the time of her death, would undoubtedly bequeath her fortune to her own children, and her grand children. Her son George is in India, where he had a writership given to him, we believe, by the late Lord Melville. Miss Siddons resided with her mother when she died; and there are grand children, the offspring of Mr. Henry Siddons, who live with their mother in Edinburgh. This statement is requisite, because some of the morning papers have asserted that Mrs. Siddons has left her fortune to Mr. Horace Twiss and the children of Mr. Charles Kemble.

TREATMENT OF GOUT.

At a late meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, the learned President Sir Henry Hall, read a short paper of his own on this subject. The London Medical Gazette for June 4, gives the following notice of the lecture:—Sir Henry remarked that he felt as if some apology were necessary for directing the attention of those present to a complaint on which so much had been written as gout; but, said he, "I rest assured that you will receive in good part the result of my long experience in the treatment of that disease, and that if I state to you that there is no malady to which I am called upon to administer that I prescribe for with so much confidence in the resources of our art as for gout—formerly that opprobrium medicorum—you will give me willingly a few moments of your attention." On the various seats of gout he would not dwell in fact it was to be met with in almost every part of the human frame. Some believed they had seen it in the eye, and he himself had witnessed it in the kidney, in the urethra, in the prostate gland, and in the tonsils.

One of his colleagues had suffered from it in these, and he mentioned an eminent physician in the country so harassed by it, and so disappointed by finding no relief from the usual remedies of quinine, that at length he plunged a lancet into it, in case any deep rooted collection of matter had taken place. None followed, but the gout was dislodged, and in a few minutes made an attack upon the great toe. The angina disappeared, but the disease ran its usual course in its new situation. Among the various remedies for gout, Sir Henry's dependence rests on colchicum.—Under ordinary circumstances of gout in the extremities, he does not commence its use immediately, but postpones the antidote till the disease shall have become fixed: he then directs the wine of the root prepared according to the formula of the Pharmacopœia; and from this he expressly declared that he had not known a "single instance of any untoward effect.—Frequently it removes the complaint without the manifest increase of any secretion. Sometimes it causes perspiration, and sometimes acts as a diuretic; but so far is it from being apt to purge violently, as the eau medicinale was wont to do, that it is necessary, in most cases, to add a little sulphate of magnesia.

The following is Sir Henry's prescription: A saline draught with camphor mixture; a drachm of syrup of poppies, not exceeding from thirty five to forty five minims of the vinum colchici at bed time. In the morning the draught to be repeated, but with a little modification, viz: only twenty five minims of the colchicum wine and a half a drachm of the syrup of poppies, while to this is added a drachm of Epsom salts. The method is to be pursued for several successive days, and then followed up by a pill, composed of three grains of an acetic extract of colchicum, and one or two grains of Dover's powder, with a like quantity of compound extract of colocynth, the whole being terminated by a mild purgative. "It had been argued," said Sir Henry, that it had been laid to the charge of colchicum that its good effects were but temporary; now, even if it were so," he asked, whether three or four attacks, of as many days each, were to be compared in the extent of suffering they produced, with the weight of a six weeks confinement, spring and autumn, which used to be the case before the virtues of colchicum were known?" In addition to which, the evils resulting from the formation of chalk stones in the joints are now almost entirely done away by the control exercised by this medicine over the inflammatory stage of the disease. But, besides, Sir Henry Hallford's experience is against the correctness of the opinion that gout returns more frequently under the use of colchicum; on the contrary, when the vinous infusion has been followed up by the acetous extract, he holds himself justified in asserting that the attacks are removed to as long intervals as they used to be when left entirely "to patience and flannel."

The learned author of the paper did not, however, recommend the above as a specific treatment to be adopted in all the forms and varieties of gout, but as of general application, requiring to be modified with varying circumstances. Occasionally some light preparation of bark is required in worn-out frames to reinvigorate them after the colchicum; occasionally a blue pill is of service in restoring the flow of bile when it has become deficient. Of the different preparations of colchicum an infusion of the root in sherry has appeared to Sir Henry to be decidedly the best: that made from the seeds is apt to excite insupportable nausea, and when this has once happened, it is in vain that you urge a patient to try it again; he prefers the acute agony of the disease to the distressing misery of the remedy. The learned president proceeded to state that colchicum was not a new medicine, having been used in the sixth century under the name of hermodactyle. Being desirous to ascertain whether this was identical with our colchicum, he had procured some from the market at Constantinople, specimens of which were laid on the table: they appeared to be the same as the common meadow saffron, and Sir Henry is about to make trial of them in gout, in the same manner as colchicum.

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In preventing the occurrence of the gouty attacks, by far the best remedy has appeared to be a few grains of rhubarb, with double its quantity of magnesia, every day; or some right bitter infusion, with a little tincture of rhubarb, and fifteen grains of the carbonate of potash, if the digestive powers were considerably impaired. Depletion, either by bleeding or strong purging, is to be avoided. But far more depends on the patient's management of himself than on any medicines in keeping the malady at bay. He must live moderately, and dine earlier than the present fashion enjoins. Gentle, but regular exercise, and a mind free from anxiety, and not exhausted by deep study, are also among the precautionary measures; and in addition to these, the patient must be chaste. Pliny alludes to this, and uses a remarkable word in expressing it—sanctitas. In concluding his valuable and interesting remarks, the learned president stated he had repeatedly seen the waters of Aix la-Chapelle of much use in restoring the weakness of the knees and ancles, brought on by repeated attacks of other disease.

From the Port of Spain Gazette, June 25.

THE LATE STORM.

The Twenty-third of June, 1831—Our island experienced, on Thursday last, one of the most awful storms of wind and rain ever remembered by the oldest inhabitants. Thanks to a kind Providence, such terrific and alarming visitations are of rare occurrence here, as, since the hurricane of the 12th of August, 1810, (which, though quite as violent, did not last as long,) we have never had the least cause for alarm; and from the comparative little injury the town itself, as well as the shipping in the gulf, sustained on the late occasion, we have every reason to feel the utmost confidence in the capability of its present improved construction, to resist any future repetitions of the like, and much cause to congratulate ourselves on the proof we have received of the gulf itself being in the truest sense a "statio bene fide carina."

About two o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the sky was gloom in the extreme; immense masses of the darkest clouds hung over the tops of the hills, and the heat of the atmosphere was oppressive almost beyond endurance. About 5, the rain began to fall in heavy, but partial showers, with occasional violent gusts of wind. This continued until towards eleven in the forenoon, when the squalls became more severe, and the rain fell in torrents. The wind after shifting several times—east, north west, and south—finally settled at south west.—The gulf at this moment exhibited a most frightful appearance; the sea was dreadfully agitated; the vessels began to drive considerably, and the surf along the wharves, toward which they were drifting, was so heavy as to render instant destruction inevitable to any thing which came near them; but, most fortunately, the shallowness of the water proved their safety, and thirteen vessels, of all descriptions grounded on the mud, some nearly touching the quays and the fort, and others within twenty or thirty yards of them, without receiving any serious injury. The gale continued without intermission until about three in the afternoon, when a few claps of thunder were heard above the roar of the elements. The rain shortly after ceased to fall, and before another hour, the wind had nearly died away, but not until it had left fearful residues to mark its devastating track. The moment we could venture out with safety

ty, we hurried through the town, to learn the extent of injury done, which we are happy to state was infinitely less than we could have anticipated; but, notwithstanding the prospect that met our eyes was most cheerless, the wooden wharf that extended beyond the more solid masonry work of the King's Quay, was entirely destroyed and swept away.

The Park was shorn of its brightest ornament in several of its finest trees being torn up by the roots, or stripped of their largest branches, which strewed the ground in every direction. The lead on the roof of Trinity Church, had, in some parts, been rolled up like a sheet of parchment. The Dav Riva, as it is called, had come down like a torrent, and swelled by the mountain stream, had overflowed its banks, and was rushing through the town with such impetuosity, as had the rain lasted but an hour longer, must have carried away several houses. Every stream in town was more or less obstructed by the fences which had been thrown down, as well as by the trunks and branches of the willows and other trees which lay across them. Most of the valuable garden shrubs have suffered considerably, and the plantations have been all uprooted. The botanical garden at St. Ann's, has suffered materially.

Our accounts from the country are not as yet accurate—all communications being intercepted by the bridges being destroyed, and the rivers being still too rapid to allow being crossed on horseback; but we have this morning learned, from a gentleman who succeeded in getting in from the eastern part of the country, that, in that direction, much injury had unfortunately been sustained in the cocoa and provision grounds, and a considerable quantity of Sugar washed away. However, it is a great consolation that we have not heard of a single loss of life; and, notwithstanding all the gloomy prognostications of our friends, we venture to predict that things will not be half as bad as they anticipate, although at present we confess every thing looks most desolate.

The wharves at Petit Bourg are, we understand, completely destroyed.

Such is the principal damage done by the unprecedented gale of the 25th of June, 1831.

FOREIGN.

Late from Europe.

The packet ship Sheffield, at New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 7th and Liverpool to the 8th July, both inclusive.

On the subject of our claims on France, the London Courier contains the following paragraph:

AMERICAN CLAIMS ON FRANCE ADJUSTED.

Our readers will recollect, that under Napoleon's ridiculous Berlin and Milan Decrees several vessels, the property of subjects of the United States, were seized by the French, and burnt or condemned as prizes, between the years 1806 and '12. For these outrages the American Government, through Mr. Warden, its Consul General in France, demanded reparation of the French Government, but, notwithstanding the energetic perseverance of Mr. Warden, Napoleon protracted the negotiation until his own downfall. The application was renewed on the accession of Louis XVIII. and continued to be pressed on the Government of Charles X. and again renewed under that of Louis Philippe. This long pending negotiation has at length been brought to a close. The French Government has agreed to pay an indemnity to the subjects of the United States, for their loss of property above mentioned, 25 million francs, exactly one million sterling. The original sum claimed was sixty million francs, two million four hundred thousand pounds sterling.

After a debate of three days duration, carried on with unusual vehemence and a great display of talent, the Reform Bill passed the British House of Commons on the 6th July on its second reading, by a majority of 136, there being 367 votes in its favour, and 231 against it. The bill was to be considered in Committee on the following Tuesday the 12th. Some alterations had been proposed by ministers in the details of the Bill, the most important of which they retracted, public opinion and the liberal part of the press having expressed decided disapprobation of them. The amendment contemplated, was, that persons who paid rent more frequently than every half year should not be allowed to vote.

In relation to the affairs of Europe, a London paper of the 2d says:—"There are materials enough for combustion in every quarter, and the train, if we mistake not, is about to be laid speedily."

The London Albion of the 6th says:—"We have good authority for stating that a patient has died at Guy's hospital, under a decided exhibition of every symptom peculiar to the cholera morbus."

The rumours received two days ago that the cholera had broken out in Hamburg—that South had succeeded Perrier, and that France was marching an army to Belgium, all turn out incorrect.

The cholera has however broken out at Archangel. Riga dates of 16th June state the sickness we are happy to say continues to leave us. Total attacked 3678; cured 936; deaths, 1,312; in progress of recovery, 120, still diseased 310.

The London Morning Herald of 7th July says:—"Monday last (the 4th July) was one of the most glorious summer days which has been witnessed in our climate for many years, the sky clear and serene, and the thermometer in the shade reaching 86° [On this day the second reading of the Reform Bill was called up.] The heat on the 6th with an eastern aspect, says the same paper, rose to 91°. This is uncommonly warm for England. The weather throughout the country was

highly favourable for the crops—the gardens were sending forth their profusions of fruit and flowers; wheat was getting into ear, and every prospect augured well for the harvest. Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Hassey Vivian Bart. and K. C. B. has been appointed to serve as Lieut. Gen. upon the Staff of the army in Ireland from 1st July, for the purpose of succeeding Lieut. Gen. Sir John Byng, in command of the troops.

From Poland we find nothing of any moment—various movements had been made by the contending armies, but no battle had been fought. As usual there are different rumours from the theatre of war; one account is favourable to the Poles, another states that they are in a very critical situation. Field Marshall Count Paskewitch passed through Willingburgh, in East Prussia, and proceeded first to Chorzellen, to the head quarters of the Grand Duke Michael. He is no doubt on his way to take command of the army, to which he had lately been appointed.

A private letter from Berlin states that an engagement had taken place between the Russian and Prussian troops, in consequence of an attempt made by the Russians to force the quarantine orders, in order to escape from a strong Polish army. It however wants confirmation.

Letters received in London on the 6th July, from various parts of the Continent, are full of remarks on the formidable military attitude of Austria and Prussia, which, on the most moderate calculation, amounts together to about 400,000 men, all armed and equipped, ready to take the field immediately. What the policy of the Foreign Cabinets is, a short time must develop. Some of the English journalists from this, augur an approaching convulsion. In relation to the affairs of Belgium, it will be seen that Leopold has consented to accept the throne on condition that the Congress at Brussels consent to 18 articles drawn up at the Conference of the 'Five Powers' in London, and submitted to them. These articles have been under discussion at Brussels, and by the latest accounts from that Capital, (of 6th July) there was every prospect that Congress would consent to accept Leopold, but by a smaller majority, than that by which he was first invited to rule in that country. The postscript of a letter to the London Herald, dated Tuesday morning, 5th July, says:—"Brussels and Antwerp are perfectly tranquil; I cannot say as much for Liege and Ghent. The Powers hinted at a partition of the country; I think, in a short time, they will find the country partitioned without their assistance. Already a great jealousy exists between Brussels and Liege, and Ghent, and Brussels."

BELGIUM.

In the sitting of the National Congress, on Tuesday, the 28th, M. Galiache made his report of the mission to the Congress of London, of which he was a member. He stated that it was not till Sunday evening, the 26th, that the deputation had an interview with the Prince of Saxe Coburg, between 9 and 10 o'clock, to communicate to his Royal Highness the act by which he was called to the throne of Belgium, and which acts his Royal Highness accedes to under certain conditions, which (said M. Galiache) the organs of the Ministry will announce to you. He took occasion to eulogise the amiable qualities of the Prince, whom he observed, all the members of the deputation were disposed to regard and respect. He then read the Address, which, as President of the Deputation, he communicated to his Royal Highness, with the Prince's answer, which is already published. A letter from the Prince to the Regent of Belgium was also read, in which his Highness reiterates his respect and good wishes for the happiness and independence of the Belgian nation, and says, that as soon as the Congress shall have adopted the articles which the Conference at London proposes, he shall then immediately proceed to Belgium.

M. Lebeau, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, then ascended the tribune, to develop the result of the mission to London, which was contained in a sealed packet, entrusted to the deputation, with directions to deliver it into the hands of M. Lebeau. It contained the preliminaries of Articles for a treaty of peace to be equally made known to the Dutch Government, so that if both or either reject the whole or part, then the articles are to be considered null and void. The following are the articles:

Article 1. The limits of Holland shall comprehend all the territories, fortresses, towns and places, which belonged to the former Republic of the United Provinces of the Netherlands in the year 1790.

2. Belgium shall be formed of all the other territories which receive the denomination of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the treaties of 1815.

3. The Five Powers will employ their good offices, that the Duchy of Luxembourg may remain in statu quo, during the course of the separate negotiation which the Sovereign of Belgium will open with the King of the Netherlands, and with the German confederation, respecting the Grand Duchy, which negotiation is distinct from the questions of the boundaries between Holland and Belgium.

It is understood that the fortress of Luxembourg shall preserve a free communication with Germany.

4. If it is found that the Republic of the United Provinces of the Netherlands did not exclusively exercise the Sovereignty of Maestrecht in 1729, the two parties shall consider of means of making an amicable arrangement on this subject.

5. As it would result from the bases laid down in Articles 1 and 2, that Holland and Belgium would possess districts surrounded by the respective territories of each other, such exchanges as may be thought useful to both parties shall be amicably made between Holland and Belgium.

6. The reciprocal evacuation of the territories, towns, and fortresses, shall take place,

independently of the arrangements relative to the exchanges.

7. It is understood that the regulations of Article 108 to 117, inclusive, of the general act of the Congress of Vienna, relative to the free navigation of the navigable rivers shall be applied to those rivers which pass through the territories of Holland and Belgium.

8. Dutch and Belgian Commissioners shall meet at Maestrecht as soon as possible, for the demarcation of the territories. They shall also discuss the exchanges to be made according to Article 5.

9. and 10. Belgium shall be a neutral state, but without giving up the right of defending itself against every aggression.

11. The port of Antwerp shall continue to be solely a commercial port, according to Article 15 of the Treaty of Paris, of 30th May, 1814.

12. The division of the debt shall be made in such a manner that the whole of the debts before the union shall fall upon the country by which they were contracted, and those contracted since the union shall be divided in a just proportion.

13. Commissioners shall be immediately appointed to settle this matter, so that Belgium may provisionally furnish its portion of the interest of the debt.

14. The prisoners of war on both sides shall be set at liberty fifteen days after the adoption of these Articles.

15. The sequestration of private property in the two countries shall be immediately removed.

16. No inhabitant of the territories, towns, and fortresses reciprocally evacuated, shall be molested for his past political conduct.

17. The Five Powers reserve to themselves the right of giving their good offices, when they shall be required by the parties interested.

18. The Articles reciprocally adopted shall be converted into a definitive Treaty, Signed, Esterhazy, Talleyrand, Palmerston, Bulow, Matschewicz.

A true copy. (Signed,) Palmerston. The Congress resolved that all the documents, and the articles of the treaty of Vienna, quoted in them, shall be printed.

Brussels, June 30th.—The Burgomaster has published the Prince of Saxe Coburg's answer to the address of the city. His Royal Highness says, "I have read with sincere satisfaction your letter of the 9th.—I beg you to believe, that should political events soon bring me among you, it shall be my constant care to prove my solicitude for the welfare of the inhabitants."

The London Morning Herald of the 7th July, says:—"We received by express at a late hour last night, the Brussels papers of yesterday. They contain the debates in the National Congress as upon Sunday, and to a late hour on Monday evening. The question of the acceptance of the 18 propositions is still unsettled, but it was expected that Tuesday's discussion would be conclusive. The opposition are fighting hard, and it looks now as if the majority in favour of the Prince will be smaller than was at first calculated."

We are still assured, however, that there will be a majority in his favour. The Belgian Ministers seem to have been taken by surprise by the strength and resources of their adversaries. Some of the speeches delivered upon the occasion display considerable cleverness, and the debate upon the whole, is creditable to the talents of the Assembly. The people in the galleries were less uproarious upon Monday.

From the Liverpool Mercury of July 8th. RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The accounts from the theatre of war are of a gratifying nature. The insurrection in the Russo-Polish provinces is extending with great rapidity. Lithuania and Samogitia will soon be able to establish their independence, and to send Deputies to the National Diet at Warsaw. Gen. Gielgud is at the head of 40,000 men; and is proceeding towards Wilna and the sea coast. In Samogitia, 20,000 insurgents are under arms; and the Commander-in-Chief has transmitted to the Government the report of a victory gained by a party of the same gallant people in the Province of Volhynia.

Gen. Dembinski, with another auxiliary force, entered Lithuania at Olitta, 50 or 60 miles south-west of Wilna, where he was also joined by a strong body of the insurgents, who had previously beaten a Russian detachment and captured two pieces of cannon and supplies, near Troki, not far from the capital of the province. Gen. Chalpowski, who entered Lithuania near Bielystock, before the other corps, after having dispersed two Russian columns—one near Bielsk, the other near Prouzano—marched northward—crossed the Niemen east of Grodno, and arrived at Lido on the 5th June, where he was joined by many detachments of the insurgents, and a large body of the nobles of Lithuania. The Polish Commander-in-chief moved his head quarters about the middle of June, from Praga to Siennies, the place which he occupied before he began his series of manoeuvres on the Narew; he is said, however, to have been recalled, by an intention shown by the Russians to cross the Narew and Bug near Siennies. But the intention of neither party are manifest—and the Polish General has been hitherto peculiarly successful in disguising his intended movements. The Polish Government has announced a loan of sixty millions of florins; for raising which they mainly depend on their fellow-citizens.

The efforts of personal generosity and pecuniary sacrifices, by which the Poles have hitherto supported the expenses of the war have been at least as remarkable as their military virtues. We trust that means will be taken to afford the friends of liberty in Great Britain an opportunity of contributing their mites towards the support of the gallant and patriotic Poles in their sanguinary struggle with the tyrant of the North.

Letters from Warsaw state that the Prussians are constructing a bridge for the Rus-

sians over the Drawena, to facilitate their passage over the Vistula. It appears that the grand Polish army is going to attack the Russians on the side of Paltuk. Authentic accounts have been received that General Chlapowski has obtained brilliant successes over the Russians, and that he was proceeding to Lithuania with his corps, which was daily increasing.

A Berlin paper of the 28th ult. represents the situation of the Poles as exceedingly critical, the Russians having crossed the Vistula below Plock, and the corps of General Cruetz and Radiger having effected a junction with the main army. It is however, to be observed, that the Warsaw letters of the 23d ult. make no mention of any of these circumstances, and that the Berlin State Gazette of the 30th of June is completely silent on the subject.

POLISH FRONTIERS, June 16.

The Volhynian-Popolian insurrection resembles that in Lithuania. Every moment it is believed to be quelled, and partial risings give it more consistency, and a more dangerous character. All the means hitherto tried to suppress it by force have failed; and if the authorities succeeded in making themselves respected in one place, in another, the Russian officers were expelled or even murdered. A week ago a park of artillery on its way to join the Russian army in Poland was attacked by a troop of insurgents. As the Russians made a brave resistance, and the insurgents saw that it was impossible to get possession of the cannon, they resolved to make it unserviceable. They divided into several bands, profited by the advantages of the ground, made a furious attack on several points upon the escort, and spiked the guns, with the loss of some hundred killed. While the people are so disposed, it is hardly to be expected that order and obedience will be re-established by the sword alone. Conciliatory measures might perhaps be more successful.

Berlin, June 28.—For some time our accounts from Poland are very meagre. Almost all we learn is by communications from the Polish Frontiers, the Polish Gazette being again silent with respect to the operation of their army. It is said that, in consequence of the dissatisfaction which is reported to prevail at Warsaw with the conduct of Skrzynecki, Thomas Lubinski, who so bravely opened himself a way through the Russian columns at Nur, will have the chief command.

A CARD

DENNIS BOYD, offers his services as Elector of the Senate, and solicits the support of his Fellow-Citizens of Anne Arundel county at the approaching September Election.

Feb 17

STATE OF MARYLAND, 66.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Aug. 10th, 1831.

ON application by petition of Abner Linthicum Sen. Adm'r of Elijah Yaldhall late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Rfg Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Elijah Yaldhall late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of August 1831.

ABNER LINTHICUM Sen. Adm'r. Aug. 18

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel County will meet at the Court House, in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 23th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order, BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk. Aug. 18

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 29, 1831. ON WEDNESDAY, August 31, will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY—No. 6, for 1831.

ODD AND EVEN, HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of \$10,000	5 prizes \$100
1 2000	10 50
1 1000	20 20
1 600	50 10
1 400	200 5
1 300	10,000 1.50
1 200	

Half Tickets only one dollar.—Quarters 50 cts To be had at

CLARK'S Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets.

* Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CRABE, Lottery Vender, Balt. August 11.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.

Thursday, August 18, 1831.

To the Voters of the City of Annapolis. The Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate to represent the City of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits the votes and interest of his fellow-citizens.

ROBERT WELCH, of Esq.

Communicated.

MR. GREEN.—Being a rainy day, and being withal a leisure moment, and somewhat perplexed by the cares of this world, and other unnameable reasons, we have resolved to employ our pen in reviewing an amusing and instructive narration, entitled "West of Wealth," by the author of "Salutary Tales," who has, in this production, evinced a little talent for wit, humour, pleasantry, and playful rallery. And who, when he is disposed to be descriptive, writes with graphic elegance. A few extracts from "West of Wealth" will, we think, sufficiently illustrate the character we have given of it, and we wish space were allowed to admit of our transcriptions upon a larger scale. "West of Wealth" is one of the tales of the past, the reader, that the narrator, an Englishman, "was bred to the bar," and that "Lord Lincoln by a pen-fever, he abandoned the hope of ever dying Lord Chancellor," he did it, it seems, ever make Richard Penn casual ejector, as the pen-fever had nearly ejected him, by chaining him, as he says, in his bed for six months, and induced him to shake off the dust of (from) his feet against the gates of Westminster. He retired to his country, after "bidding farewell to the world and uproar of the great city." He then tells us, of his marrying "a pretty creature," whom he had found "straying among" his "vacations and roses," and that, in principle, on "a few hundreds a year," he "glided on for twenty years, famous for the earliest roses, the largest cucumbers, and the two prettiest daughters, in the country." But this picture of rustic content is sadly reversed by the appearance, in the neighbourhood, of Mr. Molasses, a sugar-baker, or refiner, and our relator does not omit to mention, acquainting us, that "the liveries, equipage, and banquets, of Mr. Molasses, disturbed his 'wife's pillow.'" The ensuing extract is a fair specimen of the felicitous manner in which the author blends the versatile qualities of his mind:—"I was wandering down the dearest path, of our dearest common, merely to escape the flood of showy equipage, that rolled to Molasses' house, for the double purpose of banqueting and congratulating the owner on the arrival of his intended son-in-law, Sir Mordecai Muscavado, the junior partner of the firm, when my meditation on the unequal distribution of wealth in this world, was broken by a horseman's landing upon me from a turn of the road. The collision was more formidable to the cavalier than to me; for while it merely flung me into the thicket, it laid him into the centre of the slough. The plunge was complete, and never was the world nearer losing an eminent solicitor; for such, on removing a complete mark of the richest mail in our country from his visage, I discovered him to be, and one of the oldest predictors of my fame and fortune besides. His prediction had turned out partly true; for he produced from the very interior of his surcoat, a huge enclosure, black-edged, sealed with triple seals, and directed to me in the sternest hand of the scrivener." Here intervenes a soliloquy on "morning letters" and then are superadded these remarks:

"I held the packet in my hand, trembling to open it, and know what new stroke of fate was falling upon me." Our relator at length learns, that "an old relative," who "had been in the military service of the East India Company, had risen to rank;" "had thrown up his commission, returned to Europe, and sat himself down in the suburbs of London." "Life at length wore out. The report of his illness drew round him flocks of relations," and the "moment" "he enjoyed" "was when, in writing his will, he cut off every soul of them with a shilling a piece, and after pondering whether he should leave his opulence, (£10,000 a year,) to pay the national debt, he to be battled for in chancery, to the ruin of them all, a final impulse of scorn poured the golden stream upon the only one who had never followed or flattered him in life, and who had left him to die without watching the hour for his plunder." Our narrator was at he says "the lucky man," so that at this period he had not experienced the "West of Wealth."

Note. The harmony of the above extracts will have been better preserved, had the words "complete," "turn," or "turned," not occurred by repetition. We are not told whether the seals were black as well as the edge of the paper. "Double purpose" and "triple seals" appear in the same paragraph.

(To be Continued.)

KENTUCKY.

The final returns are not received, but it is certain that the Clay party have secured ascendancy for the year, in the Legislature. The precise majority is not yet ascertained. The majority to Congress is yet doubtful. Balt. Rep.

ELECTIONS.

Indiana.—The following letter from Indiana, gives us ground to anticipate a complete triumph in the elections in that state. It has heretofore elected large majorities to the Legislature of the friends of Mr. Clay, and has been represented in both branches of the

Congress by members of the Clay faction. From the vote it the late Clay incumbent the Governor and Lieut. the first time, carry into effect, the principles which in relation to national affairs was the scene of Mr. Clay and speech, on leaving Congress. This section has heretofore more inclined to Mr. Clay than to Mr. Adams. The most conclusively, that National Republicans in overcast.

"Lawrenceburg, (Ind.)

"Mr. F. P. Blair:

"Sir.—Our Election

County. Old Dearborn

The vote for Governor was

Read, (Jackson)

Noble, (Clay)

Stapp, (do.)

Lieutenant Gov.

Smiley, (Jackson)

Wallace, (Clay)

Gregory, (do.)

For Cong.

McCarty, (Jackson)

Test, (Clay)

Smith, (do.)

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TO THE

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Messrs. Gales & Seaton

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Congress by members opposed to the administration. From the vote it appears that Test, the late Clay incumbent, is defeated, for the Governor and Lieut. Governor will, for the first time, carry into the State administration, the principles which the people hold in relation to national affairs. Lawrenceburg was the scene of Mr. Clay's display dinner and speech, on leaving Cincinnati last year. This section has heretofore been considered more inclined to Mr. Clay than other portions of Indiana. The vote given shows, most conclusively, that the prospect of the National Republicans in Indiana is totally overcast.

[Globe.]

Mr. F. P. Blair:

"Sir—Our Election is just over, in our County. Old Dearborn has done her duty. The vote for Governor was as follows:

Read, (Jackson)	1,000
Noble, (Clay)	675
Stapp, (do.)	275
Lieutenant Governor.	
Smiley, (Jackson)	1,033
Wallace, (Clay)	787
Gregory, (do.)	102
For Congress.	
McCarthy, (Jackson)	994
Test, (Clay)	478
Smith, (do.)	466

Jackson Senator and 3 Jackson Representatives to the Legislature. There is no doubt but McCarthy is elected by a large majority; also Read and Smiley.—The accounts from Carr's and Boon's Districts, are very flattering. In this county Noble had formerly lived, and calculated on from 3 to 500 majority. Duff may say and do what he pleases, but there is no mistake in Indiana's going for Jackson by a majority of 10,000.

The Clay men have given up.

In haste, yours."

Extract of a letter, dated

Brookville, August 5, 1831.

"Gen. Jonathan M. Cary, the Jackson candidate for Congress in this district, is elected by a majority exceeding 800, over Judge Test and O. H. Smith, the former members."

N. B. The whole vote is in, and gives M. Cary about the above majority, or more. [Cincinnati Rep.]

KENTUCKY.

Extract of a letter, dated

Frankfort, August 4th, 1831.

"Dear Sir—You may not doubt Leconte (J.) as elected, although this county has gone against him by 41 votes. I have no doubt about Adair's (J.) election from the returns of the first days vote, which gave him a majority of 345 votes in the District. Wickliffe, Lynn, Gaither and Johnson, will be elected. I think. As to others, I cannot say what will be the result; except as to Coleman, who is beaten. D. White (J.) is elected in Anderson, by a majority of 5 votes over Carlisle. (J.) We are beat all hollow in Louisville. Smith, of Henry, has beat Fields the Jackson man, for the Legislature. The Jackson men in Olinham and in Galatin were ahead on the first day. [Globe.]

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Blue Spring, 2d August, 1831.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:—After having finished the within letter, I discovered in your paper of the 23d ult. that Mr. Isaac had published his letter to me, as well as his statement. You will please, therefore, to publish this letter as my reply, and oblige your ob't. servant,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Blue Spring, July 31, 1831.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 10th inst., was this day received, accompanied by a statement, which, it seems, you have prepared for the public, purporting to contain separate conversations with the President and myself, relative to an allegation made in the public journals, that General Jackson had authorized a member of Congress to require of Messrs. Berrien, Branch, and yourself, and your families, to associate with Major Eaton, and his family, under the penalty of being dismissed from office. You refer to two articles in the Globe to justify your appeal to the public, previously to receiving my answer, in which it appeared that I had denied the above allegation, if it had any allusion to me.

After the publication of this accusation against General Jackson, I received a letter from a friend, intimating that I was the member of Congress to whom allusion was made, and requested to know if I had ever made such a communication. In my answer, I confined myself to the specific accusation thus publicly made against the President and which is attributable to yourself, and most unequivocally denied that General Jackson ever made such a requisition through me, and as positively denied having ever made such a statement to you. On the contrary, I asserted, and now repeat, I did inform you, in each and every interview that the President disclaimed any right or intention to interfere in any manner whatever with the regulation of your private or social intercourse.

Thus, in a matter in which I was engaged to serve you and other friends, in a matter of a delicate and highly confidential nature, and in which I succeeded, unexpectedly I found myself presented in the public journals as a witness impeaching one of those friends, and according to his declarations which he never made, and placed in that attitude by your self-respect and self-defence called upon me to correct that erroneous statement. I cannot, therefore, agree with you, that I did in any degree change my view of the subject in considering it improper in any of the parties to come before the public without the opportunity of comparing our different recollections. But if you feel under any obligations of a personal or political character to come before the public previously, you will find me as ready as yourself to meet any responsibility or difficulty which such a course may produce. Up to this date I have considered my correspondence with you and Mr. Berrien of a character not to be divulged to any one, and have therefore confined it to my own bosom. The object of my first letter to you was to declare frankly and candidly, in the spirit of perfect respect and friendship, that I was misunderstood; provided I was the member of Congress to whom reference was made, that you might have in your power to correct your misapprehension of my communications.

I did not see how it could impeach your character or lessen your reputation to consider & acknowledge a mistake, without your assumption of the ground that you understood me better than I understood myself, and that you could make the public believe so. My standard of confidence and friendship, arising from a personal and political intimacy of twenty years, would have dictated that course to me. Such a course would have been injurious to none, and would have been a tribute to all. But, as I am concerned, I feel perfectly willing to take the course adopted by

yourself, of placing our views before the public. I do not, however, think that it will be much benefited by our labors, and I am further induced to believe that the public will place a less value upon the controversy than you do. In denying the confidential character of our conversations, you urge, as one consideration, that the intimacy was, in fact, Major Eaton and his family to your large parties was offensive, although you are kind enough to believe that I did not so intend it! If the nature of the suggestion changed in your mind the character of the conversation, and the relation of the perfect friendship which had so long existed, would it not have been magnanimous and generous in you to have advised me of it? I now come to the material point in controversy—whether Gen. Jackson, through me, required of you to invite Major Eaton and his family to your large parties. This suggestion was made upon my own responsibility, with an anxious desire more effectually to reconcile the then existing difficulties.

But Gen. Jackson never did make such a requisition, in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly, nor did I ever intimate to you that he had made such a demand. The complaint made by Gen. Jackson against this part of his cabinet, was, specifically, that he had been informed, and was induced to believe, that they were using their influence to have Maj. Eaton and his family excluded from the respectable circles, for the purpose of degrading him, and thus drive him from office; and that the attempt had been made even upon the foreign ministers, and in one case had produced the desired effect. He proposed no mode of accommodation or satisfaction, but declared expressly that if such was the fact he would dismiss them from office. He then read to me a paper containing the principles upon which he intended to act, which disclaimed the right to interfere with the social relations of his cabinet.

Acting in the capacity of a mutual friend, and obeying the impulse of my own mind, can it be supposed that I would have misrepresented any of the parties, and thus defeat the object I had in view? I should have considered it a gross violation of the ties of that friendship which existed between us, to have carried to you such a message, as that you should invite Maj. Eaton and his family, or any other persons, to your large parties, under a menace of dismissal from office. When the President mentioned this charge of conspiracy, I indicated my opinion against it. I gave him my opinion that he was mistaken. To prevent a rupture, I requested the President to postpone calling upon those members of his cabinet till Saturday; that I might have the opportunity of two days to converse with them.

When I made my report to the President, I informed him that I was confirmed in my opinion previously expressed, that he had been misinformed as to the combination and conspiracy. I informed him of my unequivocal and positive denial of the fact, and communicated every thing which comprised between us, calculated to satisfy his mind on the subject. It was his report of mine that gave him satisfaction, and changed his feelings and determination—not his ground as you have supposed, with me he had no ground to change. He had assumed none except that which I have stated, nor did I ever make use of such an expression to you that he had changed his ground. It is true that I informed you that the President was very much excited, but I do not now recollect the precise language used to convey the idea of that excitement. I presume you had the advantage of your private memoranda, when you say I compared him to a roaring lion.

You attribute to me another declaration which I never made—that on our way to Mr. Berrien's I stated that the President had informed me that he would invite Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and yourself, to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform you of his determination in the presence of Dr. Ely. I never received or communicated such an idea.

The paragraph is substantially correct when that part in reference to Dr. Ely is expunged. It is true, in some of our various conversations, the name of Dr. Ely was mentioned, but in connection with another part of the subject. The President informed me that when the rumors against Maj. Eaton & his family had been opened to him by Doctor Ely he had invited the accusers to make good their charges, and that they had failed—this is the substance of that part of our conversation in which Dr. Ely's name was mentioned. Again, you say I called at your house about 6 o'clock, when we walked to Mr. Berrien's. The fact is that you called for me at my lodgings about that time, by a previous appointment. This is a mistake in a matter of fact of no great importance, except to show how easily we forget. If we thus differ in matters of fact how much more liable to differ as to words, and still more as to the time, manner and circumstances in which these words have been introduced, and still more as to the precise meaning the speaker wishes to convey to the hearer.

Having thought it important to memorandum our conversation, would it not have given additional proof of your friendship and confidence, and would it not have been an act of justice to me, to have furnished me with it, (so far as I was concerned), that I might have corrected, if necessary, any erroneous impressions which my conversations may have made upon you? The witness in court is often misunderstood by lawyers and jury, and as often called upon to correct the mistake and to explain his meaning; and you have gained little, in your desire to be accurate, so far as I am concerned, by failing to present me with your private memoranda, and if now furnished, I dare think that I might put a different construction upon your own notes.

Again, you are incorrect in supposing that I informed you that the President required me to converse with you and your colleagues. It was my own proposition, and in this you will find I am supported by Mr. Berrien. Nor did I ever say that your families had not returned the call of Mrs. Eaton, and that if they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercourse in that way, the President would be satisfied. Such an idea never entered my mind; for I never did know the precise manner in which the social or non-intercourse existed between your families, whether cards had ever passed from either or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any conversation on the subject.

From first to last my efforts were put forth to reconcile the parties concerned; they were successful, so far as I am concerned. I have never claimed any merit for what I did. I felt happy, however, that I was in any way instrumental in prolonging the political relations which have since been severed, in which I have had no agency, and which I deeply regretted. Having thus acted, to my great mortification I find myself dragged before the public to vindicate myself against sentiments and conversations imputed to me by a part of those friends, without the opportunity of explaining to them their misapprehension of what I did say.

Without advertising to any further misapprehensions of your letter and statement, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

R. M. JOHNSON,

Hon. SAMUEL D. INGRAM.

From the National Intelligencer.

COL. JOHNSON TO MR. BERRIEN.

The following copy of a letter from Col. Johnson to Mr. Berrien has been forwarded to us for publication by Col. Johnson.

Oakland, (Ky) July 20th, 1831.

Dear Sir—Your favour of the 19th inst. has been received. I find that you understood me today, that the President would at least expect the imprint of Mrs. Eaton when you gave large and general parties.—The President never did directly or indirectly express or intimate such an expectation. He informed me he had been induced to believe that a part of his Cabinet had entered into a combination to drive Major Eaton from office, by excluding him and his family from society; that he had been also informed that

the executive parties to which you allude was a Rank in the chain; that attempts had been made even upon Foreign Ministers to exclude Mrs. Eaton and his family from their parties; that such a state of things gave him great distress; that he was determined at all hazards to have harmony in his Cabinet. He then read a paper containing the principles upon which he intended to act. In my conversation with you, I referred to this paper. No doubt it is now in existence. It disclaimed all intentions on the part of the President, to regulate, in any manner, whatever the private or social intercourse of the members of his Cabinet. As a mutual friend I called upon you, and as a peace maker, my object was to make the above communication in the most delicate manner possible. During our conversation, in the anxiety of my heart to serve my friend and my country, it was I alone, upon my own responsibility, who made the suggestion or proposition, or rather inquiry, whether you could not, at those large and promiscuous parties invite Maj. Eaton and his family. From the total social non-intercourse of the members of the cabinet, the want of harmony was inferred more than from any other circumstance; and my desire was to remedy that evil by the suggestion or inquiry which I made. I would have made an absolute, unqualified, and total misrepresentation of his views, if I had represented the President as making any such demand. You will therefore perceive that you have fallen into the mistake of supposing that I attributed to him what was the spontaneous, sole, and independent suggestion of my own mind. I have had no agency in bringing any part of our conversation before the public. I am happy in the recollection that my voluntary exertions to restore harmony to ancient friendship, for the time being, was not unavailing, by conversations and mutual explanations, between some of the parties, and that I have had no agency in producing the recent separation. Having now corrected your misapprehensions of what I did say in my endeavours to prevent the dismissal of my bosom friends, I feel as if I had performed another sacred duty. I have done it promptly, and in the same spirit of peace and friendship. I have confined my remarks to an explanation of what I said myself. This is done to avoid any unpleasant collision which too frequently arises among the best of friends and most honorable men, when efforts are made to detail private conversations.

I am, dear sir, yours, respectfully,

R. M. JOHNSON.

Hon. J. MACGREGOR REYNOLDS.

From the Washington Globe.

We have obtained from the Department of State some letters from Mr. Reynolds, who embarked in the exploring expedition from this country. They will be found interesting.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1830.

My Dear Sir—The Indians will not permit us to pass. Fifteen days ago, we left this place in high spirits and fully prepared with presents and interpreters. Our road bearing off to the southward and eastward, led along a beautiful plain.—The volcano of Anaco was visible from the north, the smoke distinctly seen rising and curling among the white grey clouds, while the rays of the sun, reflected from the snowy peaks of the Cordilleras, seemed to set in bolder relief the rich verdure and shrubbery beneath. Four leagues brought us to Santa Carlos, on the banks of the Rio Bio, in the time of the King a neat little village and fort, but now in a state of utter ruin. The river is about 200 yards wide, with a deep and rapid current.—You would have laughed to see us adopt the Aracanian method of crossing it. Three logs lashed together, formed our boat; this we tied to a horse's tail, and two getting on at a time, drove him into the water, and away we went, near half a mile down the stream before we reached the opposite side. A party of Indians, wishing to cross, took back our boat and so on in succession till all were over.

South of the Bio Bio the country instantaneously assumed a still more rich and beautiful appearance. It is diversified with hills and dales and streams of the sweetest water, and a rich soil waving with luxuriant vegetation, as if it had never been trodden on by the foot of man or beast.

On the second day we reached the residence of the Cacique, Marelguan, which in the Indian language signifies 'ten guanoes.' He is an instance among these singular people where valour and superiority of intellect had raised him from a common Indian to be the first Chief of the Puelches.

Charles the fifth, when tired of the world, could not have chosen a more interesting spot for his retirement. In a valley six leagues from the base of the mountains, in a climate where the rigour of winter is unknown and the heat of summer never oppressive, owing to a constant southerly breeze, we found the residence of Marelguan. Horned cattle and horses and sheep were lying around, giving such evidence of comfort as is often found among the Cherokees of our own country.

A council of subordinate Caciques was called, to take into consideration the subject of our visit. In despite of all our presents, their decision was against us. They said, no one from Chili or from Buenos Ayres had ever been permitted to enter their country, and much less could they permit strangers who had come so far; and should we proceed farther, we would find our path full of spears.

On our return we slept another night on the banks of the Bio Bio. The name of this river is connected with all that is interesting and tragic in the early history of Chili. It was here the old Spaniards met the Aracanian, and were so often repulsed. Army after army crossed this river, for the subjugation of the Indian territory, were as often compelled to retrace their steps, or fall by the war club or spear. Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and the northern parts of Chili, were successively subjugated by the force of Spanish arms, fired by an insatiable thirst for gold and dominion, while the Bio Bio to this day, forms the line and southern boundary of Chili, of which the Spaniards have never been able to gain and retain possession.

From Vacinotino, we have been alike unsuccessful in getting through the territory of other Caciques, and thus disappointed have returned to this place.

On the evening of our arrival, we found the inhabitants in the greatest excitement and alarm. Pinchara was descending from the mountain, with a large force. We hitched on an old sabre and joined a troop of forty horse, to go out and reconnoitre. We passed the night near the base of the mountain. Our commander with an intuitive knowledge of the prowess of his soldiers, never brought our courage to the sticking point, by seeking close quarters, and for this mark of consummate prudence, I am sure he might have received a vote of thanks from the whole company. Morning brought tranquillity, with the intelligence that Pinchara with all his forces, were retreating across the mountains.

We have now the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated the 1st of October. It has been sent here, during my absence, by the British Consul, Mr. Rouse, who states you have authorised him to furnish us all the funds we shall need, during our stay in this part of Chili, and to draw on you for the same.

The letter you have procured from the Governor of Valparaiso, recommending us to the special protection of General Prieto, has also been received.

You state that you have received a letter from the Hon. Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State, requesting you to do all that is practicable to promote the objects of our private enterprise. Does the Hon. Secretary mean by this, you should furnish the vessels with a little spare rigging, and provisions, that the United States would never miss?—If so, he will be entitled to our thanks and gratitude.

Be this as it may, so far and so long from home unaided and almost unprotected, in a strange country, and in a sufficiently hazardous enterprise, we feel cheered and encouraged by even this slight notice on the part of our government, and only regret our inability still further to deserve its notice and protection. It is not to be supposed, an enterprise so humble in its character as ours, can excite much interest or expectation in the public mind. There is no national character embarked with us, and it will be time to pass sentence on the character of our labours, when they are completed.

Mr. Watson is not in good health, and is besides greatly discouraged with our bad success among the Indians. He thinks of setting out in a day or two for Valparaiso and the United States by the way of Buenos Ayres.

For my part, I shall not give it up. I have reflected on what I have seen of the Indian character. I believe we have erred in many things from bad advice. In a word I am resolved to go one hundred leagues into their country; visit the imperial Villarrica, and every other place of interest from this to the south of Valdebia, let my destinies be what they may.—Gen. Prieto and all the people here advise me to the contrary. I confess how foolish it is to make such a declaration—but here it is—written, and shall not be erased.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

J. N. REYNOLDS.

Michael Hogan, Esq.

American Consul, Valparaiso.

Valdebia, Dec., 1830.

"My Dear Sir—With great fatigue, and after having failed and been repulsed by the natives at several points, I have succeeded in making my way through them, for more than one hundred leagues, and arriving at the frontier settlements, left my horses and proceeded down the river La Cruzos, in a canoe to this place.

I have no leisure to write particulars, nor to say any thing of the country through which I have passed.—of its noble forests of timber—of its river and contributory streams,—of its plains and soil capable of the highest cultivation,—and of its beautiful lakes.

The governor of Valdebia, having received your letter, in which you have been so kind as to recommend me to his special protection, had already anticipated my arrival by sending orders to the frontier stations, to institute inquiries among the Indians, and to do all they could to secure my safety.

At the river Imperial I met an interpreter, awaiting my arrival. To these precautions I am certainly indebted, if not for my life, at least for the success of my journey, as only a few days before my arrival, on the banks of the noble river, more than five hundred warriors had been paraded, with their lances, at the mere sight of two vessels off the coast, so jealous are they of strangers.—They believe no motive, except a desire to take possession of their territory, can induce a foreigner to visit them.

I am greatly indebted to the Governor for the readiness with which he grants every aid and protection in his power.

In the morning, I ascended the river Cruces, to where I left my horses, and from thence directly to the Cordilleras.

I have received news from our vessels; they have been very successful in the Archipelago of Chiloe, should an opportunity, offer communicate this, as well as the success of my 'tour of pleasure' among the Indians, to our friends in the United States.—

Respectfully your obedient servant,

J. N. REYNOLDS.

To Michael Hogan, Esq.

American Consul, Valparaiso.

Valdebia, base of the Cordilleras.

January 5, 1831.

My dear Sir:—On yesterday at 12 o'clock I had the satisfaction of placing the American colours on the top of the volcano of Villarrica.

From Valdebia to this place I have been stopped twenty times, questioned and cross questioned by the Indians. With them I have practised a constant system of 'pious fraud.'

I ascended the volcano under the disguise of a great Doctor looking for medicine. The old Cacique thought that this was very strange. The volcano he said was the house of Pillan, (that is the Indian Devil,) that he always lived there, and that several of his people had really seen the old man come out of the top with a great cloak of lion skins wrapped round him; and after walking about for some time

went in again. Perhaps, he said, the old man might think I went up there to make fun of him; and if he got mad, who could tell what calamity might happen to his people.—

After many presents, much talking, and above all, the respect he had for my character as a Doctor, I was permitted to set out.—The ascent occupied two days, sleeping the first night on the volcano. I cannot write particulars.

I have also been in Villarrica, once, you know a rich Spanish town, but destroyed by these warlike savages, more than one hundred and thirty years ago; nor has any foreigner, before this time, ever been permitted to enter it. Many of the walls are still visible, also the streets, and what was once the foundation of the Church, though the whole is now overgrown by a large forest of trees. Here I was near getting into a serious difficulty, nor am I yet beyond the reach of its influence. The first question put by the Cacique, was, 'who had sent for me to come here.' The Indians came in from all quarters, and I was ordered to return immediately.

I had set out for Valdebia with three interpreters, for additional security, two of whom had refused to accompany me within less than four leagues of the old city—the other was also much alarmed, and said the Indians would certainly kill us. Of this I had no very serious apprehensions, as the son of the other Cacique, with whom I had treated for leave to ascend the volcano, was with me, and was my staunch friend. Whatever danger there might have been, the appearance of fear would only have hastened it; so I put on an air of the greatest confidence, ordered my interpreter to tell the common Indians to stand back, and not to presume to speak to me; that I was a great Doctor, and only talked to the Caciques. I invited the Chief to return with me four leagues; to where I had left my baggage and mule, at the house of the other Cacique, and I would make him some presents. To this he consented, and we were again friends—at least to appearance.

I shall here dismiss my two cowardly interpreters, and send my servant with them to Valdebia with such collections as I have been able to make for the Lyceum of New York, and hope they will arrive safe.

In the morning I shall proceed south, with one interpreter, intending to visit several large lakes I saw in that direction from the summit of the volcano.

Excuse this hasty letter, as I have been obliged retire within the bushes to write it.—These jealous Indians scarcely permit me to be alone a moment, and should they see me writing it might endanger my liberty, not to say my life.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. REYNOLDS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS.

No. 114, BALTIMORE STREET.

DEPOSITS will be received at the following rates of interest per annum, viz:

On Deposits, subject to be drawn for } 3 p. ct.

at the pleasure of the depositor.

On Deposits subject to 30 days notice, 4 p. ct.

On Deposits made for a period not less than one year, or subject to } 5 p. ct.

90 days notice.

CERTIFICATES will be issued for all Special Deposits.

Aug. 18. 4w.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols.

THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols.

HAVERHILL, 2 vols.

MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols.

MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols.

TEACHER'S GUIDE.

ANNUAL RETROSPECT.

MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.

THE CHRISTIAN ALTER, or Offices of Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powder.

August 18.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the Subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 10th day of September next.

A House & Lot of Ground

on West Street continued, near the residence of Mr. Gilbert Murdoch in the City of Annapolis, and on the same side of the street.—Also a Lot of Ground No. 2, adjoining the residence of said Murdoch, which property was heretofore mortgaged by Samuel Mead to Solomon G. Albers.

Terms of Sale. Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

Aug 18.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the Farm belonging to the heirs of Henderson Mayrader, on Saturday the 10th day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. a sufficient quantity of Rail Timber or Cord Wood, standing as the case may require, to satisfy County Charges due for the year 1829. Attendance by

J. B. LINTHICUM, Jun.

Late Collector A. A. County.

August 11.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1831.

NO. 34

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE AMERICAN FARMER,
EDITED BY GIDEON B. SMITH,
published in Baltimore (Md.) by I. J. VINT, HITCHCOCK & CO.
(Successors of J. S. SKINNER.)
Weekly numbers of eight quarto pages, at
FIVE DOLLARS per annum.

THE purpose of this periodical is to be a medium through which a great number of the most enlightened and scientific practical cultivators of the soil, residing in every section of the United States, communicate the results of their experience to each other, and to publish and receive similar benefits from the best theoretical and practical writers of the country, on every subject connected with husbandry in the broadest sense of the term.

It is devoted exclusively to practical Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy. The American Farmer contains a great number of useful recipes, ready adapted to the stations of mothers and mistress, and is so much of the news as relates to the foreign and domestic markets for Agricultural products, and a correct statement of the prices current, at the time of publication, is so being connected with every number, as to be of great service to the farmer.

The American Farmer was the first periodical devoted exclusively to the promotion of American Agriculture, and it is by common consent acknowledged to have been hitherto the most valuable and influential. Indeed it is a source of little to say that its work contains more valuable and practical information on this subject than any other exists.

The current volume for the nineteenth year of its publication, and few American periodicals circulate more extensively. It is a valuable and useful work, and is a source of little to say that its work contains more valuable and practical information on this subject than any other exists.

The American Farmer is neatly printed on very fine paper, and many of the subjects of which it treats are illustrated by engraved engravings. The numbers for a year are a volume of convenient form and size, and the last one is accompanied by a table page, of minute index, completing the volume for the year.

When a number fails of being received by a subscriber or becomes damaged in the mail, another shall be sent if requested.

N.B. The postage on each number is, when not over 100 miles, or when within the State, one cent; when over 100 miles one cent and a half.

Although a considerable surplus of copies of the current subscription list, has at various times been printed, and of some of the volumes second and even a third edition have been issued, yet such has been the demand for the back volumes that only a very small number of full sets (complete from the commencement) are hereafter to be made.

The price of the work in sets is six dollars per volume half bound and lettered. Some of the volumes may be had single, at five dollars each.

Communications and advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the American Farmer will be gratefully received, and promptly attended to.

In order to render the Farmer pleasant and profitable both to its publishers and its patrons, it is hoped that gentlemen will assent practically to the necessity and propriety of a careful compliance with the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Price five dollars per annum, due at the middle of each year of subscription.
Subscriptions are in all cases charged by the year, and never for a shorter term.
When once sent to a subscriber, the paper will not be discontinued without his special order, and then not till the end of the year of his subscription that shall be current at the time of receiving such order, except at the discretion of the publishers.

The risk of Mail in the transportation of both the paper, and of Bank notes sent in payment for it, is assumed by the publishers.

Advertisements connected with any of the subjects of the American Farmer, inserted at one dollar per square.

AGENTS:
All Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the Farmer, and to require a strict compliance by subscribers with the above terms, especially the three first items. They are authorized to retain \$1 for each new subscriber, and 10 per cent on all other collections.

The list of special Agents is published in the Farmer on the first Friday in each month. Subscriptions received at the Office of the Maryland Gazette, August 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT A SERMON SHOULD BE.

It should be brief; if lengthy, it will sleep. Our hearts in slumber, our eyes in sleep. The dull will yawn, the chapel longer dose, Attention flag, and memory's portals close. It should be warm; a living altar coal, To melt the icy heart and charm the soul; A splash, dull harangue, however read, Will never rouse the soul, or raise the dead. It should be simple, practical, and clear; No fine spun theory to please the ear; No curious lay to tickle letter'd pride, And leave the poor and plain unprovided. It should be tender and affectionate, As his warm theme who wept for Salem's fate; The fiery law with word of love alloy'd, Will sweetly warn, and softly persuade. It should be manly, just, and rational; Wisely conceived, and well express'd; Not stuff'd with silly notions, apt to stain A sacred desk, and show a muddy brain. It should possess a well adapted grace, To suit the audience, time, and place; A sermon form'd for scholars, statesmen, lords, With peasants and mechanics ill accords. It should with evangelical beauties bloom, Like Paul's at Corinth, Athens, or at Rome; While some Ephraim's stern stern stern, A bleeding Jesus is the gospel theme. It should be m'd with many an ardent prayer, To reach the heart, and fix and fasten there; When God and man are mutually address'd, God grants a blessing, man is truly blest. It should be close, well applied at last, To make the moral well securely fast. Thus art the man, and thus alone will make A Felix tremble, and a David quake! (Marsden.)

THE FOREWARNING.

In the wilder part of Cornwall, lived towards the earlier part of the last century, a beautiful girl, whom I will here call by the name of Clara Tregothick. She was an orphan; but her fortune had been left to her on the sole condition of marrying with the consent of her uncle, a man of ambitious and scheming temper. This fortune was such as Clara had been as old and hideous as she was young and lovely, would have brought to her the most prodigious gallants of Cornwall. Among her numerous suitors, two were however, especially favoured above the rest: their names were Baynton and Vavasour. The former had won already the consent of the uncle; the latter had only paid successful court to the bright eyes of the beautiful niece.

Baynton was the heir to high but impoverished rank. Accustomed to the intrigues of cities, a wily and deceitful habit of mind made his chief characteristics; deep, shrewd, self-interested, he seldom engaged in any pursuit without bringing to it all the arts of experience and address, or without foreseeing the exact chances for and against him. It had thus been observed of him, that he was always fortunate in whatever he undertook. He was so—Prudence and Energy united command Fortune. In his early years he had been a daring and successful libertine. Approaching now to the confines of middle age, the interests of the world had become more powerful than its pleasures: there is a lustre in gold that lasts longer undimmed by time, than the smile of woman, or the sparkle of the wine-cup. Fearful of sinking into that equivocal and despised state—rank, without the means to support it, he had for some time, looked abroad for a wealthy marriage. He had prepared himself to disregard youth and beauty, but he found them both united in the object of his choice: for that object was Clara Tregothick. She did not, it is true, regard him with much favour; once, she had actually refused him. But Sir Frederick Tregothick, her uncle, had pledged himself that the courtier's addresses should ultimately succeed; and Baynton having once remarked the character of Clara, gave full credence to the assertion;—she was, indeed, of a singular soft and timid nature; nor did there appear any sacrifice which a consistent violence might not extort from her. Tregothick was deep in the petty cabals which, at that time, constituted politics. Step by step he was feeling his way onward to public honours; and he saw in the alliance of Baynton—a man destined to one of the eldest of the English Earldoms, and connected with some of the most powerful families in the State—a rapid and certain method of attaining his objects, which should not, he resolved, at whatever risk, be neglected. Living with his niece, who was barely eighteen, he had, the instant the young man's designs were apparent, forbidden Vavasour access to the house. In spite of this prohibition, the lovers met, however, often, though in secret. Vavasour was an only son. His father had died many years since, and he resided with his mother, a bedridden and infirm woman, in one of those mouldering and ancient residences common in that part of England; the dilapidation of which his rent roll did not suffer him to repair. He was a man of a generous disposition, but haughty and fierce in temper; his early poverty, and an ambition constantly crowded and baffled, had given a dark and menacing shade to the brighter qualities of his character. Somewhat of this might be easily discernable in his bearing and aspects; and, though he was small and spare of person, there was that in his dark eyes, his proud forehead, and his air at once shy and imperious, which testified those angrier and more vindictive properties of nature that prudent men will not willingly arouse. Be this as it may, he could, at least, be softened; and he loved Clara with

a fervour, a depth, and a passion, of which she, in returning his affection could not even dream.

There was a retired and remote spot at one end of the wide chase which surrounded Clara's abode, in which the lovers were accustomed to meet; hither Vavasour, who resided several miles distant, would ride on a black horse, whose speed and beauty are yet traditionally preserved; and, tying his steed within a thick wood, at a little distance, proceeded to the trusting spot. It was a deep and rugged glen, surrounded by old trees, chiefly pollards, and overgrown with fern, which grew in that place with a peculiar and rank luxuriance. None ever disturbed them in this place of rendezvous;—even the deer seemed to shun it. No path was within nearly a mile of its vicinity, and the neighbouring peasants attached to the glen some ghostly fable, which tended yet farther to preserve its wonted solitude. It was broad noon, in July, when, one day, after an absence of more than ordinary duration, they had again met. The transport that Vavasour evinced heightened the spirit of Clara from its usual fearfulness; and her lover, perceiving his advantage, did not neglect to press it.

"My beloved Clara," said he, as her head leaned upon his bosom, "let me prove to the world the sincerity of my love. If you marry without your uncle's consent, you will lose your fortune. Can you, dearest, consent to the sacrifice? Show that you love me beyond these calculations, and let us fly. I do not conceal from you my poverty; but, at least, I am quite sufficient to support us. I offer you an honourable name, a peaceful obscurity, and a heart that will seek to recompense you for every thing you will have bartered for its life;—speak dearest!"

"Indeed, indeed," said Clara, sighing heavily, "it is much better to wait. My uncle must be convinced by our constant attentions;—by my own dejection and unhappiness. Let us wait. Consider, dear Walter, it is but a few months since we have loved; and my uncle has, perhaps, a right to appeal to time."

"Name him not," said Vavasour, fiercely; "he has no right to contain the alliance with one equal to himself in birth, with the rudeness and disdain that he has evinced to me. But for your sake, I had—but no matter. What I would say, Clara, is this;—every one sees your uncle's partiality to Henry Baynton; every one believes that that ruined prodigal will ultimately marry you. Do, Clara, have pity upon me. I do not mistrust you—I will not—I cannot;—but if, when I hear this said, and see Baynton every day received at your house, consorting with you, boasting of his favour—if I feel distracted and maddened, can you wonder, or can you blame me? Release me, Clara, from these fears, and this agony, so inseparable from my present situation. Come with me away from them all—come."

"Nay, nay," said Clara, "you know your power—this is dangerous."

"Can you," muttered the lover, struck with her refusal, "mean you (it is natural) prefer your fortune, those lands, yonder mansion, to my love? If so, speak openly, and at once—I will bless you and depart."

"You are more to me than all!" said Clara, tenderly.

"Then fly!" Clara wept, and did not answer. So bold a step seemed, to her young fancy, unaided, and exposed to a thousand interpretations, which she recoiled from encountering. At length a compromise was made; and it was agreed, that Clara should communicate with her uncle once more, and should firmly assure him, that if he persisted in withholding his consent she should conceive herself compelled, in justice to the disinterested suit of Vavasour, to submit to all sacrifice, and marry without an approbation which she could not forfeit happiness to obtain. With this they parted.

The singular will which bequeathed her property to Clara, had decreed the estate, if forfeited by her marriage without Sir Frederick Tregothick's consent, to a distant relative; so that in neither case was the uncle benefited by his niece's conduct. It was this which gave to both the lovers some hope that he might, at length, be persuaded to withdraw an opposition, unavailing at all hazards, and in no event advantageous to himself. That very evening, Clara summoned all she had promised Vavasour to attempt. He was astonished by the firm and desperate tone she assumed;—for she had been deeply wrought upon by Vavasour's remonstrances; and fresh from his exhortations, she displayed a courage and decision wholly contrary to her character. Love makes miracles, though, alas! they are brief ones! Sir Frederick at first attempted the imposing and severe manner he had hitherto found successful with his niece. Convinced at last of his failure the present time, he dissembled his chagrin, and observing with a constrained kindness in his tone, that he must give the subject mature consideration; that he was actuated solely by the desire of his niece's happiness, and what he knew must have been the wishes of his brother, he left the apartment.

He found Baynton below, in the room generally appropriated to Sir Frederick, and lost no time in communicating to him this strange and unlooked for determination that Clara had evinced. The more cold and possessed

suitor listened to him at first with incredulity, and even at the last, with indifference. "These fancies of revolution," said he, "are common to women: they never last long. Assume a frowning brow and a harsh tone to-morrow, and you will subdue her again; but why advise you, who know your policy so well?"

This policy, severe as it was, Sir Frederick Tregothick then reluctantly put in practice. But Clara had been so exalted beyond herself by the generosity and the pleadings of her lover, and that exaltation was so maintained by interview and letter, that threats, taunts, anger, contempt, were all utterly in vain. Worn out with them, however, she did, at length, allow them to produce their effect upon her temper;—not the effect which Sir Frederick hoped for.

"One month," said she, retreating from the room in which their altercation had been held; "one month I give you, to retract your opposition; if not retracted, I will be swayed by it no more; and the house and lands, over which you now hold influence and where, should I be mistress and Vavasour lord, you would always be honoured and welcomed, shall pass away from you, as myself, into the hands of a stranger. Mark one month, not a day more!"

Closing the door, she left Tregothick motionless with rage and disappointment. He had not recovered himself, when Baynton was announced. While he related the past scene, Baynton employed himself in carelessly turning over some books on the table.

"Do, for Heaven's sake," cried Tregothick, "put those foolish books aside, and listen to me!"

"Nay," said Baynton, "are these your favourite volumes, or do they amuse the solitude of your niece?"

"Pshaw! novels, I suppose; they are her's, to be sure."

"Very well; do you observe their characters? They are nearly all of the superstitious order of romance;—ghosts, witches, sorcerers. Nay, you must be curious in the matter, for here is one book, dragged from your dusty shelves below, that treats of witchcraft scientifically, (pointing to Glanville's celebrated volume) and pray observe, her pretty mark is set in one of the most interesting records of the impossible!"

"And if it be so, what, in Heaven's name, is that to us? We have nothing to do with witches!"

"Not but not so fast—we may have! Let us ascertain whether Clara is really of a nature to delight in, and to be worked upon by these legends; if so, we may hit on a scheme that shall drive her into my arms. You know, Tregothick," continued Baynton, "that a friend of mine, a noted man of pleasure and of wit, having arrived at that pass in which an heiress is a gift to be taken as a necessary preventative against the terrible disease called ruin, by means of a juggling queen, a black cloth, and a large mirror, exhibited himself to a rich lady of quality, as the shadow of her intended husband. And the fool was deceived, and did actually marry the man, because she fancied herself destined to him. Now, some scheme or other of that nature might suit work ill for us—eh?"

"Now you speak of it," said Tregothick, "I recollect that Clara always has been under strong impressions of the supernatural; when she was a child she could not sleep a lone without shrieking aloud, and fancying she saw spectres. Her maid, to this day, sleeps in the same chamber with her. And I remember well, too, that in her rides she can never pass a gibby without having her fortune told her—a girl's infatuation!"

"True, but a powerful handle: let us consider—let us consult—let us devise." From that day, Sir Frederick Tregothick laid aside his severity to his niece; he seemed to seek every opportunity to conciliate her affection; his voice, look, manner, were all softened into an urbanity, that was the more effective, inasmuch as his bearing was unusually abrupt and hard. Baynton, too, as if his suit were now hopeless, absented himself from the house. Tregothick even spoke to her of Vavasour; he allowed his merits; but he dwelt on his defects;—above all, he enlarged on the ferocity and heat of his temper, artfully, perhaps, selecting above all others, a charge which was peculiarly calculated to appeal and stagger in her love, a creature so habitually timorous as poor Clara, and which, it must be owned, was, perhaps, juster, in the main, than any other accusation Tregothick could have alleged against her lover. Various little impetuosities that had often jarred fearfully on Clara's nerves, now occurred to her with double force. She even shuddered as she recalled them; and every day Tregothick had some new anecdote of Vavasour's irritability or sternness, which he seemed to drop into her ear in the kindest manner and for the most friendly purpose.

One day, after a conversation of this sort, Clara walked alone and musingly into the park. When she had got at some little distance from the house, she perceived a strange figure approaching towards her; it was an old man, in a Moorish, or, at least, eastern dress; his face was sallow, but not bronzed to the colour that should have corresponded with his attire; his eyes, deep sunk in his head, were black and penetrating; and his teeth, despite his advanced years, and a worn and sickly appearance, of a dazzling and honey whiteness; they gave, indeed, something

ghastly rather than prepossessing to his aspect, and resembled, from their rat-like length and colour, the grinders of a carnivorous animal, rather than the comely instruments of a human appetite. Stopping, as he reached the young lady, with a deferential air, he swung from his shoulders a box, containing trinkets, lace, &c., and asked respectfully, and in an accent that was rather Italian than Eastern, if he could tempt her to purchase.

The dress, manner, and person of this singular itinerant forcibly arrested Clara's attention, and, in some measure, aroused her fears. She glanced towards the house, to see that she was within hearing of the servants, some of whom, at a little distance, were at that moment exercising Tregothick's horses: satisfying herself on that point, she gave way to her curiosity, and inspected the contents of the box. The trinkets were of quaint and foreign workmanship, and to each that she noted, the pedler, if so he might be called, assured her some occult and peculiar virtue belonged: one was a talisman against poison, another against fever, a third preserved the constancy of a beloved object, and a fourth gave a quarantaine to an enemy. As she listened with a smile to these assurances, the man, lowering his voice, said, "And, madam, by this small machine," pointing to a little square black box, "which I would on no account part with, I can call up the shadows of future events, and declare, to one so desiring, the ordinances of Fate, more especially," he added, as he saw the interest he had excited, "more especially, I can forewarn the unconscious of the unseen dangers with which they are threatened, so that they may be enabled to shun the perils that would otherwise ensnare them."

"Indeed!" said Clara, seriously, in spite of herself, "that must be the most valuable of all the arts of divination; generally, seers profess only to show us what inevitably must happen."

"A ceremony painful without benefit," said the stranger; "one that I never counsel the mass of the world to undergo; only those destined to great acts or great eminence should foresee the inevitable future: in them such foresight produces the solemn and high-wrought tone of mind that becomes the part they are to play on earth. But who is there that stands not in need of a warning?"

"True!" said Clara, wistfully, "and in what manner can you foretell the dangers by which we are threatened?"

"By what is the type of substance, shadow. Within the womb of time he certain dim and vague embryos—uncertainties, on which Fate hath, as yet, set no seal—these I can evoke. May I give you, madam, a proof of my art?"

"Will it not greatly terrify me," said Clara, giving way to her curiosity.

"Nay, scarcely, if you are prepared for it. Besides, it is better to feel terror for a danger we may prevent, than to sleep in security till we are appalled by an evil we are too late to avert."

"Well, said Clara, "can you exhibit your art this evening?"

"Yes, madam, assuredly."

"Come, then, to the Hall, and we will put you to the proof."

The man bowed low, and Clara continued her walk but her mind was restless and disturbed. Her thoughts could dwell only on the coming exhibition; she longed yet dreaded the arrival of the fatal hour. It is true, as Tregothick had said, that she was weakly alive to the influence of night that appeared to betoken a preternatural agency. In her first childhood, the tales of nurses had instilled into her ductile imagination that fascinating poison, which the mental frame can never afterwards wholly cast from its system. Her fancy easily excited, had peopled the dark with spectres. In every moodier impulse of nature, she yet tremblingly shuddered at the wrath of the cloud fend; and the lonely church-yard, instead of the quiet and holy haven for the wearied and the sorrowing, seemed to her adduced credulity but the haunt of the restless spectre and the piping ghost. As she grew up, this early and unhappy bias of temper was strengthened by the books which she pored over with a terrified delight and, being left to pursue her studies without a guide or corrector, she but rarely recurred to those healthier and diviner works which, whether by fiction or precept, rectify the fancy by enlightening the reason. When fear is once indulged, it easily becomes a predominant passion;—felt by her at first for the supernatural, it was, at length, felt in the most common occurrences in life; and a harsh sound, an angry look, was, at any time, sufficient to banish the delicate blood from the beautiful cheek, or shake into trembling the frail nerves of this poor victim to her own imagination.

From his window, Tregothick watched with secret satisfaction the figure of his niece, as she now turned homeward, her eyes bent on the ground, and her whole air and motion betraying the intensest of abstraction and thought. He turned to Baynton, who, for the first time for several days, was his visitor.

"You perceive," said he, smiling, "that your plan already produces success. I saw the Moor enter the house some minutes since, and, note now, how mysterious our young lady looks!"

"Ay," said Baynton, "I met my friend the impostor, as he entered, and he told me Miss Clara had bestowed his tricks for the evening!"

