

CORPORATION ELECTION.

The election of a Corporation took place in this City on Monday last. The following statement shows the result, which it will be seen on a perusal, is decidedly in favour of the Anti-Caucus Party:

Table with columns for ANTI-CAUCUS and CAUCUS, listing candidates and their respective votes for Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen.

Those in Italics are elected. In consequence of the tie between Messrs. Thompson, Schwarz, Hutton, and Boyd, it will be necessary that another election should take place for one member of the Common Council.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM R. THOMPSON, a Candidate for a seat in the Board of Common Council-men of this city.

TRADE

A letter from a gentleman who has descended the Susquehanna to tide water, during the present week, says:—The trade on this river is immense, much greater than I had any idea of. From the different branches of the river from Pennsylvania, and New York, the quantities of flour, wheat, whiskey, and lumber, brought down are very great, and will daily continue to increase.

GENERAL JACKSON.—The gallant hero was handsomely and publickly received, in many places in his recent progress from Washington City to Nashville. He was met on the 20th inst. a few miles from Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, by a committee appointed to receive him; who, together with about sixty other individuals, from the neighbourhood, escorted him into Brownsville, where his arrival was announced by the ringing of the bell—here the citizens had assembled in vast numbers, to pay their respects to him. In the afternoon, the General and his Lady, accompanied by a numerous concourse of people attended church. The next morning he left town, his departure was announced by the discharge of twenty four rounds from a cannon. He was attended by the Brownsville committee into Washington County, where a committee from Washington was to receive him. Wash. Gazette.

ROSES.—It is reported that Roses were first brought from Italy to England in the year 1522. They were consecrated as presents from the Pope, and in 1526 they were placed over the goals of confessionals as the symbols of secrecy—hence the meaning of the phrase "under the rose."

CHINESE DINNER AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore is an island belonging to Great Britain, situated near the southern extremity of Malacca. In June last, Mr. Aki, a Chinese merchant, entertained the whole of the European merchants and military officers of the city of Singapore with a splendid Chinese dinner. In the bill of fare were the following "delicious novelties": soup of birds' nests, frogs, and ducks' livers; a hash of stewed elephants' tails, with a sauce of lizards' eggs; a stewed porcupine, served up with the fat of turtles; fish-maws served up with sea-weed; a platter full of quipes' eyes, garnished around the border with peacocks' combs; (this dish cost \$300); Jellies made from rhinoceros' hides; fruit from Malacca and Bhoj; wines from Europe, &c. The party remained at the table until 3 o'clock the next morning; about this time, the wine had made an impression on the heads of some of the party, and the glass ware was heard to tinkle in different parts of the room; all, however, ended in perfect harmony.

AMERICAN NAVY.—A paragraph in a Washington paper states, that we shall shortly have in commission, or ready for service:— Line of Battle Ships 7 Frigates 10 Corvettes 5 Sloops of war, 15 including the ten additional ones authorized at the last session of Congress, with a corresponding proportion of light vessels.

The number of deaths in the city of New York during the year 1824, was 4311—of which 224 were men; 1204 were boys; 887 were women, and 1006 were girls. The whole number of deaths by consumption was 736; by convulsions, 231; by dropsy, 377; by dysentery, 120; by hives or erump, 139; by intemperance, 70; by measles, 100; by SMALL POX, 394—by whooping cough, 118; still born, 250. Of persons of colour, the whole number of deaths was 718.

The brig Phoebe, arrived at Bristol, R. I. left at Martinique fourteen Frenchmen of war. Several transports arrived from France, while the P. lay there.

Captain FRANKLIN, of the British Arctic exploring expedition, left Albany on Saturday last, on his hazardous journey.

A late Leesburgh paper contains some resolutions lately adopted there, recommending measures to be taken for making a road from the Cumberland road, in the direction of Washington, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The distance from the General Post Office by Georgetown and Leesburg, to the base of the mountain, (says the National Intelligencer) is 110 miles, allowing 4 miles for the irregularities or deviation of the shortest road from Leesburg, to Carter's, a point four miles west of Cumberland. The distance to this point from the General Post Office, by Fredericktown, in Maryland, now travelled, is at present 139 miles, all except 30 of which are turnpiked. Baltimore is, of course, equally remote from the same point. So that, if the estimates are right, 29 miles will be saved by the contemplated road, from the General Post Office, through Virginia, to the eastern base of the mountain. The Maryland side, we should think, however, offers much the best ground for a road.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Packet ship Globe, London papers have been received at Philadelphia to the 20th of February.

The Oriental Spectator of the 17th Dec. says, that the Vice-Roy of Egypt had set sail from Manarissa for the Morea—that he intended, however, on his passage, to leave all his transports in Candia, taking his troops on board the ships of war.

These papers contain details respecting the civil dissensions in the Morea, which there is reason to hope have by this time been assuaged. Bobalina, the heroine who for a time, commanded a vessel against the Turks, took part with the insurgents, and was taken prisoner by the government troops at the time Young Solocotroni was killed, in consequence, it is said, of excesses he had committed; the most fatal of which, to himself, was that he had pistolled a priest—an outrage which roused the people against him.

Pietro Bey, the chief of the Maniotes, had not openly declared against the government, but the Oriental Spectator represents him as watching his opportunity.

Madrid, Feb. 8.—A notice is published to say that, on account of the King's health, prayers for his recovery, will be performed to day, and the Holy Sacrament will be exposed during the service.

His Majesty is, in fact, very ill, and general alarm is felt for the consequences of this illness, said to have been produced by a violent fit of passion into which his Majesty fell during a council of state on the affairs of Spain. It is reported that his Majesty even deplored the sad fate which had placed him at the head of the government. He complained bitterly of having never been seconded by his ministers, tho' he had selected them from the persons whom he thought the most attached to him. Lastly, according to the same reports, the king said that he now saw that every body deceived him, and that he was not

without unpopularity for his own safety and that of his family. Whatever may be the cause of his majesty's indisposition, it is certain that it has caused great alarm for these 3 days past; tho' the gout seemed disposed to fly to the stomach, but the exertions of the physicians have arrested the progress of the disorder.

Letters from Corunna say, that the Royalist volunteers there, have been disarmed, and that the Spanish troops of the line had been obliged to leave the city for fear they should have come to quarrels with the French garrison. This operation has been effected, it is said, to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the town, and without the slightest opposition from the Spaniards, though their discontent was visible and their hatred concentrated.

Troubles of rather a serious nature have taken place at Grenada. The populace wanted to break up by force a constitutional meeting or club. The soldiers, instead of obeying the authorities, joined the populace. Gen. Quesada has sent a courier hither to inform the government of what was passing.

A letter from Lisbon, of the 25th January, says, "We do not yet observe any thing to indicate that an English division will come to keep garrison here, tho' it is generally reported. This capital is very tranquil, as well as the rest of the kingdom; but commercial affairs are completely at a stand."

INTERESTING LETTER.

Letter from Paris, Feb. 13, 1825.

At length the Holy Alliance has come to a definitive resolution on the subject of the independence of South America. Being unable to find a field of battle on which to combat England, it has determined on excluding her from the continent, and closing up to her every access to it. As the troubles of Spain become every day more serious, and it is not known where the disorder may stop, the Holy Alliance has determined on attacking the evil in its source, dismembering Spain, leaving to King Ferdinand a petty appearance of a kingdom, in the midst of his ancient Monarchy. In consequence, it has been notified to England, that not having been able to prevent her from confiscating to her own advantage the rich Spanish possessions beyond sea, which form the fairest portion, the Holy Alliance, on its part, avails itself of its continental force, to take possession of Spain and Portugal. In execution of this design, France acquires all that part of Spain which is situated on this side of the Ebro; and Russia takes Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, of which she has been desirous since 1824, to have a footing in the Mediterranean. Three hundred thousand French, Germans, and Russians, will put the last hand to this plan in the spring which approaches, and the doctrines of the Holy Alliance will reign without mixture from one end of the continent of Europe to the other.

All our Utopian Politicians, who are ignorant of the state of things, do not fail to exclaim every where, that England will not suffer this dismemberment; that she will revolutionize Portugal, Spain, France, and Italy, to put herself at the head of the grand struggle of civilization against barbarism, and that she will command in Europe as she already commands in America. Undoubtedly, this conduct would be analogous to the great and vast interest of England, well comprehended. Undoubtedly, the Opposition has not failed for ten years to surround this question with all the light which now shines around it. Undoubtedly, the same Opposition has forced the Government to bestir itself in the affair of the recognition of South America, though Mr. Canning alone reaps all the glory, which is, no doubt, not a little, from the stupid hatred borne to him by all the Cabinets of the Continent. But it is equally well known at Petersburg, Vienna, and Paris, that the English Oligarchy is still more afraid of Democratic doctrines than the Holy Alliance itself. It is on this intimate knowledge that the Cabinets found their security, and they do not neglect, in their turn, creating difficulties for England in her own interior.

It is known here, beyond a doubt, that the Jesuits keep up a very active correspondence with Ireland. The ignorance and fanaticism of the Clergy of that country, are a powerful lever, in the handling of which our political Abbes promise themselves great things. They desire, with all their hearts, that England should adopt measures of rigor with respects to Ireland, in order to have

a pretext for pushing to rebellion this superstitious and brave people, who have always been, at all periods in their history, ready to defend, with arms in their hands, their religion and its ministers. It is to be hoped that the British cabinet will defeat all these infernal projects, by adopting, with respect to Ireland, a policy more liberal, and more conformable to these ideas of the age. The instruction of mankind is much more advanced by causing the torch of knowledge, philosophy, and toleration, to enlighten them, than by precipitating them in dungeons, and giving them up to the flames of the Inquisition.

It may be concluded from all this, that the convulsion of this year has only brought the establishment of a new transitory state of things. This moral revolution has operated, through the force of circumstances, the separation of England from the Holy Alliance, by interdicting to her all communication in future with the Continent. How long will this state of things last? It is not difficult to see that it cannot be long. Each power fortifies itself and takes positions. Which will be the one which is forced to commence hostilities? The future alone can reveal this.

New-York, April 1. INDIA.

The Bramin, at this port, bro't Calcutta papers to the 20th November. Official accounts are published of the subjection to the British arms of the sea port towns of Taxy and Mergui, and that the Mahoons, (Governors) and a few of the head men were prisoners of war. The Mahoon of Tavoy, was taken in consequence of the treachery of the officer who commanded immediately under him. Mergui was afterwards taken by storm, in which the natives lost about 500 men. The Rajah remained till the British troops were actually in the town, and then withdrew with about 300 of his followers.

It was reported that a revolution had occurred at Ava headed by the King's brother-in-law and the Queen, who caused the King's head to be cut off in the palace—that on the same day, the young Prince, heir of the empire, stormed the palace with his adherents, and put to death the brother-in-law of the Queen.

Mercantile Adv.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 23d day of April at three o'clock, on the premises, a House and Lot in the city of Annapolis, fronting on Church-street, and now in the possession of Richard Gray who will show the same to any person inclined to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE

One third part of the purchase money to be paid in three months from the day of sale, one other third part to be paid in nine months from the day of sale, and one other third part in fifteen months from the day of sale, for which payments, notes or bonds, with security to be approved of by the Trustee, shall be given.

James Boyle, Trustee.

New Goods.

The subscriber has received a good assortment of SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Which he is determined to sell cheap for cash. Best Family Flour, deliverable free of charge. Also an assortment of Cheap Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, orders for which from the country, will be faithfully attended to. RICHARD RIDGELY.

Public Notice.

Was taken up adrift between the mouth of Rumaney Creek and Worton Point.

A BATTEAU

supposed to be a fishing or market boat, 22 feet long, with yellow pine sides, and two sweeps or oars, one of pine and the other of cedar, and one small pine oar, now. The above description I deem satisfactory for the owner to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PETER HENNY, Love Point, Queen Anne's county, Md.

Two Valuable Farms FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, containing 1095 and a half acres, under good cultivation, and subject to the growth of tobacco, Indian Corn, grain of all kinds, and well adapted to clover and timothy, on which are all buildings necessary to the same.

Also a farm on Elk Ridge, immediately joining the mill seat of the late Richard Owings, containing 400 acres, and well adapted to the growth of any produce whatever. The improvements consist of a good dwelling house and kitchen, a barn, stable, &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of the above property, as any person wishing to purchase, can view the same by applying to Mr Henry Owings, on Elk Ridge, or to the subscriber, at his residence at Holland's Island Samuel Owings, of Rich'd. April 7

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, Maryland, April 1, 1825.

- A. Mrs. Abigail Adams, Mrs. Mary Atwell, Mrs. Elizabeth Allison, James Allison, 2. B. John Berry, William Bond, Thomas J. Baum, Alexander C. Bullet, Dennis Boyd, William Bradford, Stephen Beard, Francis Belmar, Dennis H. Butee, Miss Matilda Brooks, Mark W. Bush. C. William Caton, Joseph Chaney, Henry Ciples, Richard J. Crabb, Mr. Cross, Miss Maria Callahan. D. Daniel Dorsey, Washington Durall, Rachel Duckett, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn, John Duval, of Marsh, Emanuel Dadds, 2, Henry Duval, John W. Duval. E. Richard Elliott, Miss Henrietta Elliott, Wm. Ellis. F. Robert Fraley, Miss Frances Fowler. G. Augustin Gambrell John J. Gibson 3, William Glover 5, Horace S. Gibson 3, Mr. Catharine Gibson, James Gale, Henry Gibson, Solomon Groves, Miss Priscilla Goutee. H. James P. Heath, Thomas Harrison, John Hutton 2, Henry Holland, Henry Hammond, John W. Hammond, James Holland 2, Wm Howard. I. Silas Johnston, Samuel H. Johnson, Wm Jones, George Jourdan 2, Anon Johnson, Mrs. D. Johnson, Thomas Iglehart. K. William Kilty, Daniel Kern, John Knighton, John Kerr, John F. Keyser, Barnett Kites. L. Mrs. Margaret Lamb, Thomas I. Leakin, Secretary of Ann. Lodge 2. M. Wm. Murdoch 3, Richard Marriott 3, Robert N. Martin, Wm. D. Merrick, Robert Moss, Bushrod W. Marriott, John Mitchell, John H. Mearns, Benjamin Mead. N. Aaron Nicholson, R. Nichols, Mrs. Rebecca Newton. O. Benjamin Offer, Wm. Owen. P. Charles Patton, John Purdy, Samuel Peaco 5. Q. John Quynn 3. R. Wm. Ridgely, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, W. A. Randolph, Mrs. Lucinda Richards, Aaron Ross, Edward D. Ridgely, Thornton F. Robinson, Mr. William Reavy. S. John Stevens, Leonard Scott, John G. Sands, Daniel Siler, Miss Elizabeth Simmons, Rezin Sourrier, James Smith, Mrs. Mary Smith, Jacob Stallings, Benjamin Scott, John Smith, John H. Savage, Charles Sayo. T. Wm. R. Thompson 5, Wm. H. Trott, Richard Tydings, John Tydings, James Taylor. U. Mr. Watkins, Gideon White 4, Clement Whittington, Speden Wilson, L. L. Weems, Richard Williams, Mrs. Patsy Welch 2, Mrs. Anne Whetcroft, Jacob Waters, Jacob Warner, John Weedon, Allen Warfield 2, Robert Wilson, Richard Wells 2, Daniel H. Wiggin 3, Wm. M. Waters 2. Y. Basil Yewell. JAMES MURROE, P. M.

South River Bridge COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for nine directors to manage the affairs of said company for the ensuing year, will be held at Williamson's Hotel in Annapolis on Monday the 2d day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order Thomas Franklin, Treasurer.

A Check Lost.

A Check, dated Annapolis, 21st March 1825, drawn by N. Brice to the order of Thomas H. Carroll, Esq, on the Cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore, for one hundred and Dollars, Cents, enclosed in a letter addressed to Mr. Carroll was lost by a servant to whom it was intrusted. As the payment has been stopped at the Bank, and the Check cannot be negotiated, the holder is requested to deliver it either at this office, or to Mr. Carroll, on the subscriber. N. BRICE, Baltimore, March 26, 1825.