

feel his face imprinting its features on my neck, though it be cold as death. I came to yield up in silence and solitude, my child to Him who gave it—but not without the feelings and grief of a mother. I have bowed to the chastisement—I have even kissed the rod that smote me; but I have not mistaken stoicism for resignation, nor offered the Lord an unfeeling for a submissive mind. Four times has the hand of Heaven visited me in affliction and I have not murmured; and now when the last lamb of the flock is taken, I have in the hour of prayer and solitude, exclaimed—"The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away," & when the passion of grief shall have subsided; when the cords of affection, now torn asunder, shall have ceased to bleed, and mourning shall have become woven into the tissue of life, instead of being, as now, its whole web, then, perhaps, I may add,—"blessed be the name of the Lord." But oh! so lovely so bright in promise, of all that a parent's heart can ask, and to lie now so cold!"

Again the mother threw herself upon the coffin and nestled her face with that of her infant.

I saw that it was no time to offer consolation. She had restrained her grief during the presence of her neighbours, and now that she thought herself alone, she had come from her chamber to indulge a mother's grief.

In a short time the people of the vicinity were seen gathering towards the house, with a view of attending the funeral. The mother impressed a new kiss upon the lips of her dead child; she uttered one more burst of grief and shrunk to her chamber.

In a little while they screwed down the coffin lid, and a slight bustle denoted preparations for a procession to the grave. I followed among the very few whom the occasion had called together; and as we entered the city of the dead, I saw by the little heap of fresh turned earth, where the tenement of my little favourite was prepared.

The line of followers assembled round the little grave, and the coffin lay at its mouth. At length the hoarse rumbling of the cords, and the suppressed sounds of cloths falling far down upon the coffin, for the officiating clergyman, and others appeared to await his service—there was none. It was now that I feared for the firmness of the mother; she had been almost distracted by grief when her child lay before her; in her own house—what could she sustain when she looked down into the deep pit, and saw there girt in with dampness of the grave, lying cold and stretched out, forever to be separated from her gaze, and to become the companion and prey of worms.

The father stepped forward and looked down upon his child; he withdrew with clamorous grief. The mother advanced and standing upon a little eminence of fresh earth, she gazed silently down. I could not see her face; but when she raised her head to retire, an expression of agony was passing from her features; her lips remained firmly closed, and her eyes were inflamed. As she stepped from the grave, she uttered, in scarcely an audible voice, "I shall go unto him, but he shall return no more to me."

If there is one who reads this sketch, and feels that it is sometimes good to share in the sorrows of others; let him go forth as I have done, and he will find abundant food for sympathy, and numberless scenes in nature, that will move and instruct more than the wildest bodings forth of fancy.

EXTRAORDINARY PRINTING.

The London Atlas newspaper published on the 14th March, had 20,000 copies struck off in the space of a few hours; each copy containing 40 feet of printed surfaces, therefore, 800,000 square feet of printed surface were produced capable of covering an area of about 20 acres. This number of copies consisted of 820,000 leaves, measuring sixteen inches in length; or of 640,000 pages, or of 1,920,000 columns, or of 241,920,000 lines, or of 2,419,200,000 words. Assuming, therefore, that an ordinary octavo volume of 500 pages, each of 34 lines and of 10 words in each line, contains 170,000 words, the press of the Atlas may be said to have printed in the course of a few hours, sufficient matter for 14,230 octavo volumes. If the sixteen leaves of each copy be cut out and placed end to end, they would reach from London to Salisbury; and if each leaf be divided into its respective columns, and similarly arranged, the printed slip then formed would be of sufficient length to go round Middlesex and the seven surrounding counties. The whole of the

machinery by which these wonderful effects were produced, consisting of two larger and two lesser cylinders put in motion by a steam engine; Maudslay's of four horse power, managed by three boys, whose interference on the occasion was strictly limited to the presenting the end of the enormous blank sheet to the first cylinder, and to the receiving it in a few seconds, printed on both sides, as it was discharged by the last cylinder.

From the Boston Statesman, THE ENGLISH RUNAWAYS.

"Truth is strange, Stranger than fiction."

A few years since, it was my fortune to be a fellow passenger in a voyage from Liverpool, with a young man of very interesting appearance; but of the romantic circumstances of his departure from England, which I am about to relate, I had not then the slightest intimation. There accompanied him a young lady whose extreme beauty and retiring disposition, was the theme of frequent conversation among the passengers. They were never seen to smile, and whenever they looked upon each other, it was with a spirit of singular tenderness, that interested all hearts in their behalf, and I believe that no one among us would have hesitated at any sacrifice for their advantage.

The packet weighed anchor, and the sails were set, and the noble vessel went off like a thing of life upon the broad and blue ocean. It was a pleasant morning in June, and glassy swells of interminable length, rolled away before the wind, and settled into a smooth rest. While others succeeded, and smaller billows played in the sun, as if the finger of heaven had written its finest passage there. The passengers were all on deck, looking back on the fading landscape, which fully realized the beautiful line of Campbell, where he says,

"His distance lends enchantment to the view;

and soon the interesting couple which I have mentioned came up, and leaned over the rail. Their appearance had already excited attention, and the earnestness mingled with fear, with which they looked back to the home of their fathers, which they were now, perhaps forever leaving, increased their interest, and a thousand conjectures were hazarded upon their probable history. To one knew them, it was evident from their manners, that they belonged to an elevated class, and that melancholy circumstances induced their voyage to the western world.

Days and weeks passed, and found us still upon the wilderness of waters—a desert before, add behind, and around us; and this, with the storms and sickness we had encountered, conspired to make us weary of the sea, and anxious for a sight of the green earth, with its thousand pleasing varieties. The young English girl had grown fatigued with the perils we had encountered, and though she endeavoured to appear pleasant before her companion, yet when she was away her eye drooped, and some thing too deep for utterance appeared to prey upon her spirits. The young man was ever the same, except when sitting by her side, when his studied coldness would change to a painful tenderness, and he would try to appear cheerful.

The joyful tidings of land were at length announced from the mast, & the cabin rang with the busy note of preparation. All appeared alive with joy; but the young Englishman, who sat by the table, with his face buried in his hands. We were too busy to question him; and as he appeared to shun society, he was permitted to remain undisturbed. The bustle was done, and the passengers sat down with anxious hearts to await the hour of their arrival at Boston.

That hour had come; the vessel was moored in the dock just as the sun touched the horizon of a sultry day in July. Hundreds of citizens gathered around the wharf, to greet their long expected husbands, brothers or friends, and a glow of satisfaction once more rekindled the sallow features of passengers who had so long suffered through the perils of the sea. There were friends for all, and greetings for all, but the solitary young man and his delicate companion. Those who came to seek their friends, cast a hurried glance upon them and passed them by. There were no kindly greetings, no words of satisfaction, no feeling embraces for them; and while the preparations were in course for going on shore, they sat like monuments of grief, and seemed, but for the faint glow upon their cheeks, as if they were already numbered with the dead. At length, when all was silent around them, they arose to depart; and he with this beautiful and melancholy

creature leaning upon his arm, set out to seek for a temporary residence.— They had no money, they had expended their last shilling to escape from the cruelty of parents, who had sought a refuge in the land chosen by the pilgrims of old, that they might live together, or die as the providence of heaven saw most proper. They succeeded in obtaining a residence, and having revealed so much of their history as might account for their singular situation, a benevolent man interested himself in the case, and succeeded in obtaining for the young stranger a profitable and pleasant tour of commission, so New-Orleans, where he went in all the glow of renewed happiness, leaving his lovely treasure in the family in whose bosom he had first found refuge.

The day of happiness seemed once more dawning. By degrees the girl recovered her health; and her beauty and unaffected grace, attracted universal admiration. Her dress was a plain fashion of white; and her dark glossy hair she wore parted upon her forehead, and falling in ringlets over her shoulders. She was just such a one, as one seen, we never forget; and I think I see her before me now, with her calm, silent, and expressive features, as she used to sit and look upon the sea. Then so great was her solicitude to make herself agreeable, that without meaning it, she drew one's whole attention to her, and afforded every principle and measure of relief, except in such instances as were expressly mentioned in the act. His case, he contended, was not one of those exceptions. It was not expressed, and the House had no right to add it to the statute. When he had concluded he bowed to the House and withdrew, amid loud and general cheering.

After Mr. O'Connell had retired, the Solicitor General addressed the House. He contended that Mr. O'Connell had been elected by the votes of the forty shilling freeholders, who had been disfranchised by the relief bill, and entitled under the old statutes, and if entitled to his seat, was entitled by the virtue and force of those statutes, and must therefore take the oath they required. He concluded by moving, that Mr. O'Connell having been returned a member of the House before the passing of the act for the relief of the Roman Catholics, is not entitled to sit or vote in this House, unless he first takes the Oath of Supremacy.

Several members then took part in the debate, in which Mr. O'Connell received many compliments on all sides for the temper and ingenuity displayed in his speech. Mr. Sugden supported the motion of the Solicitor General.— Sir J. Scarlett confessed his doubts on the question, but observed that though he should prefer a middle course, he should feel bound to vote for the motion. Mr. Brougham thought that the weight of the argument preponderated in favour of O'Connell's right to a seat. Mr. Peel supported the motion, and when finally the House divided, it appeared that there were for the Solicitor General's motion 190, and against it 119, making a majority of 71 in its favour. A resolution was then passed to communicate the decision of the House to Mr. O'Connell, and ask him whether he still refused to take the oath of supremacy.

Mr. O'Connell appeared at the bar of the House on the next day. The decision of the House was read to him, and he was enquired of if he still refused to take the oath. He requested to see the oath, and on its being shown him, he said it contained one proposition which he knew to be false, and a number which he believed to be untrue, and therefore he refused to take it.— He was then directed to withdraw.

The Solicitor General then moved for the issuing of a new writ for the election of a member in the county of Clare. The discussion of this motion after some conversation was postponed to Thursday the 21st. On Thursday it was called up and modified so as to direct the Speaker of the House to issue a warrant to the clerk of the crown in Ireland, requiring him to issue a new writ, subject to the provisions of the recent statute for the relief of the Roman Catholics, for the election of a member for the county of Clare. Mr. Spring Rice made a motion for leave to bring in a bill to amend the relief act, so far as relates to the oaths to be taken by members of Parliament, which he insisted was a better measure than that of issuing a new writ, and that it would show clearly, what he had no doubt was the fact, that there did not exist any feelings of personal hostility on the part of the Ministers towards Mr. O'Connell. This motion, however, was afterwards withdrawn, and the motion for issuing a new writ for an election in the county of Clare was adopted.

New disturbances have taken place in the manufacturing districts. The Spitalfield silk weavers are not yet quiet. They have sent deputies to Macclesfield and Manchester, and the silk weavers in these places have also turned out for higher wages. The cotton weavers at Manchester collected on the 18th, and cut the warps of many

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet ship Silas Richards has arrived at New York, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 25th May inclusive. She sailed on Sunday the 24th. From the New York afternoon papers of Tuesday, and a proof slip forwarded by our correspondents of the Mercantile Advertiser, we make the following extracts.

A motion was made in the British House of Commons on the 19th May, by Mr. Hume, for the consideration of the corn laws, was negatived, almost unanimously, twelve only rising in its favour.

All apprehension of the scarcity of bread stuffs had vanished. Mr. O'Connell's case had been disposed of. He was not admitted to a seat in the House of Commons, and a new writ of election had issued for Clare. The following summary furnishes a clear view of the proceedings which led to this result.

On Monday evening, May 18th, at the suggestion of Mr. Brougham, Mr. O'Connell's case was brought before the House. The original motion was, that Mr. O'Connell should be heard at the Table of the House. Mr. Peel moved as an amendment, that he should be heard at the Bar of the House. This amendment was adopted, and Mr. O'Connell called in. He came in and addressed the House in a speech of considerable length, vindicating his right to sit in Parliament without taking the Oath of Supremacy. He contended that the relief bill was a statute all comprehensive in its intention, in its recital and its enactments, including every principle and measure of relief, except in such instances as were expressly mentioned in the act. His case, he contended, was not one of those exceptions. It was not expressed, and the House had no right to add it to the statute. When he had concluded he bowed to the House and withdrew, amid loud and general cheering.

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weavers who were working at under price.

FRANCE.—By an ordinance of the King, Count Portalis who had held the office ad interim, is permanently placed at the head of the department of foreign affairs. M. Barthelemy, Under Secretary in the Department of Justice is made Keeper of the Seals. The administration was compelled, by the refusal of the Duke of Laval Montmorency to join it, to look within itself for a substitute, rather than make concessions to either party in the Chamber.

In a conversation on the expenses of the year, the Minister of Finance stated that the expedition to the Murea had occasioned only an extraordinary charge of 20,000,000 of francs or about 2800,000 sterling.

THEATRE OF WAR.—Count Diebitz is no longer commander in Chief of the Russian army on the Danube.

His successor's name is not mentioned. Something is said of his illness; but his retiring is ascribed to a jealousy on the part of the officers, which the Emperor did not think it prudent to encounter. It is supposed that the command is merely placed under another name. After the unsuccessful attack by Hussein Pacha upon Szeppoi, of which our last advices contained the particulars, two unsuccessful sallies were made by the garrison of Giurgevo on the corps of observation before that fortress. Some prisoners were taken.

The St. Petersburg Gazette of April 24th, gives an account of an attack of the Turks upon the village of Rasta.— About 500 of the enemy crossed the Danube in 16 boats. An action took place, in which 41 Turks were killed, among whom was the commander, Hessian Effendi Iman, of the Mosque of Lornec. The Turks took refuge in their boats, but the Russians took four of them, sunk six more with the people in them. Three only were killed and 25 wounded on the part of the Russians. The article adds that the Finns cruising off the channel of Constantinople returned on the 17th with two transports which had captured.— Measures have been adopted to prevent, by means of small vessels, the communication between the channel of Constantinople and the coast of Asia Minor. Accounts confirm from all quarters the great want of provisions, as well on the Turkish frontiers as in Constantinople.

The pontoons prepared for effecting the passage of the Danube before Silistria, were floated on the Bots to Kal-larush, which is opposite, under the direction of Major General Schilder, and reached their destination on the 12th of April, notwithstanding the remains of the Turkish flotilla commanded the Danube at the fortress of Silistria, and further up.

There was reported to be a great scarcity of provisions at Schoumla, where the Grand Vizier had arrived with 12,000 men.

The head quarters of the Russian army were to be moved nearer the Danube. The commander in chief left Jassy on the 14th of April.

Captain Le Blanc, the Commodore of a French ship had been sent by Admiral de Rigny, to Mustapha Pacha, Governor of Candia, to confer with him and recommended moderate measures as respected the Greeks. He consented and agreed to suspend hostilities. But the Greeks were not so tractable, and Captain Le Blanc returned from a fruitless conference with Baron Reineck, their agent in Candia. The Gazette de France of May 20th says—

A letter from Vienna states, that a report was circulated at Odessa, on the 1st of May, that Erzerum had been taken by the Russians.— The best informed persons in that city did not believe it.

The accounts from Szeppoi were on the 23d April. The Russians still retained possession of it, but the Turks were making preparations for a speedy attack.

ODESSA, April 28.—A considerable convoy, with troops (4000 men, it is said) and provisions, will sail next week for the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea. It seems that the Turks arrive from Natolia in great force, advancing to meet General Passyewitch, and lay waste every thing on their way.

PORTUGAL.—The latest accounts from Portugal represent the affairs of that kingdom as being in no better situation. Twenty-three Constitutionalists were condemned in April, as having been concerned in the insurrection at Oporto last year, 12 of whom were executed and 11 banished. The expedition to Terceira sailed on the 6th of April. In a debate in the French Chamber on the 16th, M. D. Pompliere, remarking on expenditure, said that the conveyance of an African lion to Paris cost 7000 francs; but that in 1826 it cost the French, double that sum to accelerate the arrival in Portugal of a tyger, or biped monster, much more dangerous. This remark led to one of those scenes of seeming confusion, common in the Chamber. The Portuguese Government, it was said, had abandoned the contemplated issue of paper money.

There was an order in the Lisbon Gazette of May 1st, from Don Miguel, to dismiss eight Portuguese Constitutionalists, viz: at Philadelphia, New-York, Elsinore, Steffin, Paris, Marseilles, Havre de Grace and Barcelona.

From the Courier of the 23d.

The accounts from Lisbon of the 20th mention that the sentence against the twelve Constitutionalists at Oporto was carried into execution on the 23d, and this is the first proof furnished of a more humane policy! The population of Oporto were thunderstruck at the order of the execution, received on the very day when the decree of the Minister of Justice—promising a milder system, arrived. A good deal of irritation and discontent was manifested, but, says a letter from Lisbon—

"In order to cool the fermentation the authorities caused it to be published that it was a mere formality, and the Royal pardon was depended upon, and was hourly expected. They succeeded thus to calm and delude the irritation felt for the respectable and innocent victims, until early on the Thursday morning, when, as in the case of Brigadier Moreira and his fellow sufferers here, a temporary gallows appeared in the finest square of Oporto (Praça Novo). The most imposing military dispositions were displayed, the unfortunate victims were led to the spot, and by 10 o'clock, they were all more.

Accounts from Terceira say that the garrison of that island is composed of 3500 men, and that perfect tranquillity prevails there. No fears are entertained of an attack by Don Miguel, the fortifications are in the best state of defence. A merchant ship had arrived from Portugal with several Portuguese emigrants, among whom were some naval officers.

From the Liverpool Chronicle, May 22d. We are sorry to say that accounts from various parts of the country, state the continuance of the depression under which the trade of the manufacturing districts has for so long a period laboured. In that part of Lancashire and Yorkshire where the people mainly depend on the loom, the suffering is more distressing than at any former period. In Manchester & the larger towns the distress is aggravated by the turn out of the spinners and silk weavers; but in the districts to which we more particularly allude, life is barely sustained, and that too, on a pittance which will eventually produce dangerous diseases. We confess we see no cause to expect a change in the condition of our unfortunate countrymen. They are not suffering from any sudden or any unforeseen calamity; they are not the victims of any panic, which supersedes for a time commercial activity, but the effects of which are easily overcome. They are suffering in common with the whole nation; no local or temporary cause depresses them to the earth; they partake of the difficulties which affect all the trading interests; they feel the first, and their effects are destructive to them before the generality of the country feels deeply. Appalling as the evidence of the distress has become, it has not produced any effect on the government—they have not evinced any sympathy with the wants of the people, but are occupied in tedious discussions unimportant to the general welfare, whilst the industrious artisans are perishing!

It appears now certain that Parliament will separate without inquiring into the condition of the country, or into the causes of the distress. What the consequence of this infatuation may be we know not. The people in the presence of an overpowering military force, cannot commit acts of violence; but they will not starve in peace.

The Moorish Prince.—We have seen (says the New York Journal of Commerce) a letter from Prince Abdull Rhaliaman, lately a slave in Missisippi, dated Monrovia, Colony of Liberia, Africa, April 13th. He has ascertained that his relatives in Tromboe are still the reigning family of the country; and is able, by means of travellers, to transmit or receive communications in the space of 15 days. My brother, he says, is the present King, having been enthroned three years since; and his magnificent and placid qualifications endear him to all his subjects. He expresses the deepest sympathy for his children who are still in slavery in Mississippi, and says their emancipation would be paramount to every other consideration.

LAFAYETTE. The Massachusetts Journal states that "this good and benevolent man has ordered his lands in the United States to be sold to discharge the debts of Mr. Monroe. Mr. Monroe has refused to permit it, but the agent has orders to proceed at all events to execute his instructions. This is the reason why Lafayette's land has lately been offered in the market."

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA. A British ship of war touched at the island of Tristan d'Acunha in January, where she found 7 women, 6 men, and 15 children upon it, all English. She had been there 12 years, but had no habitable houses, and had some corn and poultry, meat & vegetables, and soil produces spontaneously, and the healthiness of this little island, in the middle of the South Atlantic, and so many hundred miles from the nearest land, that even the hills in the district are unknown.

Maryland Gazette ANNAPOLIS Thursday, July 2, 1829.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. For the Western Shore, will meet in this city on the 21st inst. to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas Harris, Esq.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County Gentlemen, I offer myself to your consideration, to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland. JOHN S. SELLMAN.

Mr. GREEN, You are authorised to announce ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly, and that he will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel County. I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly. ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen

Mr. GREEN, You are authorised to announce JOSEPH CHANEY as a candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next general assembly of Maryland, and that he will be supported by Many Voters.

Written on the Wall of the Court House in Annapolis.

There is a word of plural number, A foe to peace and human slumber, Now any word you choose to take By adding S, will plural make, But add another 6 to this, How strange the metamorphosis? Plural is plural then no more, And sweet, what bitter was before.

DEFERRED ARTICLES. MARGARET IN HEAVEN.

My love was sweet as a yander flower, That's drenched by the evening shower, And oh! that I had but the power To tell how much I loved.

With her how often I have been, Wandering over fields so green, And many a happy hour I've seen With her I loved.

And she was blooming, fresh and fair! With heart as lightness as the air, And I so blest, with charms so rare With her I loved.

But now she's fled far away, Beyond the ken of sol's bright ray, And each sad eve alone I stray From the one I loved.

Patuzentonian.

Written in an Album.

Sweet Maid, as through the world thou guest, May happiness be thine; And may thy friendship be the boast Of hearts as true as mine.

May every year that glides by thee, That mental worth improve; Which more than beauty pleases me, And more insures my love.

Oh! in thy peaceful path of life May no rude thorns be found, Nor sorrow, trouble, care or strife, Thy bosom's peace to wound.

Trust not to riches charms, believe One moment may destroy, All that delights the heart, and give A chilling blight to earthly joy.

Patuzentonian.

To the Voters of the Second Congressional District of Maryland.

FELLOW CITIZENS, When I heard of my nomination by the Vanville Convention, I at once determined that the choice had fallen upon one, who would not render the services, which might be expected in an equal degree with several other gentlemen in the District, and that my desire to remain in retirement might still be gratified. Thus convinced, I resolved to decline the honour conferred upon me, and in that spirit uttered my address, which appeared in the Carrolltonian of Friday last. Since this step has been taken, I have had an opportunity of ascertaining more distinctly the wishes and opinions of many friends in the District, who have been accustomed more than I, to gather and appreciate its sentiments and desires, and I am free to say, that I am unable to resist that demand of my services which is now made upon me, however free those services may be.

As I have heretofore said the nomination was most flattering to me, and it has been rendered more so by the unequivocal declaration of my friends; that the state of circumstances and occurred, to which I alluded in my address in acknowledging my error in supposing in that address, that those circumstances had not happened. My friends throughout the District, are at liberty to say, that I present myself to the Voters to be disposed of as in their judgement they may think proper.

I have the honour to be, Your most obedient servant GEORGE HOWARD.

Waverly, June 20th 1829.