

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Daniel W. Pope, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at Tobasco, in the United Mexican States.

John Martin Baker, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the Port of Rio Janeiro, in Brazil, in place of W. H. D. C. Wright, removed at the request of the Brazilian Government.

John K. Campbell, of Florida, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of West Florida, vice Benjamin D. Wright, removed.

Alexander Thompson, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at Glasgow, in Scotland, vice David Walker, deceased.

FROM LIBERIA.

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Washington, Oct. 21st, 1831.

Despatches from this Colony, bearing date up to the 2d of September, have been received at the Office of the Colonization Society.

The affairs of the Colony are highly prosperous, and the rumour (so industriously circulated some months ago by the enemies of the Society) of a great mortality among the emigrants by the Yellow Fever, which prevailed in December last, is wholly unfounded.

Two small children only have died out of more than eighty persons who have embarked on board that vessel. The Colonial Agent is in good health, and Dr. Tolson, the Colonial Physician, who has been severely indisposed, is fast recovering his strength.

Both these gentlemen have shown most commendable zeal and good judgment in the discharge of their respective duties. The native Tribes are seeking the protection and submitting to the laws of the Colony. The country, to a considerable distance in the interior, has been explored and found to promise, in most parts, success to the agricultural industry of the Colonists.

No less than forty-six vessels have visited Monrovia during the last year, twenty-one of which were American. Indeed, every thing in the intelligence just received seems to indicate that Providence is opening before the free people of colour in our country a rich inheritance in the land of their ancestors, and inviting the American People to aid with the powers and resources of the Nation, the great, humane, and christian work in which the Society is engaged.

Ample extracts from these despatches may be expected in the next African Repository.

A friend who came to the stage from Keene, N. H. on Wednesday, informs us that it commenced snowing early on the morning of that day, and continued for several hours, during their progress thirty or forty miles.

THE EARTH IS 24,879,572 miles nearer the sun in winter than in summer. Its motion is 17 miles in a second, so that if a man pulls off his hat to another in the street, he goes many miles bareheaded without catching cold.

PRICES GIVEN FOR OPERAS. Dr. Arge, in the year 1763 received for his famous opera, "Artaxerxes," 60 guineas.

Mr. Shield, in the year 1781, for his popular two act musical piece, "Rosina," £40. Mr. Storace, in the year 1791, for his opera, "The Siege of Belgrade," £1000. Mr. Brahm, in the year 1804, for his opera, "The English Fleet in 1342," 1000 guineas.

PUBLIC MEETING. At a meeting of the free people of colour, of Broad Neck, Anne-Arundel county, held at Broad Neck Meeting House, on Sunday, 23d of October, 1831: Stephen Cromwell stated the object of the meeting, after which they decided upon the following resolutions:

Resolved, That although we think the white people have no cause to apprehend danger from us, yet do we think it right to express ourselves individually on this occasion.

Resolved, That we entertain entire confidence in the white people, and have no cause to induce us to join in or try to excite others to an insurrection.

Resolved, That if there should be any attempt to excite rebellion among the blacks of our neighbourhood either free or slaves, we severally pledge ourselves to make it known immediately to the white people of the neighbourhood.

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Their local position relieving them from the embarrasments of that sectional feeling which a more northern or southern residence might have infused in their deliberations seems to require, at their hands, a free and impartial expression of their sentiments on these questions, which now so unhappily agitate our country, and which unfortunately appear to be governed more by geographical considerations, than by any enlarged and comprehensive views of national policy.

They accordingly announce themselves as being arrayed on the side of Domestic Industry, as developed by the labours of the agriculturist, the manufacturer and the mechanic, and they give a decided preference to that system which seeks to encourage the labour and industry of our own citizens.

A system of free trade, however specious, they believe altogether Utopian, and wholly impracticable of being carried into execution until all commercial nations shall simultaneously unite in the measure; and, as this is not likely to occur, they deem it altogether premature not to frame our revenue laws with reference to a measure which will probably never take place.

As planters of tobacco and as growers of grain, a large proportion of this meeting cannot consent to receive, free of duties, the manufactures of a foreign nation, whilst that nation levies on our tobacco, a duty of one thousand per cent, and imposes on our grain a complex system of legislative embarrasments; the object of which is to interdict it until their own population shall arrive at the point of starvation.

As manufacturers and mechanics, another large portion of this meeting expect from their own countrymen a preference in the purchase of their fabrics, not only on principles of patriotism, but because they consume a large proportion of those results of agricultural labour, which are nearly excluded from the ports of Europe.

This meeting is ignorant of any reasonable interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, which forbids the exercise of the common privilege of self defence, in reference to that foreign relation which is specifically aimed at the labour and industry of the country.

Entertaining these views, they cordially approve of the plan of holding a General Convention of Agriculturists, Manufacturers, Mechanics, and others, friendly to the American System.

Therefore, Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint ten delegates from each county, to attend the Convention in New York, on the 26th inst.

Whereupon the President announced the following list, as comprising the committees for the respective counties:

For Baltimore County, Nath. H. Elliott, George Patterson, J. Ridgely, (Hampt.), Gen. Jamison, John Wetherell, Judson M. Ducket, H. V. Somerville, W. H. Freeman, Hugh Elr., Wm. P. Johnson, Anne-Arundel County.

J. Hollingsworth, Thos. Snowden, J. Henry Ellicott, John Mercer, Jeremiah Holmes, Thomas Oliver, Jas. G. Proul, Jas. Sykes, Amos A. Williams, John S. Williams, Prince-Georges County.

Hon. B. L. Sumner, Benj. Ogle, Sen. Gov. Kent, R. C. Edelin, Gov. Sprigg, Dr. Penn, Wm. Johnson, Benj. Welsh, Beale Duvall, Dr. Charles Duvall.

Resolved, That the delegates from each county, have authority to fill up any vacancies that may occur in their several delegations.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the President Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and published in the several newspapers of the cities of Baltimore, Annapolis, and Washington.

GEORGE HOWARD, Pres't. EDWARD GRAY, } Vice-Presidents. JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH, } dents. Nath. H. Ellicott, } Secretaries. Benjamin Brown, }

From the Buffalo Journal, Oct. 2. A SOLEMN SCENE. On Thursday, the 6th instant the Court House in this village was filled at an early hour in the afternoon, to hear the sentence of death pronounced upon BIBBEL HOLT, who had been arraigned for the recent murder of his wife, and avoided a public trial by confession of the crime charged against him.

As he entered the place of judgment, all eyes were turned upon him, a hurried look, confused countenance, and uneasy manner betrayed a consciousness of being, at that moment, an object of more attention than was agreeable to him.

By the time he had reached the bar, however, he appeared collected, and not otherwise affected than a man engaged in business, that required sober and serious attention. Profound silence now pervaded the assembly, and the presiding Judge commanded the culprit to "stand up."

The order was quickly obeyed; but with a look and general mien that concealed emotion if he had any. On being asked if he had any thing to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced on him, he replied, after a slight hesitation, and in much of a business tone, "how do you say sir?"

The question was then repeated, and answered promptly, "I suppose I deserve it,—I expect nothing but to die." These short sentences were uttered quickly, though with distinctness, and without the visible agitation of a muscle.

Judge Stryker then proceeded in a solemn and impressive manner, to declare the stern mandate of the law, which the numerous audience listened with deep and silent attention. But the prisoner could not have been distinguished from others by any appearance

of special interest of susceptibility, beyond what was generally manifested, except in two instances. When the allusion was made to the tender and thrilling circumstance, of his victim being not only a defenceless woman, but his own confiding wife, the mother of his own children, who was at the moment of receiving the fatal blow from his hand, giving sustenance to his smiling infant folded in her arms; and of her being found by the neighbours, after the murderer had fled, literally weltering in her own blood, and in the very agonies of death, still folding the clinging babe to her bosom, with a maternal fondness that neither cruelty nor death could overcome—I say when these circumstances were alluded to, a shock passed over his system too heavy to conceal. A sudden flash and rapid roll of the eye showed a living sensibility in him, which even drunkenness and crime had not the power to extinguish. But it was momentary.

He soon recovered himself and heard again, like one who has been accustomed to master companions of conscience, until he was referred to the awful retributions of eternity, and reminded that his only hope was speedy repentance, and humbling of himself before God: when another shudder came over him, too powerful not to be noticed. A strong emotion, in spite of resistance, rose in his soul, at the thought of eternity and its retribution to the murderer.—But except in these two instances, it was not seen that Holt felt more than others. He stood there at once a living victim to his ruling vice, impotence, and a living demonstration of its hardening, petrifying influence upon all that is dignified and lovely in our being, and its constant tendency, to obliterate the last trace of humanity and of kindly feeling from our nature, and to transform a man—a husband, father, into the vilest monster in the universe.

Holt was the keeper of a tipping shop, and himself a tippler. Ah! this tells the story; let those, then, who are so far following in his steps, be warned and beware, lest they overtake him in his end!

A SPECTATOR.

From the Sydney Monitor, April 25. OTAHUTE. By the arrival of the Harlequin, from the South Sea Islands, on Sunday last, we learn that some disturbances have taken place at Tahiti, which threatens a revolution in the government. The young Queen, Pomare, has been absent from Tahiti for several months along the leeward islands of the group. She had travelled about, attended by a number of disorderly people of the lowest class, of both sexes. The code of printed laws which had been established by her late father, King Pomare, as the laws of the land (and which forbade the practice of the old regal and aristocratic oppressions of the common people, as well as all the old obscene and idolatrous customs) were totally disregarded by the Queen and her new counsellors; and the practice of the christian religion was discontinued, as to all public or private exercises of devotion.

Shortly after this, the Queen came over to Tahiti with all her party, and some of her attendants commenced their novel practices, but they were immediately taken up, tried and punished. The Queen finding the majority of the principal chiefs were determined to support her father's reformation, called a public meeting, as if to try her strength. All the chiefs and judges, and a great concourse of people attended at the appointed place in the district of Pare. Most of the missionaries also were present. Several speakers appeared on each side, and it was soon decided by a good majority that the laws should be respected and put in force. The Queen was obliged, finally, to submit, but no great dependence is placed on her professions. We must say we are much pleased with this account of affairs at Otahute. That a portion of the people should wish to return to the licentious, obscene, and cruel practices of their ancestors, is not surprising. There are thousands in every christian land, who, either scoffing at Christianity, or detesting its purity and rigour of justice, would, if they had the power, do just the same. The young Queen is a voluntary character—she wishes not merely to indulge her licentious passions in private, but to have them publicly recognised, so that the stigma of vice may not attach to her licentious amours. Now when we see the great majority of the nation resisting her wishes, and choosing to detest her, rather than relinquish the glorious reformation of her father, who, though immoral himself privately, was a remarkable politician, sagacious and decisive prince, we feel highly gratified. We need not praise the humble men by whose labour for forty long years this great revolution among the bulk of the people has been accomplished.

OBITUARY. DIED, on Thursday evening last, in this city, in less than twenty-four hours illness, Miss SALLY TERRY.

J. THOMPSON Has just received and For Sale at this Office, PHILIP AUGUSTUS, 2 vols. THE KING'S SECRET, 2 vols. SEAWARD'S NARRATIVE, 3 vols. THE DUTCHMAN'S FIREFIDE, 2 vols. SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY, Mair's Introduction, Clarke's Corderius, Ross' Latin Grammar. Oct. 27.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Anne Dorsey, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

From the Baltimore American. LATEST FROM EUROPE. The vast sailing brig Lady Adams, Staples, arrived here yesterday morning from Liverpool, bringing advices from Liverpool to the evening of the 13th September.

A second edition of the London Herald, dated at five o'clock on the morning of the 12th, says:— "In addition the Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday, those of Saturday, and the Messenger, Gazette, and Revolution, dated yesterday, have this moment reached us by express, together with letters from our Private Correspondence.

POLAND. The latest intelligence from Poland contained in these papers is dated "From the Frontiers, Aug. 27," and published in the Prussian State Gazette of the 21 inst. It refers principally to mere movements of the hostile armies. The main Polish army had retired within the fortifications of Warsaw, after having sustained a loss of 1400 or 1500 men in a reconnaissance, owing to the imprudence of Colonel Legallous, a French officer. Two corps have been detached into the Palatinates of Podlachia and Plock. The former and the stronger, under the French General Romario, is believed in Paris to have obtained a signal victory over a portion of the army of Rudzicz. One good effect of these divisions has been the introduction into Warsaw of large supplies of provisions.

Within the walls of the city comparative tranquillity had been restored by the firmness of the new Chief Dictator, Krukowiecki. Four of the miscreants concerned in the horrible massacre of the 16th ult. have been shot, but it is said that the leaders in those frightful disorders have been allowed to escape with impunity. So far from having any intention of surrendering, the determination of the troops and the citizens to defend themselves to the last extremity had, if possible, become more fixed. The Russians, on the other hand, are described as eager for orders to assault. The leaders of both armies are aware of the value of time. Paskowitch is hastening his preparations for decisive operations against Warsaw, well knowing that, if the city hold out but for six weeks more, the winter will have set in and expose him to the repetition of the defeats and losses experienced by Dietsch last year. Such is precisely the impression on the minds of the Polish Generals; they will consequently fight to secure the summons to surrender, by which on three successive days, the Russian Marshal means to precede his attack upon Warsaw. The ostentatious arrogance of the Emperor Nicholas, in declaring in advance (according to private letters from Berlin) that he will listen to no mediation of other Powers—no terms on the part of the Poles short of absolute submission, is, therefore, superfluous.

These are St. Petersburg dates to the 24th August inclusive.—But no mention is made of the report received last week by way of Constantinople and Boston, the rupture between the Russian Government and the French Minister resident there.

The British sloop of war Alligator, from Algiers on the 17th August, reports that the French had a few days previously had an affair with the Bedouins in which they sustained a loss of 600 men, and are said to be masters of only ten miles round Algiers; 2500 of their troops were sick in the hospital, and others were constantly returning to France. The town was very badly supplied with provisions.

The Herald of the 12th says:—"The American packet ship President, Captain Champlin, passed through Spithead yesterday evening, in 54 days from New York; she is a splendid vessel, and brings as passenger his Excellency, the Hon. M. Van Buren, Ambassador, from the United States to this country. He landed at Cowes."

GREAT BRITAIN. The Coronation of William IV. took place with great pomp on the 8th September. The London Globe states that the true cause of the absence of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria from the ceremonies was the indisposition of the latter, and that his majesty was duly aware of the fact.

"The cholera has manifested itself at Berlin," says the State Gazette, officially, on the 21 inst., "one man had already died, and several suspicious cases had occurred." At Vienna the alarm on that subject had in some degree subsided. At Posen the disease was observed to make more havoc on the Tuesdays and Wednesdays than on the other days of the week, on account of the extemporaneous excesses in which the people indulge on the Sundays and Mondays.

AUSTRIA. The insurrections in Hungary have been suppressed. Four hundred of the revolted peasantry had been made prisoners, of whom several had been tried by Courts martial, and shot. Italy is, for the moment, tranquil. The French Journals disbelieve the accounts of movements having taken place in Naples and of disturbances in Greece.

TURKEY. Accounts from Constantinople of the 10th confirm the accounts of a dreadful fire which destroyed the whole suburb of Pera on the 2d of August. The fire commenced in a quarter very distant from Pera itself, and inhabited by the lowest class of Greeks and Armenians; but a violent north wind caused the flames to spread so that several quarters were on fire at once. To this was added the want of water, and still more of the necessary hands and good regulations. At noon the flames had reached Pera itself, and at 11 at night,



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that suburb no longer existed. The large palaces inhabited by the English, French, Dutch, Prussian, Austrian, and Danish Ambassadors, with all the valuable effects, fell a prey to the flames. The Episcopal Church, and two of the Roman Catholic Churches shared the same fate; nor was it possible to save any of the sacred relics. The palace of the Austrian Ambassador was saved, as it seems, by the exertions of the crews of some Austrian vessels; also the Russian Chancery, which is close to it, the Church of Terra Santa, and some adjoining houses. The number of buildings of stone and wood that were burnt is above four thousand.

All Pera is a heap of ashes and crumbling walls, not above ten houses remaining entire. The damage, in consequence of the destruction of the palaces of the Ambassadors and other stone buildings, was immense; at the beginning of the fire a vast quantity of property was removed to them, as being deemed safe from all danger. It is a most affecting sight," says the account, "to see the thousands of people without shelter, without clothing, or the means of subsistence, who crowded the streets of Pera. Subsequently they dispersed in the neighbouring places, and great numbers have found a refuge in the Capital, as the Sultan, by a special ordinance, has allowed the Turks to let their houses to Christians. The Sultan has expressed great dissatisfaction at the little assistance afforded by the Turkish arrangements for extinguishing the fire, and has testified to the Foreign Ambassadors his regret at their loss. He has given large sums to be distributed among the sufferers, and, as usual expressed his sorrow to the Ambassadors by a present of flowers, fruits, and confectionary.

In addition to the plague, which had prevailed for some time at Constantinople, the cholera was very destructive. Since the beginning of August between 2,000 and 3,000 persons had been attacked by this disorder, which, however, seemed to be less malignant than in other places.

The new American Ambassador, Commodore Porter, arrived at Constantinople on the 10th, with the ratification of the treaty of commerce concluded last year between the Porte and the United States.

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ELIE LUSBY, Esq.

JUST RECEIVED From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press. THE HOLY BIBLE, Price, \$1, 21 25, 21 75. THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC, For 1832—Price 6 1/2 Cents. For Sale at this Office, by J. THOMPSON.

DUBOIS'S LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE. (Church-Street—Annapolis.) ODD & EVEN SYSTEM. MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, NO. 8, FOR 1832. To be Drawn in Baltimore, on Thursday, the 27th day of October.

Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars. HALF TICKETS \$1 QUARTER 50 CENTS. SCHEME:

Table with 4 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, Odds, Total value.

10,294 Prizes \$32,000 N. B.—Uncurrent Money, bought at moderate Discount. E. D. Oct. 6.

CLARK'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, September 30, 1831. Maryland State Lottery, NO. 3, FOR 1831. Will be drawn in Baltimore, on Thursday, October 27. ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM. BY which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize, \$6,000. SCHEME:

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