FOREIGN.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship York, at New York from Liverpool, brings London advices to the 22d and Liverpool to the 24th February. We copy chiefly from the Courier.

The news by this vessel goes to show that the existence of cholera in London is doubtful, or if it exists there, that it is in a very mitigated form. On this subject a Liverpool paper observes: "We cannot better show the exaggerated nature of the *cholerophobia*, now prevalent, than by a reference to the report of the Central Board of Health, dated Wednesday, from which it appears that though this alleged terrific and contagious disease has now been in London, or said to have been there, for more than a fortnight, out of a population of nearly two millions, only forty two cases had occurred, that there were then only five cases remaining; and that the total amount of cases remaining in England and Scotland, was 123. The total number of deaths, since the commencement of the disease, is only 1496; and supposing these to have been all cases of cholera, which is more than doubtful, the result is by no means such as should affright the isle from its propriety;" since it is certain that, even in ordinary times, a far greater number fall victims to the typhus fever and other maladies of the country. This is cold comfort to be sure; but it serves to show the folly of the panic about the cholera, which has done, and will do, far more mischief than the disease itself."

Seven cases of the cholera had occurred in Edinburgh.

A private correspondent from Liverpool writes at the last date from thence, that no case of the cholera, or presumed cholera, had yet occurred there. The government of France has issued new quarantine regulations in regard to vessels arriving from England—they are, however, of a very moderate character.—Vessels from the supposed infected districts are subjected to a quarantine of ten days; those from less suspicious parts to five; despatches and papers are to be pierced and undergo a fumigation of aromatics, or be passed through vinegar.

The different clauses of the reform bill had passed through the committee of the House of Commons; that body, however, was still occupied with the schedules to the bill; the schedules contain the names of the places to be disfranchised or enfranchised, and of course afford sufficient room for objections on the part of the anti-reformers. The ministers have still large majorities in the lower house, and carefully abstain from making their intentions known as to the manner in which they intend to carry the bill through the House of Peers.

The affairs of Holland and Belgium still remain in a state of uncertainty. The former power, it appears, is strengthening the fortifications of Flushing which command the entrance of the Scheldt, and taking other measures which would seem to indicate preparation for important events in the spring.

Amongst our extracts will be found one which states that the Austrian troops had evacuated Romagna, leaving a garrison in Bologna alone, and that the French expedition to Italy had been countermanded. We have no means of judging of the correctness of this statement, it does not appear to come from an official source.

Paris remains quiet; but the provinces of the South and West were still the scene of occasional disturbances. A conflict is said to have taken place between the King's troops and the Carlists at Perpignan, in which some blood was shed.

A disease which has broken out in the Austrian provinces of Gallicia appears to be of a more alarming nature than the much dreaded Cholera.

It is not believed that Russia will ratify the Protocols. A new one had been issued deferring the final ratification until the 15th March.

The French and English governments had formally signified to the court of Spain their determination not to permit Ferdinand to send troops to the assistance of Miguel. A treaty for mutual assistance was known to exist between the two latter, and though troops had not been openly sent into Portugal, yet large bodies of Spaniards were arriving privately on different points of the frontiers.

The Hibernia had arrived at Liverpool, and carried the news of the dissent of the Senate to Mr. Van Buren's nomination.

The Five Powers have determined to settle the affairs of Greece; to appoint a King, and support him. Otho, the second son of the King of Bavaria, was selected to fill the throne. He is but 17 years of age.

From the English Chronicle.

There is great reason now to believe that all the cases of cholera which have recently occurred in London are cases of native cholera, aggravated by the distresses of the times and the peculiar unhealthiness of the season. Medical men of the first eminence have denied that any case has been proved to be identical with the dreadful pestilence which has been for years the scourge of the Indian peninsula, and which still ravages a portion of the European continent.

It would indeed be difficult to conceive that a pestilence so malignant and destructive elsewhere could have reached London—a city containing upwards of a million and a half of inhabitants—and yet have caused no greater mortality than twelve deaths in the lapse of eight days, and that, too, on the supposition of all the deaths that are reported by the Central board of Health, being really cases of cholera, which we are assured they are not. Some of them not being cases of cholera at all, either British or any other.

From the London Courier.

There is not a man to be met with on the Exchange who now believes that the cholera is in London, which belief they are supported in by the very meagre returns made from the Council Office; and there will be great dissatisfaction among them if what they consider but an act of justice and propriety should be much longer delayed. We have no positive accounts yet of the nature of the quarantine regulations to be imposed in Holland. At Antwerp, by order of the Belgian Government, it is to be for a period of forty days; and into the port of Ostend all vessels from the Thames, of whatever description, are refused admission. This is owing, however, to there being no station near to Ostend where quarantine can be performed, for to enter the port would be to expose the whole town to the danger, whatever it may be, of infection. The last steamboat to Ostend has consequently put back to Margate with all her passengers. Not a vessel will venture to clear out from Spain, Portugal, or any of the ports of the Mediterranean, until they hear what regulations are to be adopted, as they expect them to be of the most rigid kind, and prefer keeping the vessels with their cargoes at home, to the encountering this unknown danger.

CHOLERA IN SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, 20th Feb.

Total, 49; died, 19; recovered 15; remaining, 14. [The disease seems to be confined principally to the Bridgegate and Goose Dubbs, and its victims are the lowest class of citizens.]

At Kirkintilloch the disease was abating; on the 19th February, there was only 1 new case; died 1; recovered, 1; and remaining, 1.

In the small buildings in the vicinity of Glasgow, few cases were occurring at Woodside, Patrick, Marshill, Coathbridge, &c.—It does not seem that the people are much alarmed; the scarlet and typhus fevers are much more frequent, and almost as fatal.

PAISLY, 19th Feb.

Total cases 20; died 20; recovered 4; remaining 6.

EDINBURGH, 19th Feb.—Total cases 21; remaining 6.

PORTOBELLO, from 12th to 18th Feb.—10 cases; died 7; remaining 3.

DALKEITH, Feb. 18.—No new cases, and no deaths; remaining 3.

MUSSELBURGH, Feb. 18.—Total cases 432; died 190; recovered 232.

PRESTON PANS, Feb. 19—Total cases 111; total deaths 21.

TRANENT, Feb. 18.—Total cases 278; died 77; recovered 172.

HADDINGTON, Feb. 17.—Total cases 424; died 57; remaining 8.

NORTH BERWICK, Feb. 13.—Total cases 16; died 7; remaining 0.

KELSO, Feb. 18.—No new cases.

The United Cotton Spinners in Glasgow, and neighbourhood, have come to the resolution of sending all their idle members to the United States of America. A number of them have been already shipped, via Liverpool, and the last week another division sailed from Greenock in the ship Eldon, for New York. Another lot goes in a short time.

Glasgow Chron. Feb. 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 20.—Col. Evans gave notice that he would on Tuesday present a petition from several medical men, praying for an inquiry into the alleged existence of cholera in London.

Mr. Robinson thought that as considerable doubt existed in the city, and also amongst the medical men, whether the cholera had really made its appearance in London at all, and also whether it was a contagious disease, some facility should be afforded at the Custom House in giving bills of health to vessels quitting the port of London.

Mr. P. Thompson would not take upon himself to decide whether the cholera existed in London or not, but ministers had adopted every mode of obtaining accurate information on the subject, by consulting the ablest medical men who had seen the disease in India; and they could not, with propriety and good faith towards other countries, have pursued any other course than that which they had taken.

Mr Hume said that the public had no confidence in the Board of Health, which consisted entirely of contagionists, and thought that additional members of a contrary opinion ought to be appointed.

Sir Robert Peel said that the question was whether the disease was the spasmodic cholera or not, and expressed a hope that the board of health would honestly state their opinions on the subject.

The Chancellor of Exchequer defended the proceedings of Government, and contended that they were justified in the steps they had taken.

ENGLAND.

BIRTH DAY OF WASHINGTON.

On Wednesday the twenty second instant the centennial birth day of the heroic leader of the Republic of America was celebrated by the Americans resident here. Mr. Ogden, the efficient and able representative of the United States in this town, entertained a party to dinner in honour of the day, who, as we hear, did ample justice to the American venison, as well as to the memory of him who was truly said to be the first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. *Liverpool Mercury.*

The French Government has made a highly satisfactory concession to English trade.—It has agreed to diminish the tonnage duty on English ships in French ports from four francs twelve centimes a ton, to a franc and a half; or from about 3s 5d to 1s 3d. We have, of course, accepted the proposition with pleasure, as near approximation to the duty paid by the French shipping in our ports, (which is 9d) and an earnest of final perfect reciprocity.—*Times.*

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 19.

Our accounts from the North of Europe today are contradictory; some representing that activity in preparing for war is perceptible in the public departments of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, while others, on which French Ministerial Journals lay great stress, contend that considerable progress towards disarmament has been made by the governments of those countries respectively. With regard to France herself, I know, however, that no relaxation is her efforts to reorganize the army is yet perceptible in that truly able and industrious man at the head of it. I could point out very many little indirect attentions paid by him (Marshal Soult) lately to the soldiers and sub-officers which would prove any thing but a conviction that the services of the army were not likely to be required.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 16.

Accounts from Flushing say:—'That the fortifications and means of defence in and about this fortress are to be considerably increased; heavily armed block ships stationed in the river, are to hinder the approach to the town; we also hear that the place is to receive a numerous garrison, and be well provisioned.—The Eurydice, Comet and Proserpine, men-of-war, have already resumed their stations in the Scheldt, and the Medusa, bomb-boat sails for the river to-day. Great numbers of seamen continue to offer in all parts of the country, to serve as volunteers on board the ships lately put into active service.'

General Count Orloff, Aid-de-Camp of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, instructed with a special mission to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, arrived here on the night of the 13th.

BRUSSELS, 14th.—Accounts from Zealand of the 12th, speak of a resolution that has been taken to arm all the forts that are in our possession along the Scheldt, and on the coasts of Dutch Flanders and elsewhere, and still farther to strengthen those that are already garrisoned and furnished with cannon.

The ships belonging to the squadron in the Scheldt, have almost all left Flushing, and the remainder will speedily follow.

The reports from the 4th and 5th districts continue to announce that every thing is quiet: in the 4th district a reinforcement of troops is asked for: the Belgians on that part of the frontiers at West Capelle and Waterviet were much stronger.

The Brussels papers to the 19th instant, which reached us this morning, allude to a dispute between the Belgian and Dutch outposts, on the frontiers, near Ghent; but it does not appear to have led to any serious consequences. The sentence of imprisonment against M. Steven, the editor of the Messager de Grand, has been nullified by the Supreme Military Tribunal, which has also authorised M. Steven to bring a civil action for damages against his prosecutors.—*Courier.*

GERMANY.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.—By order of the Emperor, 16 physicians set out yesterday post for Galicia, where a malignant typhus fever has already attacked nearly 10,000 persons, of whom great numbers, as well as military citizens, and country people, have died. This disorder (in the circles of Boeznitz and Tarnow) is ascribed to the great fatigues endured by the troops employed on the frontiers as a cordon against the cholera, the difficulty of providing for their subsistence while so employed, the effects left behind by the cholera, the extremely low diet of the Polish peasant, and the influence of the damp and unwholesome weather.

ITALY.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—"Order reigns" in Italy. That firm figure of General Sebastiani appears likely to make the circuit of the Globe. The Austrians are present, and in force—order consequently reigns in Italy.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The retirement of the main body of the Austrians from the Romagna is confirmed by the French papers, and it appears that Bologna alone remains garrisoned by a very small force of those troops. The French squadron, too, which had been ordered for Ancona, is supposed to have been countermanded, and sent to the Morea. Austria, it appears did not at any time much relish the plan of a campaign in the susceptible legations of Italy, in company with the French Soldiers, as the inclinations of the latter, whatever the intention of their government might be, would lean rather to foment resistance to, than favour the oppressions of despotism. The Austrians, therefore, by a vigorous effort, stifled at once the feeble revolt, and have now left France without a pretext for sending troops, or making a lodgment in the Peninsula.

POLAND.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—From Poland the same monotous call of wo continues to reach us daily. 'Corporal punishment—degradation—banishment—confiscation,' are the means by which the Russians give effect to the dictum of the French Government that the nationality of Poland should be respected, and to the promises of clemency of that loyal personage the Emperor Nicholas.

WARSAW, Feb 7.—His Majesty the Emperor, considering that it might be too much for many of the Polish soldiers who are no longer, and have already been long in the service, to enter into the Russian army for 15 or 25 years, has shortened the time of service for them to 10 or 15 years.

The passage of the Poles through Germany has roused the sympathy of the enthusiastic youth to an extraordinary pitch; popular disturbances have been excited in different places, particular at Hanau, Wisbaden, &c. in which the soldiers joined with the crowd in shouting for "Liberty and the Poles." This spirit seems to increase as the columns, of the exiles pass through the east of France by Lyons to Avignon, their destination. On the 15th and 16th, the populace of Lyons met the columns, and gave the Poles a banquet, and made every arrangement for accommodating them during the night they remained.

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

We are able to state exclusively on Saturday upon the authority of our Paris correspondent, that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs had signified to the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, the determination of the French Government not to permit the King of Spain to send troops to the assistance of Don Miguel. We are now informed, from a source entitled to the highest credit, that a note to a similar effect and almost in as strong terms, has been sent by Lord Palmerston to M. Z. Bermudez, the Spanish Minister at this Court. The last despatches from Madrid left no doubt of the existence of a treaty between Ferdinand and Don Miguel, by which they bound themselves mutually to assist each other. Up to that time, however, Ferdinand had not openly sent any troops to Portugal, but large bodies of Spaniards were arriving privately on different points on the frontiers. This important fact has been formally communicated to Lord Palmerston and Gen. Sebastiani.

From the London Metropolitan for February.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

Whatever opinions may be entertained respecting the spasmodic cholera, and they appear to be various, our original anticipations have hitherto fully met the results; for the disease, although it now occupies from twenty to thirty villages in the neighbourhood of Sunderland, Newcastle, &c. is unquestionably far less violent than it has shown itself on the Continent, or than the public fears manifested the expectation of. In Sunderland the disease seems to have expended itself; in other places it is wearing out, and spreading steadily among villages not before attacked. But still the number of cases is considerable, when compared with the population. Up to January 14th the total number of cases from the commencement of the disease is 1779; Deaths 613. It has often occurred to us as very mysterious that the disease should prevail at a point so distant from Newcastle and Sunderland as Haddington, and we cannot avoid expressing an opinion that the disease there reported as the spasmodic cholera, the object of general dread and attention, is a disorder of another kind, however nearly allied in symptoms to the cholera which raged in Russia: Our opinion upon this subject has recently been strengthened by that of an intelligent gentleman residing near Haddington upon his property, who tells us that he feels convinced of the cases there reported being caused by the adulteration of whiskey with aquafortis. Now this view, and the occurences at Gateshead during the Christmas holidays, together with the still unknown mode in which the disease arose in Sunderland, tends very much to corroborate the opinion that a state of atmospheric and constitutional predisposition exists in certain districts, if not generally, wanting only some exciting cause to induce a species of cholera. How far that result may become a source of infection is another question. In the mean time we deeply regret the nervous disposition to excite and to take alarm so easily, and found reports of the existence of spasmodic cholera upon insulated cases of cholic, to which persons in the lower classes of life are liable at all times, though perhaps more so at some seasons than at others. About ten years ago we well remember a great mortality existed in the town and neighbourhood of Nottingham from cholera, which was also unusually fatal in the South of England. This occurred during the plumb season. But the eating of this unwholesome fruit seemed to be only an exciting cause where some predisposition existed, for we knew of several cases where no plumbs had been eaten, although some improper dieting had most probably been employed.

We may confidently state that nothing, which has hitherto occurred in this country since the first report of cholera, has in the leat degree justified the sympathy and alarm so generally expressed by the timid and the week. In Sunderland, M. Magendie informed us a stranger would not have known that an epidemic so malignant and fatal existed, if not so informed; for the inhabitants pursued their business and pleasures as usual, while as the distance increased from the seat of the disease the public terror became more intensely manifested, and before he set off for Sunderland he was regarded as a martyr. We can make allowances for some classes of medical practitioners sounding the trump of alarm upon the occurrence of a case of spasms, for fears and motives will exist among them: but among the practised military medical officers we should least expect to see such a premature and groundless alarm as was recently raised in the hospital of one of the regiments of Guards. All the accounts we have of the spasmodic cholera indicate that the soldier, from his regular good feeding and clothing, is the least likely to inbibe the disease, although his occasional incaution and intemperance lead him to habits calculated to disorder the digestive organs and to excite ordinary cholera or cholic. The frequent alarms, the fuss and parade, which are perpetually making around us, and keeping the public mind in a state of nervous excitement, cannot have any other than a bad influence; and we hope that those who are so ready to cry "wolf" will consider the moral responsibility they incur, and the ridicule and contempt to which they justly expose themselves. Now that we advocate a system of careless neglect and indifference. To say the least of the matter, there are not wanting grounds for suspecting the invasion of a new kind of epidemic into the metropolis, and one which has abroad assumed a formidable type, much modified however by the sanitary measures adopted, where skill and science have been brought to oppose the disease, and favourable opportunities occurred of adopting measures of ventilation, cleanliness, separation, and judicious treatment and dieting. * * The progress which cholera makes so slowly in the North, with the low rate of its mortality, has induced considerable suspicion that it is not identical with the Indian epidemic, is a modified species, and not contagious; and although we could not relax the precautionary measures of the Board of Health we should not be surprised, if the disease wears out in the North and does not appear in London at all. A similar disease is confidently said to have formerly visited Sunderland, and some of our older medical authors distinctly describe such an epidemic in this country. The continuous progress of cholera from Jessore to Russia, as laid down in the cholera maps, has been doubted from strict reference to the dates of its appearance in certain places; although India, Persia, Russia, and Germany, and now this country, have been the seats of a disease which is inclined to spread, has the character of an epidemic and is more or less fatal; a disease which those who have seen it in India and Russia usually describe as of an uniform character and appearance.

GOLD.

The last American Quarterly Review has a long article upon a scarce commodity, from which we learn that the consumption, by attrition, and for the arts, is at present considerably greater than the supply. Gold is the most valuable metal, not for its direct, but its secondary use. It would be worth much less than it is, if we could not purchase iron with it.—Gold then receives its chief value as a commercial medium. In the arts, however, it has a variety of applications. It is the most malleable and ductile of all metals; and it is not to be destroyed or diminished by air, water or fire. Gold then becomes the representative of all property, and wealth is the universal pursuit, and it is a useful pursuit when it excites to prudence, industry, and perseverance. Bad as men may be who pursue wealth, they would be a great deal worse to pursue nothing. Self preservation is the chief principle of action in savage life, in civilized, men to look to the future, and act upon the more ennobling feeling of ambition.

When men pursue gold, however directly, as in the auriferous regions, where the sands sparkle with precious particles, it is not always to increase regularity and industry. It has too much the character of gambling; and they depend more on good fortune than general management or perseverance. The more certain means of subsistence are neglected; the sands of the rivers are sifted, and the gullies of the mountains traced, to the detriment of the more certain pursuit of agriculture.

El Dorado has existence in every gold hunter's imagination; as there was never the holder of a lottery ticket that did not appropriate in his fancy the highest prize; or a young merchant free from the tempting anticipations that beguiled Alnaschar, or the milk maid.

The principal gold that is now obtained by washing the sands, is from Africa, though in Mexico and Brazil it has been, until lately, obtained from the alluvial soil.

The richest veins of gold that have been discovered are in Brazil; yielding ten pennyweights to each bushel of the formation. It is now forty years since it was ascertained that North Carolina produced gold, in which the State is now admitted to be extremely rich. For thirty years the beds of the streams in Cabarrass and Montgomery counties have been searched, and large masses of gold occasionally found. One weighed twenty-eight pounds, and others from four to sixteen. Yet no one thought that the mines producing this gold was in the immediate vicinity, till Matthias Barringer, tracing up a stream, found all marks of gold to cease suddenly at a certain place. At this spot he perceived a vein of quartz running into the bank at right angles with the stream, and in this he found gold. A search was instantly made for other veins, and they were found in nine counties, which are to appearance inexhaustible, though none has yet been followed more than 120 feet. Masses of gold have never been found in the veins, but are wholly confined to the alluvial deposits, and often present the appearance of having been melted. Gold to the amount of $2[illegible],000 has been thus found in a very small space, which contained one lump of nine pounds.

In the veins the richness of the ore is various; but those in which the gold is not visible best repay the cost of working. Twenty grains to a bushel will pay all charges and interest on mining capital. Wood is cheap and inexhaustible; the mining regions are fertile, labour cheap, and the climate not particularly unhealthy, and several mines are now extensively worked and the works are now in that stage that all receipts are profits. These promise so well that the gold mines will probably constitute an important part of the resources of the southern section. It is known that gold exists in Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia.

The reviewer gives some statistics on the subject of gold; many of which, however, are conjectural. The oldest purchase by means of the precious metals recorded in history, is the field bought by Abraham for a place of burial, for which he paid in silver "by weight, according to the custom of the merchants." Gold was in early times monopolized by the sovereigns, and immense quantities were held in single hands.

Crœsus gave to the oracle of Delphi the amount of 15,000,000 dollars. Xerxes took with him on his expedition against Greece as much gold as loaded 1200 camels, and distributed great quantities among his mercenaries, or troops who served for him. From this period, money was more a part of private wealth, and individuals hoarded as well as monarchs.

At the death of Augustus, or not far from the birth of Christ, the whole quantity of coin in existence is estimated at $85,000,000 sterling, which the mere friction and wear of common circulation is supposed to have reduced, A. D. 482, to less than 90,000,000 sterling to which 100,000,000 may be added as the new produce of mines. Between this period and the reign of Charlemagne, the working of mines was abandoned and the a-

mount of precious metals in circulation was as low as $34,000,000 sterling. The mines first opened afterwards were those of Hungary, Bohemia, Saxony and the Tyrol, and these so much increased the circulating medium, that it raised the price of necessaries, even before the discovery of America. Great was the depression of prices in England during the Heptarchy; coin had almost disappeared, and debts were paid in what was called living money, or cattle and slaves.

Before the conquest of Mexico, the annual receipts of the Spaniards did not exceed $250,000; but in Mexico they found accumulated treasures of the sovereigns, and others in Peru. New mines were opened and the receipts amounted to upwards of $3,000,000, amounting in twenty-five years to one half of the metals then in circulation, the whole of which may have been £34,000,000 sterling. The consumption was increased—a taste for costly ornaments prevailed, and rich offerings were made to churches. The mines of Potosi for many years added more than $2,000,000, and other mines increased the supply. In one hundred years from the discovery of America, deducting the exportation to India, the circulating specie was quadrupled in amount, and commodities changed their nominal value by an advance in the ratio of five to one. In 1700, the total amount of coin in Europe was, it is supposed, £[illegible],000,000 sterling, and the quantity steadily increased for the next century. But the revolution in the Spanish Colonies was fatal to the mines, and the products of the European mines has decreased.

With this diminution has come an increased demand. Tea, which was first used about 1710, cannot now be taken without spoons, which now take up more silver than was employed in all other kinds of plate one hundred years ago. Spoons and forks require half the silver that is manufactured in Great Britain

The consumption of silver, in plate, is in that country 1,275,316 oz; the quantity used in plated ware is 900,000 oz; 500,000 oz. are used in watch cases, and in other things nearly as much. The value of gold used in manufactures is about double that of silver. Taking into consideration this, and the loss by abrasion in circulation, and the drain to the East Indies, it is supposed that since 1809 the circulating specie has been reduced one sixth, and that it is now £313,000,000 sterling. This decrease, which seems likely to continue, will much reduce the money prices; though the influence of paper money of good credit may somewhat sustain them.—*Boston Courier*

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, April 5, 1832.

NOTICE.

The voters of Anne Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, friendly to the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, are respectfully invited to attend at Annapolis on the WEDNESDAY succeeding the first Monday in court, to take into consideration the propriety of sending a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Our friends of the neighbouring county of Prince-George's, are respectfully invited to co-operate. MANY VOTERS.

The Baltimore Republican is requested to give this notice a few insertions.

NEW POST OFFICES.

A Post Office has been established at *Marriotsville*, another at *Sykesville*, both on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

The Post Master General has informed the Post Master (John Thomas, Jr.) at Newton Trap, that the name of the Post Office is changed to JEFFERSON, Frederick county Md.

Publishers of papers &c. who send papers to the above post office will please notice the change and change the direction of their packages to Jefferson Md.

APPOINTMENTS
BY THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE, MARCH, 1832.

BALTIMORE DISTRICT—ALFRED GRIFFITH, P. E.

Baltimore City—John Davis, S. G. Roszell, J. L. Gibbons, T. H. W. Monroe, H. S. Keppler, J. A. Collins
Sharp and Asbury streets—John C. Lyon.
East Baltimore—John Bear, Thomas B Sargent.
Baltimore Circuit—R. Cadden, John Bowen, N. B. Mills, sup.
Severn—Jacob Larkin, James Riley.
Annapolis—Job Guest.
Calvert—Philip B. Lipscomb, Charles Kalbfus.
Prince George's—William Edmonds.
Saint-Mary's—John Smith, Francis M. Mills.
Ebenezer—Tobias Riley.
Montgomery—Andrew Hemphill, W. O. Lumbaden.

POTOMAC DISTRICT—HENRY SLICER, P. E.

Alexandria—Norval Wilson.
Foundry—James M. Hanson, George Hildt.
Georgetown—Henry Furlong.
Fairfax—J. Housewort, W. Evans, J. Chalmers, sup.
Leesburg—Charles A Davis.
Loudon—Thomas J. Dorsey, F. McCartney.
Stafford—Edward E. Allen. Jacob Lanius.
Dumfries—Stephen Smith.
Fredericksburg—Hezekiah Best.
Lancaster—J. Berkley, G. G. Brook.
Westmoreland—Richard Brown.