Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, June 6, 1833.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

In future Mass will be celebrated in St. Mary's Church at six o'clock A. M. on Thursdays, and at half past eight on Sundays. A Sermon will be delivered at half after ten in the morning, and Divine Service at four in the evening.

CATHOLIC FAIR.

Some benevolent Ladies intend holding a FAIR for the benefit of St. Mary's Church in Annapolis, on the *second Tuesday of June*. The charitable of all denominations are requested to make donations in money, or goods, which will be thankfully received.—The Catholics in Annapolis are few in number, and unable to attain their object, unless assisted by the benevolence and kindness of their Christian brethren of all denominations. Any person disposed to aid the laudable undertaking, will send the article of donation, directed to the Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, the present Pastor of the Church, "He who giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

☞Editors of the Baltimore and Washington papers will oblige by inserting this notice.

Annapolis, May 30th, 1833.

☞A steam boat has been engaged for the occasion, that will leave Baltimore for Annapolis and return the same day on each day of the Fair.

The Voters in the Third Election District of Anne-Arundel county, friendly to the Administration of the General Government, are invited to meet at the Stone House (formerly Rockhold's) in said district, on SATURDAY the 22d June, instant, for the purpose of nominating three Delegates to meet the Convention which is proposed to be held at Mrs. Robinson's Boarding House, Annapolis, on the 20th July next, to nominate a Candidate to represent the District in the next Congress.

The friends of the Administration in the other Districts of the county, and the several Wards in the city of Baltimore, attached to the District, who were not represented in the Convention held at Waterloo, are also respectfully requested to hold meetings to attend said Convention.

We regret to learn that the crops of wheat in the lower part of this county, particularly in the neighbourhood of West River, which a short time since promised an abundant harvest, have been materially injured by Caterpillars—indeed it is stated, that several crops have been entirely destroyed. As far as we can learn their depredations are confined to that section of the county.

On Tuesday next the Delegates to the State Reform Convention will meet in this city.—The following names have been noticed as Delegates nominated to attend the same, to wit:

J. D. Maulsby, Thomas Archer, Abel Anderson, James Nelson, Abraham Jarrett, Albert Constable, James W. Williams, James Steel, Richard F. Hollis, William G. Dorsey, Benj. Price, James Dixon, John W. Thomas, G. Townsend, William Jenkins, William S. Winder, James Turner, Nich. R. Merryman, Robert Howard, Josias Green, John C. Deshon, Abraham De Groft, Jas. P. Heath, Sam. McClellan, Geo. Winchester, Nath. F. Williams, Wm. H. Marriott, John Berry, Sam. Moore, John K. Rowe, Wm. H. Freeman, Philip Laurenson, Job Smith, Jr., Cornelius McLean, John J. Gross, Thos. Finley, Hugh Ely, Samuel Hartley.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Louis McLane, of Delaware, to be Secretary of State, in the place of Edward Livingston, appointed Minister to France.

William J. Duane, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Louis McLane, appointed Secretary of State.

Edward Livingston, late of Louisiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of His Majesty, the King of the French.

Thomas Pennant Barton, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Paris.

From the Baltimore American.

Mr. J. Robinson, at the Library, Calvert-street, has published in a small, handsomely printed volume, on good paper and neatly done up, a work, entitled, "The Monument; a small selection from the Sermons of the late Right Rev. James Kemp, D. D. Rector of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, and Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland." The funeral address of Dr. Wyatt, delivered at the interment of Bishop Kemp, is included in the volume, and to the whole are prefixed some "brief biographical notices" of the deceased.

The publication has a two-fold object; to preserve some of the pastoral efforts of the late bishop in a compendious form, for the gratification of his numerous friends, and the edification of the Church, and to afford "every member of the diocese of Maryland, the privilege of co-operating in the erection of a *monument* to their deceased and much venerated Bishop."

There has been much talk in the city for a day or two past concerning the death of a lady, the wife of a respectable physician of Baltimore. The particulars are these: It appears she was first taken ill on the 18th—and became much better on the Monday following. On Wednesday she ate mutton and rice soup for dinner, and was immediately seized with severe spasms and vomiting—she died on Saturday morning, 25th. The rice was afterwards thrown to some chickens, they ate of it and also died. A black woman was consequently suspected of having put poison in the food, and arrested. On Thursday morning last, the body of the lady was, at the order of the coroner, J. Wright, disinterred and examined by a number of physicians. The result of the examination is not yet known. The soup was analyzed and found to contain a portion of arsenic.

The negro woman is now in custody waiting for examination. It is said she served in a family in this city last summer, all of whom died, as reported, of the cholera.

☞Since the above was written, we understand the physicians have, after a close examination of the intestines, traced the effects of arsenic. We also hear that the woman who stands accused of the murder, bears a very bad character—and that other discoveries are in a very fair way of being made. *Nat. Visiter.*

From the Globe of Saturday.

THE SAC AND FOX HOSTAGES.

We understand, that a report having been received from General Clark, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, in which he expresses the opinion, that the Sac prisoners may be restored to their friends without affecting the interests or safety of our citizens, and that such release would be peculiarly gratifying to the friendly Chiefs and Warriors, and his associates themselves have expressed their desire from commencement, and pledged themselves for their good conduct, preparations have been made for their return to their homes.

We learn that they, (Black Hawk & Co.) will be conducted through the principal cities, with a view to exhibit to them the extent of the population and of the country, its wealth, resources and means of defence, and to impress them with a conviction of its strength and power, which will be productive of lasting and good consequences. They will probably leave Fortress Monroe early in the next week, proceed as far east as Boston, hence to Albany, Buffalo and Detroit. Their subsequent route with their hostages is determined by the officer having them in charge.

From the N. York Commercial of Saturday.

TRIAL OF MR. AVERY.

From Newport we learn that the testimony adduced, both by the government and the prisoner, closed on Friday evening, having occupied the Court twenty days. One hundred and nine witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, and 152 in behalf of the accused. Mr. Mason commenced his argument yesterday morning in defence of the prisoner, and closed at 1 o'clock yesterday evening. The Attorney General was to reply this morning and the case was expected to be submitted to the jury this evening.

THE STATE PRISON MURDERERS.

We learn from the Hartford Review, that the House of Representatives of Connecticut, after a long and animated debate, have refused to grant the petition of William Tellier, alias John Scott, praying that the sentence of death passed upon him at the late Special Superior Court, might be commuted to hard labour in the State Prison for life. Cæsar's petition, it is presumed, will share a similar fate.

The number of drunken persons who, during the year 1832, were taken into custody by the London metropolitan police, and discharged when sober, is twenty-five thousand seven hundred and two—of whom 13,411 were males, 10,291 females. And this number is but a part, a fraction, of the host of London tipplers.

BORING FOR WATER.

The steam engine at Holt's Hotel is still industriously engaged in boring for water.—Yesterday it made eight inches, and reached to the depth of 594 feet. The process was commenced a year and a half ago, and has been perseveringly pursued. Five hundred feet have been bored through the solid rock.—Salt water was struck at the depth of 150 feet. The water is now within five feet of the surface, but it is brackish. It is hoped that a vein of pure water will be soon struck, and, in that hope the process will be continued.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

From the New York Commercial, May 30.

AERONAUTIC EXPEDITION.

Yesterday afternoon, the ascension of Mr. Durant took place from Castle Garden, which with the adjacent grounds of the Battery, was thronged with spectators: their numbers are variously estimated. The process of inflation commenced at two o'clock and was completed at five, at which time the aeronaut took his seat in the car, with anchors, flags, ballast, &c.

After being carried around the garden, a signal was given, the rope cut, the balloon ascended into the air with incredible velocity, and in about twelve seconds was completely out of sight. A dense fog hung over the city, which entirely hid the aerial traveller from the gaze of the disappointed multitude. The balloon is the largest ever constructed in this country, being forty-seven feet in its diameter, and averaging about twenty-eight feet through. Mr. D. as he entered the car seemed to have as much self-possession and unconcern, as any individual present. This is his fifth ascension.

P. S.—Mr. Durant returned to the city this morning, and has given us the following particulars of his flight beyond the clouds.

To guard against accidents to the balloon in its first ascent, it had been necessary to charge it with an extra quantity of gas, but when he was free from any danger from the walls of the Garden, and had risen to a sufficient elevation, Mr. D. opened the valve, and found the pressure to be from 60 to 70 lbs.

The precise time of his leaving Castle Garden was four minutes past five o'clock, and in two minutes after he had entirely lost sight of this nether world. In four minutes more, he found himself floating above the clouds—the sun which to us has been for a long time invisible, shining upon him in clear, unclouded beams. The wind, when he started from the Garden was from the east, but he soon fell into a current blowing west, which wafted him towards the ocean.

In thirty-nine minutes from his departure he attained his greatest altitude, being then SIXTEEN THOUSAND FEET, or about three miles above the earth. When he had been six minutes upon his journey he found himself in a cold region, so much so that the flagstaff which he held became intensely cold to the touch. Whilst veering from the line of his first course and moving westwardly, he found himself nearing a beach. This, altho' not visible, was evident from the roaring of the surf which he could distinctly hear.

It was now deemed necessary to prepare for a return to the earth, and taking a rapid course over New Jersey, he crossed the North River, and made for the county of Westchester.

At thirty-nine minutes after 6 o'clock, Mr. Durant heard the singing of birds, and in one minute more he again saw the earth. The scene was more beautiful, he says, than he ever before witnessed, and beyond his powers to describe. He now threw out one bag of ballast, and in one minute more, viz. at 41 minutes after 6 o'clock, landed on the farm of Robert Morris, Esq. in the manor of Fordham, in the county of West Chester, eleven miles from the city of New York, three from the Hudson River, and 8 from Long Island Sound. Three coloured men were at work on the farm who kindly went to the assistance of the Aeronaut.

From the Richmond Whig, May 29.

MR. RANDOLPH.

The remains of Mr. Randolph arrived last night in the steamboat Patrick Henry, and were carried to Mrs. Duval's boarding house, where the funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read over them this morning at ten o'clock, by the Rev Mr. Lee. According to the request of the deceased, uttered a few weeks since, this was all the ceremony, he having intimated a wish that no funeral sermon should be preached over him. The procession started a few minutes after eleven, and was followed by an immense concourse of people as far as the toll gate of Mayor's Bridge. Thirteen minute guns were fired as the procession set off, by a detachment of artillery, under the command of Lieut. Hollins, as a token of respect entertained by that company for the memory of the deceased. Lieut. Randolph who arrived last night, joined in the procession. Juba and Johnny whose names have become classical, and will go down to posterity in indissoluble union with that of their master, formed a conspicuous part of the procession. Our sympathies were deeply affected by the silent and unostentatious grief of the former, down whose cheeks the tears trickled, as he assisted to place the remains of his master in the hearse. Strange as the deceased was known to be in his humours, capricious as was his temper, and small as his sympathy with mankind might appear to be, he had yet so contrived to entwine the affections of the poor African around him, that he has probably never thought of existing without him.

Mr. Randolph's mind is said to have blazed out powerfully and brilliantly, as the lamp was dwindling into the socket. His mind dwelt incessantly upon Virginia, his dear old Virginia, the land of his birth, the home of his affections, and the theatre of his glory.—His desire to be buried in his native land is characteristic.

"*Moritur et moriens dulces reminiscitur Argos.*"

☞It is rumoured that Mr. Randolph has by his will left all his slaves free.

LAST WORDS OF MR. RANDOLH.

A correspondent of the Village Record, has addressed a letter to the editor of that paper, giving the following particulars of the last moments of the singular being whose recent demise has called forth such a variety of remark in the public journals:

My Dear Sir:—I send you a few remarks on the death of John Randolph, whose death chamber I have just left:

The destroying angel has passed his wand over the boasted descendant of Pocahontas, and the wreck of mortality has sunk into its original elements. John Randolph is no more!! He expired yesterday, in the City Hotel, at half past twelve o'clock. It was announced by his friends that the corpse might be seen this afternoon; with many others I went to see it; the rush was great; when at length the object met the eye, what a sight for the moralist and the anatomist to gaze on!!! A wreck of organic matter; a second Calvin Edson! When I looked at the shrunken, and emaciated, Voltairelike countenance; the small chin; the sunken eye; the sharp small and slightly aquiline nose; the high cheekbone, barely covered with skin; and the strait hair;—when I remember the brilliant corruscations of intellect which at times had shot from the now deadly ruin before me, it was with difficulty I could believe that mental vigor could so long outlive the destruction of physical organization—that an active mind could inhabit a tenement so frail and demolished as that before me. But a short period before his death he requested Dr. Parish, his physician, to read to him. The Doctor complied; in the course of the reading the word Omnipoteat occurred; the Doctor pronounced it Omnip-O-tent, giving the accent to the O. The dying man raised his head from the pillow, and said Omnip'otent, Doctor, if you please. Dr. P. stated his reason for departing from the general usage, to which Mr. Randolph made no reply. The word again was read Omnip O'-tent. Again raising his head he exclaimed Omnip otent, Omnip-otent, sir. He conversed freely with his friend until within a short time of his departure, when suddenly raising his hand to his forehead, he said, the sweat of death is on me, and shortly afterwards expired. Such was the end of this singular being; this once brilliant and eloquent man. He had his faults; let them now be forgotten—death destroys all but truth—it strips mankind of every thing but genius and virtue; under its power the king and the peasant are alike sacred—it is the common destroyer of the sterling ore of talent—at its touch the dross falls off to mingle with its kindred dust—while the fine and more ethereal part ascends with the departing spirit, to watch over the earthly remains—we consign the perishable qualities to oblivion, and cherish those only worthy of remembrance.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

The Packet Schooner Empire, arrived yesterday from Norfolk, Va. having on board 14 passengers. We have collected from her master, Capt. Latham, the following particulars of an extraordinary affair which took place on board of her. On Tuesday afternoon last some of the passengers having borrowed a double barrelled gun belonging to a Frenchman of the name of Jonas Myer, a tailor by trade and resident of Norfolk, amused themselves for a time with shooting at small birds that were flying over the vessel. They then returned the gun to its owner who very deliberately loaded it with double charge of shot and fired it at one of the passengers, a Mr. Young. He received the whole charge in the left side of his head about the eyes and temple. Myer then jumped overboard, but the vessel being hove to and the boat put out, he was taken up, brought on board again and so secured as to put it out of his power to commit any further violence. Mr. Young is seriously wounded though not dangerously. There is some reason to fear that he may lose one of his eyes. *N. Y. paper*

CORPULENCE.

A Kentucky paper mentions the case of a citizen of Montgomery county in that state, aged 42 years, who weighs 433 pounds, his height being six feet one inch. Though this gentleman's abundant flesh has become burdensome, and he has gone in pursuit of a physician to deplete him, he will doubtless be relieved by bearing in mind the medical maxim that "anxiety takes off superfluous fat." And this is a far better nostrum than the one adopted by Madame Stitche, the celebrated actress of the Royal Theatre at Berlin, who swallowed poison to reduce her person to the right dimensions for Shakspeare's Juliet, and succeeded, though at the expense of her health.

We saw the other day in New York, at Peale's Museum, a girl named Deborah Trip, who, although only seven years old, weighs 270 pounds. This is more than a parallel to any case of the kind on record. Bartholini mentions a girl, aged 11, who weighed over 200. A Roman writer speaks of a boy aged 5, who weighed 150. Bright, the Englishman weighed 609; Maillet, the Canadian, exhibited in this city, four years since, ten pounds more. Lambert, doubtless, was the heaviest man on record. His maximum was a little over 750.—*Boston Journal.*

PRESENCE OF MIND.

A writer in the Hartford Courant relates the following circumstance, illustrating the firmness and prudence of a young female during a recent insurrection among the convicts in the State Prison at Whethersfield.

Miss Lucy Bascom, the person to whom I allude, is about eighteen years of age, the daughter of an indigent respectable widow, who officiates as Matron in the female apartments. Occupying a part of the building remote from the guard, indeed from any protector whatever; they were roused from their slumbers at midnight, by the appalling cry of one of the female convicts, that the prisoners were out of their cells, and were fast working their way into their unprotected dwelling; instead of shrieking and fainting, in view of their defenceless, exposed situation or of secreting themselves, which they might have done, and abandoning the prison with its inmates to their fate, the daughter with the consent of her mother courageously ascended the wall, sixteen feet in height, and with a rapid, resolute step, proceeded from the western to the eastern extremity of the building, roused the guard from their sleep, and apprized them of their danger.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Register.

Died, in this place of Cholera on Tuesday the 7th May, Mr. Ruel A. Watson, Merchant.

On the same day, also of Cholera, Jane, Emily, and Juliet, daughters of Dr. J. W. Hegeman.

These three young ladies were the only children of Dr. Hegeman, and on the evening of the same day one of them was to be married to the gentleman whose decease is likewise announced.

Beautiful flowers, whom evil Fate would not sever, but has plucked them all on a single stem. A day since you were full of the joy and glee of youth, and in the innocence of your hearts prepared for nuptial festivities. But the wedding and banquet have give place to funeral obsequies and solemn assemblages of afflicted friends! On the marriage day, bride and bridegroom meet in the world of spirits, and the lovely sisters are in attendance there. Your parents just now delighting in your health, virtues and accomplishments, are made childless and cheerless in a single day, and a melancholy gloom for your loss pervades the society, of which you were but a moment since the joy and ornament.

REMARKABLE FACT.

The Staunton (Virginia,) Spectator of the 24th ult. says: 'During a storm, last week, a gentleman of this place, distinctly saw a large snake fall from the clouds, into the road, a short distance before him. There was no tree near the spot, and the snake was at a considerable height when he first noticed it. The snake was supposed to be of the water species, and was alive. It was doubtless taken up in a water-spout or whirlwind.

THE CHOLERA.

From Cincinnati, under date of 27th ult. we have the following account:

The Cholera has appeared suddenly, at various points, on the navigable waters of the Mississippi Valley, within the last month, but has disappeared again after the ravages of a few days. Such has been the case at Vicksburg, and at St. Louis. From both these points our latest intelligence is that it had disappeared. We have had some cases in Cincinnati.—Last week there were 12 or 15 deaths from Cholera. Most of them accounted for from the neglect of the party attacked. For the last two days there is no case reported. The public may rest assured that the Gazette will deal faithfully with them in this matter. Whilst it steadily declines to circulate exaggerated rumors, the plain and honest truth shall not be suppressed.

From Wheeling we have the following reports:

WHEELING, May 24.

The Board of Health inform the citizens that, since Tuesday last, (the 21st inst.) the date of their last communication, there have been 13 cases of the prevailing epidemic reported to them, of which two have died, three are doubtful; seven are convalescent; and one has recovered.

WHEELING, May 24.

The Board of Health inform their fellow citizens that since their publication of Friday the 24th, of those then reported sick and of others who have since sickened there have been 10 deaths by Cholera; that there are now 13 cases, of which 6 are reported as doubtful, and 7 convalescent. The Board of Health have heard but of 3 or 4 cases which have occurred within the last 24 hours.

WHEELING, (Va.) June 1.

Many of our citizens have fallen victims to this disease during the week past. It has been no respecter to persons. Women, children, and persons of the most temperate habits, have not been exempt from its attack. On Wednesday and Thursday there was a damp cold atmosphere, which appears to have had a most painful influence, and increased the number of cases of Cholera very considerably. But now, (Friday afternoon,) there is a prospect of dry weather, and we hope and believe that our town will soon be restored to its usual and prosperous condition.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Tuesday, May 28th, 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Board of Health inform their fellow citizens that since their publication of Friday the 24th, of those then reported sick, and of others who have since sickened, there have been 10 deaths by Cholera; that there are now 13 cases, of which 6 are reported as doubtful, and 7 convalescent. The Board of Health have heard but of 3 or 4 cases which have occurred within the last twenty four hours. They feel it to be their duty to report their recommendation to the citizens to avoid the use of all fruits and green vegetables, to be careful to keep their houses, cellars, and yards clean, and avoid exposure to the night air. They also recommend that fires be kindled night and morning in every house.

By order of the Board.

D. LAMB, Secretary.

Office of the Board of Health,
Friday, 4 o'clock, P. M. May 31st.

The Board announce to their fellow citizens, that, since their last published report on the 28th, down to Thursday night, the Epidemic appeared to be rapidly disappearing; last night and this day however, furnish in the increase of cases and deaths, incontrovertible evidence that the disease is still amongst us. The utmost vigilance should, therefore, be used in the removal of filth, or other predisposing causes from houses and yards, and in early attention to the premonitory symptoms.

During the last three days 37 new cases have been reported, of which 14 have terminated fatally.

Of the remaining 23 cases, 8 are reported as convalescent, and 15 as doubtful. The public may depend on regular and faithful reports being made through the public papers.

R. M'KEE, Sec. pro. tem.

CHOLERA.

Below will be found an interesting letter on the subject of the Cholera, and a preventive of that dreadful disorder. The simplicity of the remedy will surely induce our citizens, should it again visit us, to make a trial, at least, of the prescription. Camphor, in small quantities, and taken internally, is known to have been used successfully in this city during the last summer, even when severe attacks of cholera had taken place. The letter is from one of our most intelligent fellow-citizens, who has resided a long time in the Indies, where he has held an important post under this Government.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

FROM CANTON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, dated Canton, Jan 17, 1833.

I observe the Cholera is making sad devastation of human life in New York, and is extending—probably to every part of the continent, not excepting the valley of the Mississippi. I cannot learn by the papers whether camphor has been freely used as a preventive of the plague, and am surprised that I have not, knowing as I do, that it is effectual in Asia, where it is used in their baths, is sprinkled as sand upon their floors, and is about their beds, most liberally. Besides, parcels are carried about their persons—that in a crude state is thus used. The well informed Chinese state, that in towns and districts where the cholera has appeared, all who have thus used the camphor have escaped.

of those who did not, many have fallen victims.

In places where the cholera is, every person should bathe once a day, either on getting up in the morning or just before going to bed—or if a bath is not convenient, wash the body, and let the water be strongly impregnated with camphor; the water to be of a temperature most agreeable to those who bathe.

In stopping the raging of the cholera in Java, in 1820, camphor was used as above described, with most satisfactory results. In places that are wet and foul, also in vaults, cellars, &c. camphor cannot be too much used. It will be found more beneficial than chloride of lime. The genuine Batavia arak has been proved very beneficial in baths, or washing the body, and with camphor, and diluted with water; but it may be agreeable—I say genuine, for there is much stuff called Batavia arak shipped to the United States in casks, that is mere rum. The real arak is made expressly to order after the old way—say for a palm soap, &c. and that is shipped in stone jugs, usually called gin jugs. If people will take ardent spirits either as preventive or cure, the arak is to be preferred to all other.

It is not singular that in those countries where tea is generally consumed, the cholera has been light, or passed by? England and Holland have been comparatively, very light sufferers. Holland also has escaped. Much of the trade in the U. States; but those persons who drink tea in the evening, take coffee in the morning—then perhaps it is the black teas that are useful as preventives. In China, England and Holland there is little green consumed. In the United States, a large part of the entire quantity of tea, exported from China, is consumed.

France, and even Paris, the consumption of tea is very trifling in quantity. In Spain, very little, except by a few Europeans; in Turkey, little; Hindostan, none—and in these countries, the mortality has been great.

Other places could be mentioned on these sides the question, but I have intended enough to attract the attention of the curious, and those who have more leisure, information and talents than I have, to the subject.

During the warm season of the year, at a time however healthy, camphor used as above described, will be found conducive to general health, and prevent billious attacks; and when the yellow fever, or other prevalent billious fever prevail, or any contagious diseases, it will save many who use it, if they are otherwise careful and prudent.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Napoleon, at New-York, brings Liverpool papers to the 24th and London to the 23d April. They do not furnish any news of general political importance.

The British Parliament is occupied with important measures of legislation. On the 9th of April Mr Robert Grant brought forward the question of relieving the Jews from their civil disabilities. The House of Commons in Committee adopted without a division, the following resolution. 'That it is expedient to remove all civil disabilities at present existing respecting his Majesty's subjects of the Jewish persuasion, in like manner, and with the same exceptions, as the disabilities affecting his majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion had been removed.' Mr. Macauley delivered a speech in favour of the resolution, which is said to have produced a powerful impression in the house. He thus summed up the case of the Jews:

'You first generate vices, and then put them forward as a plea for persecution—you make England but half a country to the Jews, and then wonder that they have only half patriotism—you treat them as foreigners, and then wonder that they have not all the feelings of natives—you draw a line of separation, and then express astonishment that they do not mingle with you—you will not allow them to possess an acre of land, and yet complain that they devote themselves exclusively to trade—you debar them from all exertion of honourable ambition, and reproach them for taking refuge in the arts of avarice—in fine, you have for ages subjected them to every species of injustice, and then you condemn them for resorting to what is the natural resource of the weak against overwhelming power, artifice, and cunning.'

A motion for the commutation of tythes in England was made by Lord Althorp in the House of Commons on the 18th, of which the following abstract is given:

For the first twelve months the measure is to be permissive only: and, considered in this respect, it merely allows tithe payers and the tithe owners, whether clergymen or lay proprietors, to agree upon the amount of perpetual of corn rent which shall be paid by the one and received by the other in lieu of tithes. The commutation is to be perpetual; but the amount of commutation is to be varied at certain fixed periods of years, according to the fluctuations in the price of corn.

The measure becomes compulsory after the lapse of twelve months: that is to say, whenever, during that period, voluntary agreements for commutations have not been entered into as the act permits, any individual number of tithe payers, or the tithe receivers (any parishioner or number of parishioners, or the parson may demand a commutation.

Mr. O'Connell called the attention of the House to the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, requiring the government to give the reasons for applying the late act to Kilkenny. After some debate, the question was taken; when only twenty eight voted in favour of Mr. O'Connell's motion. There were 148 members present.

In the House of Commons on the 22d, Mr. Attwood wished to put a question to his Majesty's ministers relative to their foreign policy. For a series of years it had been the object of Russia, if possible, to obtain pos-