Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 4, 1838.

SOUTH RIVER FAIR.

The Female Benevolent Society of All Hallows Parish, intend holding a FAIR, *on Tuesday the 30th July instant*, at the Farm of John Iglehart Esq near Davidsonville, for the purpose of enabling them to repair a place for holding their religious assemblies. The ladies of the vicinity, and elsewhere, are invited to aid the enterprise—refreshments will be provided. If the weather on the day appointed be unfavourable, the next fair day thereafter will be embraced for the object.

From the Marlborough Banner.

We are requested to announce to the public that the Rev. Dr. Pise, will preach in the Catholic Church, on the first Sunday of July, when a collection will be made for the relief of the church, which is still labouring under a considerable debt.

Abstract from the Treasurer's Report to the Corporation of the city of Annapolis for the year ending April 2, 1833.

The City Revenue for the past year—Amounted to $3792 23 viz: City tax $3040 74—Wharfage $352 84—Rent of Wharf $45—Hay Scales $80—Ground Rent $17 22—Rent of Corp. Lot $5—Market House $98—License $124 92—Interest and Costs $59 01—Fines $15 50.

The expenditures during the year, amount to $3319 69, viz: For Salaries $557 92—Sundry expences $196 62—Fees $14 41—Printing $149 50—Discount $567 92—Commission $229 23—Shallow Pond $4 50—Wharf and Dock $436 51—Pumps $410 60—Cleaning and repairing streets $331 94—Repairing Lamps and lighting city $338 94—Repairs on Engines $32 14—Contts. Contingent expense $24 25—City Watch $12—Market House $10—Incident to health of the city $68 25—Board of Health $115. Balance in favour of the year, $472 54.

There has been received viz: On account of debts prior to April 1832, $1518 29—On account of the year ending April 1833, $2556 18—making $3674 38.

Disbursed during the same period viz: On account of debts prior to April 1832, $840 10—On account of the year ending April 1833, $2738 15—Amount $3578 25.

The balance against the corporation April 1832 was	$3353 22
The balance April 1833 (deducting the sums ordered by the Corp. to be stricken off is)	$2781 34
Making a reduction in the public debt of	$571 88

FOURTH OF JULY ANNIVERSARY.

The committee of arrangements announce that the Rev. CHARLES CONSTANTINE, Pise, D. D. has accepted the invitation to deliver an Oration, and JOHN H. CULBRETH, Esquire, to read the Declaration of Independence.

Strangers and the citizens generally, are invited to attend in the Hall of the House of Delegates, to-day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The ceremonies will commence and conclude with prayer.

JOHN N. WATKINS,
Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens, to organise a committee of Vigilance and Inspection, and prescribe its duties; to divide the city into wards, and appoint sub-committees to each ward, have appointed Ramsay Waters chairman of the committee—divided the town as follows, and appointed the following gentlemen (who are to compose the committee of vigilance) to the several districts.

DISTRICT, No. 1.—To include all that part of the town above Vachel Severe's shop.—committee—Vachel Severe, Lewis N. Sewell, and William Taylor.

No. 2.—North side of West street, Bloomsbury Square, College Green, and North side of Tabernacle street—Thomas Karney, Chas. T. Flusser, and David Caldwell.

No. 3.—North side of West street, including Doctor street, and the space between Church circle, and Duvall's creek—Daniel Hart, William Brewer jr., and John Whittington.

No. 4.—South side of Gloucester street, including the space between said street and Duvall's creek, and Hughes' row—John Miller, Thomas Duckett, and John Randall.

No. 5.—From the Church including South side of Gloucester street, to Green st., West side of Green street, and North side of Gloucester street.—Basil Shepherd, John H. Wells, and Richard Swann.

No. 6.—From the Church, through School street, South side of State circle, South side of Francis street, and North side of Church street, above Claude and Hammond's upper store—W. G. Tuck, Ezekiel Hughes, and William McNeir.

No. 7.—Residue of the North side of Church street, Market Space, to Cornhill street, part of State circle, to Francis street, and North side of Francis street.—J. Iglehart, George Brewer, and M. F. Revell.

No. 8.—North side of Cornhill street including Fleet street, Carroll's Alley, part of East street, and South side of Prince George's, below East street, to the Steam Mill, to include Jackstone Point, and the rest of Market space, to Cornhill street.—Alexander Randall, Jas. Allison and William Goldsborough.

No. 9.—East side of Green street, residue of Gloucester and Church street including Carroll's Point.—Nicholas I. Watkins, Samuel Ridout and Daniel T. Hyde.

No. 10.—North side of Prince George's to Severn River including Hill's Point and the residue of East street.—Richard I. Crabb, Henry Hobbs and Richard Sands.

No. 11.—The residue of Prince George's street to Tabernacle street, East side of Tabernacle street to Church Circle, Church Circle to School street, North side School street to State Circle, from School to East street, including part of North East street.—Somerville Pinkney, George McNier and G. Duvall.

The several committees shall on Wednesday next, and every succeeding Wednesday visit, and inspect their several districts and make report at the meetings of the committee of all nuisance and other causes likely to affect the health of the city.

The committee shall meet on Friday of each week, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to receive such reports.

RAMSAY WATERS, Ch'n.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1833.

Thursday June 27th.

Dorsey, J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 52, Owings and Pierce use of Owings, vs. Henderson et al. vs.

Judgt. reversed and procedendo awarded.

Martin, J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 35, Waltermyer and wife vs. Pierpoint et al.

Decree affirmed.

Stephen, J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 42, James McCreary vs. Benj. M'Creary.

Judgt. reversed and procedendo awarded.

Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 134, Zadock Sasscer vs. Walker's Executors.

Judgment affirmed.

The argument of No. 150, Caton and M'Tavish vs. Harriet Carroll, was continued by Johnson for the Appellees, and Taney (Attorney Gen'l U. S.) for the Appellants.

Friday, June 28th.

Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 39, Hammerman vs. Kilbourne Trustee of Merryman's Lessee.

Judgt. reversed and procedendo awarded.

The court on motion, ordered, That No. 187, Elizabeth Davis vs. George Calvert et al. be taken up for argument on Friday next, the 5th of July.

The argument of No. 150, Caton and M'Tavish vs. Harriet Carroll, was concluded by Taney (Att'y. Gen'l U. S.) for the Appellants.

No. 186, John Glenn vs. the Mayor, &c. of Baltimore. The argument of this case was commenced by Meredith for the Appellant, and Belt and Scott, for the Appellee.

Saturday, June 29th.

On application George H. Brice, of the city of Baltimore, was admitted as an Attorney of this court.

The argument of No. 186, Glenn vs. the Mayor &c., of Baltimore, was concluded by Johnson for the Appellant.

No. 49, Hickley, trustee of Clagett, vs. The Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore. This case was argued by Mayer for the Appellant.

Decree affirmed.

Monday, July 1st.

In No. 189, Fonke and wife vs. Henry Kemp, decided by this court at June Term, 1831, Johnson for the Appellants moved the court, to reinstate the appeal.

No. 51. The Gas Light Company of Baltimore vs. Rembrandt Peale. The argument of this case was commenced by Raymond for the Appellant, and Gill for the Appellee.

Tuesday, July 2d.

The above case was further argued by Gill, and Mayer, for the Appellee.

No. 51. The Gas Light Company vs Rembrandt Peale, was further argued by Gill and Mayer for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 3d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Mayer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

From the Huntingdon Gazette.

HUNTINGDON INFANT SCHOOL.

An examination of the pupils in this Institution took place on the 4th ult., in the presence of the parents of the children, the managers and others assembled to witness the interesting exhibition. The audience was highly delighted with the acquirements of the children, displayed not only in reading, arithmetic and grammar, but in answering questions in the higher branches of science, in geography, geometry and astronomy. The developement of intellect in the infant mind, elicited, in part, by the use of symbols, proves satisfactorily the advantages of this mode of communicating instruction to youth. It is not the least of its recommendations that all the exercises are calculated to impress on the mind a reverence for religion, and an exalted opinion of the omnipotence and beneficence of the great Creator.

A meeting of the managers of the Institution was held in the school room, in the evening, after the examination, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the plan of communicating instruction introduced and practised by the founders and teachers of 'Infant Schools,' on the principle of the use of symbols (in part,) employed in conveying a knowledge of 'men and things' to the infant mind, and do recommend the system to the special regard of parents and to the unbiased consideration of all who may feel an interest in forming the minds of the rising generation, and qualifying them for the practice of virtue and useful science.

Resolved, That in accordance, not only with a consciousness of duty, but with pleasurable feelings excited by the occasion, we do, on behalf of the institution, tender our sincere acknowledgments to Miss Martha C. Welch, the Instructress, for her unwearied care, exertions and ability in conducting the school.

W. ORBISON, *Chairman.*
WM. WILLIAMS, *Sec'ry.*

FACILITIES OF TRAVELLING.

The distance from Boston to Washington, 500 miles, may now be travelled in about 48 hours; and within three years, there is no doubt it will be passed in about 24 hours. This it is true, would seem to be rather flying than travelling; and yet there will probably be less actual fatigue in this rapid mode of performing such a journey, than there was a few years ago in travelling one tenth part of that distance.

In 1799, the news of the death of Washington, which occurred on the 14th of December, at Mount Vernon, 16 miles from the city of Washington, did not reach Boston till the 24th of the month. And the Inaugural Address of Mr. Jefferson, delivered in Washington, March 4th, 1801, was not received in Boston till the night of the 13th.

The last annual Message went from Washington to New York in less than twelve hours; the distance is 225 miles.—*Taunton Gazette.*

From the Boston Centinel, of June 27.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE FROM BOSTON.

The President, Vice President, Secretaries Cass and Woodbury, and Major Donelson, took their departure from this city yesterday morning. The morning was excessively cold for the season, damp and disagreeable. But the President's health appeared better, and the party were anxious to proceed on their tour. They breakfasted soon after 8 o'clock at the Tremont House with the city authorities and committee of arrangements; after having taken leave of the city authorities, and of the ladies of the House in the drawing room, the President and suite repaired to the University in Cambridge. Here the immediate Governor of the College, the corporation and Board of Overseers, and the students were prepared for his reception.

The President was conducted to the College Chapel, where, in the presence of the Executive of the State, the Government and connections of the University, the Students and a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States was addressed and welcomed to the University in happy style, by Mr. President Quincy. The degree of Doctor of Laws was then conferred on the President in the usual manner, and he was addressed in Latin on behalf of the Students, by Mr. Francis Bowen of this city, a member of the senior class. An appropriate hymn having been sung, the distinguished guests proceeded to the Library in procession, and visited the other College buildings, and then as we learn received hospitalities at the mansion of President Quincy. The following extract from the Transcript gives an account of the President's progress to Charlestown.

From Cambridge he passed, with his suite, to Charlestown accompanied by his Excellency the Governor, and other officers of the State. He was met on his entrance to the town, by the Columbian Artillery; the Light Infantry companies, Phalanx, and Guards, and escorted to Bunker Hill.

He was conducted to a raised platform near the Monument, where he was addressed by the Hon. Edward Everitt, in a congratulatory speech of about fifteen minutes duration, to which the President made a brief reply. He was then presented with a box made from the timber of 'Old Ironsides,' containing a ball thrown at the battle of New Orleans, and another thrown at the battle of Bunker Hill.

We have received from a Charlestown correspondent the following details—

Messrs. Editors;—The President of the United States and his suite, were received on Wednesday the 26th inst. at the line of Cambridge and Charlestown, by the committee of arrangements, appointed by the citizens of the town for that purpose.

The Warren Phalanx of Charlestown, one of the handsomest Light Infantry Companies in this Commonwealth, performed the escort duty, until they arrived within two thirds of the distance from the Neck to the Square, when they were superseded by the Columbian Guards. The President was then seated in a carriage with Col. Goodridge, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and of the Selectmen of Charlestown, and escorted to Bunker Hill, where the Hon. Edward Everett presented him a box containing a canister shot and a cannon ball, the former dug up on Bunker Hill, and the latter taken from the battle field at New Orleans, with the superscription:

'These now harmless memorials of the 17th June 1775, and the 8th of January, 1815, were presented to General ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, by the Citizens of Charlestown, on the 24th June, on his visit to Bunker Hill.'

He then tendered to him the respects of the citizens of Charlestown, and bade him welcome (in a strain of eloquence scarcely ever excelled on earth,) to Bunker Hill. It was the voice of Freemen speaking through a Freeman.

From Charlestown he proceeded towards Lynn—where his arrival was announced by a salute from the Lynn Artillery, and was escorted into town by the Lynn Light Infantry and Rifle Company, and the Davers Light Infantry. The President and suite alighted at the Lynn Hotel, amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude, and shortly after he appeared on the portico, and was again saluted with acclamations. He then repaired to the hall, and partook of an elegant collation; after which the company took up the line of march for Marblehead.

At the Marblehead line, the cavalcade was met by the Committee of Arrangements, and under a salute from the Marblehead Artillery who were admirably posted on a rocky promontory, which overhung the road.

The President and suite again stopped to partake of a collation, and received the same tokens of esteem and respect, which had greeted them elsewhere.

At the Salem line the arrival of the cavalcade was announced by a salute of artillery, and the Committee of Arrangements were ready to receive their guests. In addition to the escort of Light Infantry, the Salem trunkmen, in white frocks, were in the van, mounted on fine spirited horses. By this time the cavalcade of private citizens had greatly accumulated, and formed a dense, but animated mass, which was exceedingly imposing.

Every thing in Salem was got up in an equally magnificent style; but unfortunately for the citizens, who set their hearts on the hope of seeing their illustrious President, he was so much fatigued as to be unable to proceed through the town with the procession and witness their noble demonstrations of esteem, but alighted at the elegant mansion known by the name of 'West's House,' where he appeared on the piazza and received their generous congratulations, which were continued for the space of 20 minutes, till the efforts made by him to respond, in his usual affable and hearty style, so much exhausted him, as to render it necessary for him to retire, which he did amidst the cheers of one of the most splendid assemblages of his fellow citizens that he has yet perhaps seen congregated to welcome him.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser June 29.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO LOWELL.

We are informed that the President and his suite entered Lowell about three o'clock on Thursday afternoon from Salem via Andover. He was received by a military escort and a very long procession composed of young women employed in the Factories, the pupils of the Schools, and a large number of citizens. The sight is represented as one of the most imposing that could be presented in N. England; the young women, numbering about 3000, being neatly dressed in white with different coloured sashes designating the different establishments to which they were attached—their countenances expressive of happiness, contentment, and independence, and their deportment graceful and modest. They were formed four deep, extending nearly a mile in length, and were marshalled by the overseers of their several rooms. After the President and his suite had passed, the Procession countermarched and followed him into the village to the Merrimack Hotel, where he alighted.

The President seemed much interested with what he saw and heard, and made many inquiries respecting the number of people employed, their average wages, the amount of cotton worked up daily, of cloth turned out, &c. showing by his remarks that the subject of domestic manufactures had previously engaged his attentive observation. In order to shew more distinctly the effect produced by the introduction of the Power Loom and extension of the Cotton business for the last twenty years, a gentleman exhibited to him a piece of British cotton Shirting, bought at a Marshal's sale of prize goods in the autumn of 1813, at eighty five cents per yard, cash, (Boson money or specie) and also a piece of American manufacture of superior fabric, which now sells for fourteen cents per yard, which is considerably less than one half what he then paid for the bare weaving of the same articles by hand. The President examined the fabrics attentively, and satisfied himself as to the comparative qualities of the two pieces. At his desire, (all the works having been suspended in consequence of his visit) one of the Merrimack Mills was put in operation. He visited the mill and the print works and carefully examined the machinery and the process of manufacturing.

During his visit to the Merrimack Mills and Print Works, the apparatus for extinguishing fires (which is probably more effective than any other similar establishment in the country) was put in motion, and the immense power of the water wheels to which they were attached was truly astonishing, covering the different buildings with water in a few minutes by various pipes manned by the different engineers.

The President afterwards attended a public dinner at the Hotel, where he was expected to remain that night, and proceed to Concord, N. H. the next day. He appeared to be in better health than for some days previous, and even appeared less fatigued than some of his suite.

We understand by a gentleman from Dunstable, that the President passed the New Hampshire line at an early hour yesterday morning.

An emigrant named Briggs, a native of Mount Rice, county Kildare, Ireland, was apprehended at Quebec on the 24th ult. on a charge of murder committed in that county in June, 1832. The individual murdered was named Kilmurry, and the crime was committed by Briggs and others in the presence of the person informing against Briggs, also an emigrant, just arrived at Quebec, and who on his landing met Briggs in the streets of that city. The cause of offence given by the deceased was stated to be working under the price of his assailants. Briggs was committed to answer to the charge.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The following is related by Mr. Rush—"Sir Felton Harvey, aid-de-camp of the Duke of Wellington, had lost an arm in battle. Whilst one of the battles in Spain was raging, the Duke gave him an order to convey to another part of the field. Half across it, a French officer was seen galloping towards him. Sir Felton's sword hung by his side, though he could not wield it; it was his right arm he had lost, and the other held the bridle; but he faced the foe looking defiance. As they swiftly drew near, the Frenchman raised himself on his stirrups, his sword uplifted. Discovering, at the very moment for the stroke, his adversary to be defenceless, he brings down his weapon in the form of a complimentary salute, and rapidly passes on. He gave his salute in silence." This was true chivalry.

The Cholera.—We are gratified to perceive that the cholera has entirely abated at Wheeling. The board of Health of that town, under date of the 25th, announce that no new case had occurred in the town or its vicinity during the preceding twenty four hours.—*From the Hagerstown Torchlight, June 27.*

A few cases of cholera have occurred, during the last week, along the line of the Canal, above and below Williamsport. We have heard of three confirmed cases, which resulted fatally; and others have been reported, whether upon good grounds or not we are unable to say.

Our town enjoys its usual good health, not a case having yet occurred amongst us during the present season.

PITTSBURG, (Pa) June 25.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The Board of Health on Saturday, report 3 cases of Cholera Asphyxia. No deaths.

On Sunday, one new case.

On Monday, no new case.

The Board mention that no case of Cholera has presented itself at the Hospital, during the last 24 hours, ending yesterday at 9 o'clock, A. M.

From the Louisville Herald, June 20.

We learn that the cholera is fast abating at Lexington—that no new cases had occurred within the last two days. At New Orleans, it is said, that as many as 150 had died in one day; the mortality has been great on board steamboats which have left that city. Among the deaths we notice that of Captain John Meade, of this city, on board the Hero. As yet this city is healthy, but in order to preserve its health, our city authorities ought to pursue with vigour the cleansing of the streets.

The Board of Health of Steubenville, Ohio, on the 22d ult. announced to their fellow citizens, that no cases of cholera had occurred in that town within the last 17 days.

Zanesville, up to the 21st ult. was free from cholera.

From Cambridge, Ohio, we learn by the Guernsey Times of the 22d ult, that the cholera had made its appearance in Senecaville in that county. Dr. Baldridge of that place writes to the editor thus:

'We are much afflicted here at this time—cholera in its most malignant form has appeared among us—Judge Thompson died of cholera this morning at 13 minutes after 12—bad about 7 hours.'

Health of Natchez.—The Sexton (says the Natchez Courier of the 7th inst.) again reports a long list of deaths during the week ending on Wednesday morning. There have been only three deaths among our white population, by cholera—of the blacks, there have been ten deaths by cholera.

Since Yesterday morning there have been six deaths—five blacks and one white.

Port Gibson.—We have seen a letter from Port Gibson this morning, in which it is stated, that that place has been literally deserted on account of the cholera.

New Orleans.—On the 13th there were 47 deaths, and on the 14th 33 deaths.

From the New Orleans Courier, June 13.

From information obtained from several respectable physicians of our acquaintance, we are enabled to state with certainty that the cholera has lost much of its intensity. We do not doubt the assertion, for those from whom we got our information are trustworthy, and have also ascertained that the apothecaries have not had, by far so many calls latterly as some few days ago. We hope our fellow citizens will keep up their spirits, and continue to persist in their precautionary measures.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer of the 23d ult. states that the cholera still lingers in that place, carrying off from four to six persons a day. The inhabitants who had fled were beginning to return.

At Paris, (Ky.) the cholera has appeared with great mortality. It is also fatal in the Lower Blue Licks, Georgetown, and Lancaster, Ky.

At Cincinnati, deaths by cholera continued to occur, but it is said 'the disease assumes no epidemic character.'

The steamboat Orleans, on her passage up from New Orleans, lost eighteen passengers by cholera.

POLITENESS IN CHURCH.

The following interchange of politeness has been communicated in a very piquant style by a Boston paper. It will, no doubt, be felt by the quarter for which it is intended.

"The occupiers of Pew No. 56, (middle aisle,) in the Rev. Dr. Lyell's Church, Anthony street, are informed, that if they will go to Christ Church, in the city of Savannah, Georgia, and take seats in No 58, they will not be turned out thereof, as myself and family were on the morning of the 9th inst."

MR. EDITOR—The above notice is taken from the New York Enquirer. If the fact be as above stated, (and I have no doubt of it having experienced a little of the same politeness,) it deserves a public notice, and I wish to add the following;

If any gentleman occupying the pews in the middle aisle of St Thomas's Church, Broadway, New York, from the entrance to the twelfth pew, ever enters St. Paul's Church, Boston, he will find no locks on the pew doors; and further he will find that we do not allow strangers, with ladies, to stand in the aisle more than ten minutes, and that we do not suffer them to leave the Church without offering them seats, particularly when the pews are but half filled.

STANDING ARMIES.

In whatever light we view the institutions of our own country, we can but see the immense advantages which we enjoy, over all the world. The labouring classes of Europe are compelled not only to pay for the support of a lazy, indolent and insolent aristocracy and a numerous clergy, but their hard earnings are wrung from them in order to main-

large standing armies. The following shows the ratio which the standing armies of the principal nations of Europe and the United States bear to their respective population. It is in

France,	one to every	17
Belgium,	do	42
Holland,	do	43
Russia,	do	67
Denmark,	do	69
Bavaria,	do	95
Prussia,	do	113
Austria,	do	116
Great Britain,	do	200
Spain,	do	273
UNITED STATES,	do	2500

We have estimated the standing army of the republic at about 5,000—its nominal amount is 6,000, but owing to desertion and other causes its real number of effective men does not exceed 5,000. In case of emergency, however, this country can bring into the field *one million and a half* of troops, besides three to four hundred thousand exempts, ready to breast the shock of invasion or insurrection.—*N. L. Rec.*

FOREIGN.

EUROPE.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, publishes the following additional items of European intelligence, received by the Fredonia from Havre:

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons a motion was made on the 18th of May, by Mr. Cobbett, that the name of Sir Robert Peel be stricken off the list of members of the privy council, in consequence of his being the author of a bill to restrict the issue of bank notes to the value of five pounds. He was left however, by a marvellously lean minority;—only 27 votes being given in favour of the motion, against it.

Mr. Cutler Ferguson gave notice in the House of Commons, that on the 10th of June he would offer a motion calling the attention of the House only to the situation of Poland, and the engagements entered into by the treaty of Vienna, in relation to that country.

A grand review took place on the 17th in the Park, in honour of the Duke of Orleans, whose visit to England is said to have no connection with any political movement whatever.

The period for resuming in Parliament the subject of negro emancipation, had not arrived, but the representatives of the West India Islands convened on the 16th and deliberated on the measures to be taken, to defeat the measure proposed by the Ministers.

PARIS, 21st May.

The Quotidienne has been seized, in consequence of the publication of a letter from the Kergolay to the Minister of the Interior, and in which the ex peer speaks of the attachment at Blaye as a falsehood.

It is not true that a duel has been fought in London between the Duke of Orleans and Louis Napoleon Buonaparte. The Duke of Orleans having made use of language at a ball, which being repeated to Prince Buonaparte, was thought offensive by him, the latter demanded satisfaction. Colonel Marbot having replied, on the part of the Duke, that being heir presumptive to the throne of France, he had more to risk in a duel than the exiles of the imperial family, it became a personal affair between M. Achille Murat and Col. Marbot, who, by the bye, is one of the individuals remembered by Buonaparte in his will, and who, after the death of the Emperor, received, through the liberality of the great man, 100,000 francs. No meeting has as yet taken place between Messrs. Marbot and Murat, though at the departure of the post, matters were fast approaching to an appeal to arms.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The last communications are said to bear a more pacific aspect than heretofore, although the accounts are somewhat vague. It was rumoured at London on the 13th, that a preliminary convention had been solicited, and that an armistice, and the free navigation of the Scheldt, would be yielded until the conclusion of the expected treaty.

POLAND.

The insurrection in some of the Polish provinces, mentioned a few days ago, has been suppressed. It appears that a corps of insurgents have made their appearance on the frontiers of Gallicia, and that much fermentation exists among the people of the province. The government has ordered troops in that direction, and they will doubtless be speedily crushed. They have been driven to madness by the barbarous cruelty of the Autocrat, and probably feel that it is better to die freemen, than to live slaves.

PARIS, 20th May.

The Grand Council of Berne has proposals under consideration, the purpose of which is, that permission shall be asked for the Poles to return to France who left that country on the news of the disturbances at Frankfort, and that in the mean time a specified sum shall be allowed for their support.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople are five days later than before received, extending to the 28th of April.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.

A new division of Russian troops arrived yesterday from Odessa, and has landed on the Asiatic coast of the Bosphorus. The camp at Scutari has received considerable reinforcements, and it is said that the Ottoman Porte at present considers all further aid unnecessary and wishes the troops which are arriving in the Principalities, to suspend their march. A despatch to this effect has been forwarded to General Kisseloff.

Ibrahim holds his troops in readiness to march; but still remains in his position near Koniah. Cannon, munitions, and several thousand regular troops, have been sent from this capital to reinforce the Russian Camp.

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