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From the London Literary Gazette. Anastasius; or, Memoirs of a Greek.

Fair Lovers for 1820.

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IRISH LINENS. He has now on hand...

He has now on hand... Madras White of very superior...

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From the London Literary Gazette. Anastasius; or, Memoirs of a Greek.

We have been so much delighted with this publication, that we sit down to the task of making it known to our readers with a decided conviction that we can only very imperfectly execute our purpose.

Such being the character of Anastasius, it would be absurd to treat it as a romance; it is, in fact, travels in Greece, Turkey and Egypt, knit together by a highly interesting story, and distinguished for its accurate and felicitous sketches of the society and manners of these countries.

The following singular facts are taken from an article in the Quarterly Review for September, 1819, on the subject of the "Cemeteries and Catacombs of Paris."

The national convention, in the year 1793, passed a decree, upon the motion of Barrere, that the graves and monuments of the kings in St. Denis, and in all other places throughout France, should be destroyed.

Henry the Fourth's grave was the next which was violated. His features also were perfect. The head had been opened, and the cavity filled with tow dipped in an aromatic extract so strong, the odour was scarcely supportable.

upper lip. The body was placed upright upon a stone, for the rabble to divert themselves with it; and a woman reproaching the dead Henry with the crime of having been a king, knocked down the corpse by giving it a blow in the face; after which it was left for some days to be the sport of these Yahoos, till it was thrown at last into the common pit, prepared for the remains upon which their senseless vengeance was exercised.

Louis XIV. was found in a state of perfect preservation, but entirely black. The body of Louis XV. was fresh, but red, lying bathed in liquor formed by the dissolution of the salt with which it had been covered.

Extract from the Debates of the French House of Deputies.

Paris, March 14, 1820. Mr. La Fayette. "It is now thirty three years since in the assembly of Notables, I first called for the abolition of Lettres de Cachet; I vote to day against the re-establishment of them."

Minister of Foreign Affairs. "I ask for arbitrary power; it is for a great purpose, and from a striking necessity that it is asked. To call for the suspension of liberty, is a testimony of respect for that liberty. The prevailing opinions and maxims are the accomplices of the assassin Louvel."

General Foy rushes to the tribune. "Do you believe, gentlemen, that if France had not been under the yoke of foreign bayonets, we Frenchmen could have endured that a handful of miserable wretches, whom we saw prostrate in the dust for 30 years—" (general rising on the right—the ministerial quarter of the chamber.)

Mr. Corday exclaimed to the orator, "You are an insolent fellow." (movement of indignation in the assembly.)

The President called the member to order—General Foy continued, "Yes, gentlemen, this party has prevailed only by means of a foreign power. Such excesses as they have committed could only have taken place with the aid and protection of foreign bayonets."

Mr. Benjamin Constant, addressing the ministers. "Gentlemen, you are going to wrest from us our personal liberty: you are about to stifle the freedom of the Press: You are about to exclude from this Hall, by privileged elections, the defenders of the people. We might say to you, what some captives said to Tiberius: 'Those who address you, are on the point of death. Let us speak freely.'"

Mr. Manuel. "The Ministers present to us their present law of imprisonment, as one which he ought to adopt with blind confidence. But are we to give our confidence to Ministers belonging to a party, thirsting for vengeance; a faction which they themselves have denounced heretofore as the enemies of liberty?" (Deep murmurs to the right. Many members start up and gesticulate violently.)

Mr. Manuel—"I repeat that the party in question wishes that which is contrary to liberty—(several voices from the right) we are, then, enemies to liberty—yes, yes, (from the left confusion and tumult recommence) Mr. Manuel proceeds—"I

retract nothing—I repeat that the party is hostile to liberty." (Bra-voes from the left, indignant cries from the right.) Mr. Castel Bajac rushes forwards—the President requests him to retire, &c. &c.

Mr. Benjamin Constant—"I ask whether Ministers will have the right of keeping those, whom they arrest, in secret confinement. This question is important, because the citizen may emerge from this dreadful state entirely deprived of his reason. We have had a signal example of this. A general, who had rendered the greatest services to his country and might still render them, left his prison insane, after being three months secretly immured, and is still in that condition. Moreover, will Ministers be obliged to bring to trial, at the end of three months, those whom they will have arrested? The expectation of such trial would diminish the number of arrests, then they might not amount to more than five, six, or ten thousand." (Murmurs from the centre.)

Mr. De Courcelles from his place. "They went as far as sixty thousand in 1815."

Mr. Damarcaz. "Let the Ministers see to what such maxims as their's lead. Cast a glance beyond the Pyrenees: madmen! you wish to bring us to that condition from which the Spaniards are now endeavouring to extricate themselves. Your intentions are confessed; your counsels would be those which will probably destroy Ferdinand VII."

Mr. Puy-naurin. "The law of imprisonment is essential for the preservation of the dynasty. The plots of the tenth of August bro't about the subversion of the throne and the death of Lewis XVI. If this unfortunate monarch had been able to employ a preventive law, our annals would not be stained with his blood. We are in the same circumstances as in 1792. An open conspiracy was then carried on against Lewis XVI. as at present against Lewis XVIII. There is a conspiracy against all the thrones of Europe, and it is at Paris that its governing committee is established."

General Sebastiani. "If I believed, gentlemen, that arbitrary government would preserve the reigning dynasty from real dangers, I would not hesitate to vote for it.—But I entertain a very different opinion. I have resided in a country, (Turkey) where arbitrary rule is in all its beauty—in all its plenitude. There newspapers do not prevent the public mind; justice is summary; the march of the government is not impeded by constitutional clogs; and nevertheless, I have seen in the course of two years, eleven ministers perish by popular convulsion, and what is still more serious, two sovereigns." (Lively sensation in the assembly.)

M. Couvozier—We are told by ministers of a conspiracy. They speak of a vile conspiracy against the dynasty of the Bourbons. Gentlemen, if such a conspiracy exist, it must be confined to a small number of factious desperadoes. I do not deny that the fall of the last government has left much unsatisfied ambition, and that some persons cherish guilty hopes of its re-establishment; but these hopes are not those of the nation.

"The fears that are suggested are altogether chimerical. How can we believe that this nation will adopt projects looking to the return of Buonaparte. Do you believe that Frenchmen have forgotten, that under his dominion no citizen was master of his own person, of his property, or of his children; and that our blood was every day squandered by ambition. What France has really to dread is the return of 1815," (cries from the right of ahl ah!) A Member, "We were expecting that." Another Member, "France dreads the 20th of March." "If France could dread another 20th March, it would be because it is attempted to revive the causes of the crisis."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. By the attention of our correspondents at Norfolk we received by the Steam Boat Virginia the papers of the 24th inst. from which we extract the following interesting intelligence:

Norfolk, April 24th, 1820.

Arrival of the US. frigate Constellation, Commodore Morris.

The United States frigate Constellation, flag ship of the squadron which left the Chesapeake in November last under the command of Commodore Morris, for South America, came in from sea on Saturday about 2 o'clock and anchored in Hampton Roads the same evening. The Constellation took her departure for the United States at Monte Video, on the 29th of February, with the rest of the squadron, consisting of the frigate John Adams, Capt. Wadsworth, and schr. Nonsuch, Capt. Turner—touched at Martinique on the 6th instant, and sailed thence for St. Thomas, where she left the John Adams on the 12th (the Nonsuch not having arrived) and sailed for the United States.

Colonel S. Halsey, American Consul at Buenos Ayres, has come home in the Constellation.

The Constellation having sprung her bowsprit will remain at Norfolk until she is fitted with a new one, when we understand, she will immediately put to sea again.

Of South American affairs we learn, from a highly intelligent source, that a corps of Artigas's army marched into the last of November, and defeated a corps of Portuguese troops, but on its retreat was intercepted by a large corps of the Portuguese army, and routed with considerable loss of men, horses and cattle.

The troops of the Entre Rios and Santa Fee, under the command of General Ramirez had attacked the Buenos Ayrean army under General Rondeau (the Director) on the 1st of February, and defeated it. Ramirez, with his army occupied a position within 22 leagues of Buenos Ayres.

The political affairs of the Province of Buenos Ayres were in a confused state. The government was, in fact, dissolved. An effort had been previously made by the Congress and Director [ad interim] to negotiate with Ramirez, and had for that purpose, chosen deputies; but he refused to recognise the authority of the Congress, or to treat with the deputies, declaring however, that if the people would appoint a new set of rulers, free of the influence of Puerrydon, he was ready to treat with them.

Twelve electors had been appointed of persons of great probity and credit, who had re-elected the Cabildo, and had chosen Don Manuel de Sarratea, Governor of the Province, and negotiations were to be immediately entered into with Ramirez. Already friendly communications had passed between the present commander of the Buenos Ayrean troops, General Estanislus Soler and General Ramirez. The Constitution will be revised, and it is expected, a Federative Government established, which has long been the wish of the other provinces; but some time will elapse before the political commotions in that part of South America will be settled, or the people become qualified to appreciate the blessings of rational liberty.

It would appear that this civil war has been rather a personal one of Puerrydon: he co-operating with the Portuguese to annihilate Artigas, who is defending the country against the unjust encroachments of the Portuguese, into the territory called the "Banda Oriental," which for many years they have been desirous of possessing. [Herald.

Late from South America.

The US. frigate Constellation, com. Morris, came into the capes on Saturday morning about two o'clock, and anchored in Lynhaven bay, whence she proceeded in the afternoon to Hampton Roads, and came up yesterday about 3 PM. and anchored in the bite of Crany Island. The steam boat Virginia being on a party of pleasure to the Columbus 74, which had that morning left the roads for Lynhaven bay, but came to anchor about 8 miles below Old Point Comfort at 1 o'clock; com. M. accompanied by Thomas Halsey, esq. late consul from the US. to Buenos Ayres, and lieut. S. Henley, joined the steam boat, and came up to town in the evening.

We are happy to state, that the com. his officers and crew, are in fine health.—Beacon.

EMILINE, CLARISSA, HEODORA, Gentles for City of Cincinnati